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Mauritius 1964

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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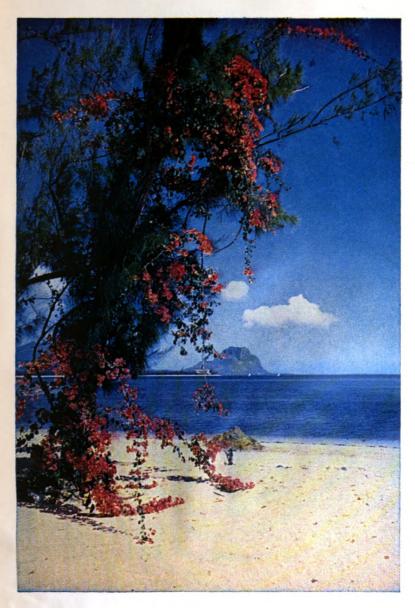
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MAURITIUS

Report for the year 1964

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1966

Printed by J. Eliel Félix, I.S.O., Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius



Invitation au voyage

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PART I

Review of the Year 1964

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A development of major importance in 1964 was the introduction of a new Constitution after approval by the Legislative Assembly in December 1963 of the Chief Minister's motion that "the Second Stage of constitutional advance set out in Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1961 be now implemented". On the 26th February, 1964, the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964 was accordingly made by Order in Council providing a new Constitution for Mauritius on the lines laid down at the constitutional Review Conference held at the Colonial Office with the Secretary of State in the chair in June and July 1961. By Proclamation the Governor appointed the 12th March 1964 as the date for the new Constitution to come into operation.

The new Constitution marked a further advance—the "Second Stage" of the 1961 proposals—towards self-government and introduced a number of significant changes: the Legislature, formerly known as the Legislative Council, became the Legislative Assembly; and its membership was altered by increasing the maximum number of members whom the Governor could nominate from 12 to 15 and by reducing from 3 to 1 the number of exofficio members, both the official Attorney General and the Financial Secretary ceasing to be members. The Executive Council was restyled the Council of Ministers, and now consists of the Premier, the Chief Secretary, and not less than 10 and not more than 13 appointed members with the Governor presiding. Provision was made for the creation of the office of the Premier and for the appointment to this office by the Governor of the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to him likely to command the support of the majority of members. The Governor was also empowered to appoint a member of the Council of Ministers other than the Chief Secretary to be the Attorney General and upon the appointment of such a person to be Attorney General the new office of Director of Public Prosecutions was to be established. Other new features were the provision for the appointment by the Governor, after consultation with the Premier, of Parliamentary Secretaries and for the creation of a Judicial and Legal Service Commission under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice to advise the Governor on the appointment, promotion and disciplinary control of officers in the Judicial and Legal Service.

For the first time in the constitutional history of Mauritius the Constitution made specific provision for the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual in such matters as protection of right to life, personal liberty, protection from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, from deprivation of property, protection for privacy of home and other property, and of freedom of conscience, expression, assembly, association and movement, as well as protection from discrimination on the grounds of race etc. The Constitution explicitly recognises and declares that these rights and freedoms "have existed and shall continue to exist without discrimination by reason of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex".

The first Session of the new Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution was opened on the 17th March, 1964.

In July 1964 the Constitutional Commissioner, Professor S. A. de Smith, visited Mauritius in order to examine in greater detail, in consultation with the Government of Mauritius, the constitutional requirements of the broad conclusions of the constitutional talks held at the Colonial Office in June and July 1961 and to consider particular constitutional matters which had not come within their scope. The Commissioner's report, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly as Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1965, dealt mainly with the reform of the electoral system and such constitutional reviews as the creation of a Second Chamber and the appointment of an Ombudsman or Parliamentary Commissioner.

THE ALL-PARTY GOVERNMENT

In February 1964 at the invitation of Ministers in the Colonial Office the Governor and a small delegation consisting of the Chief Minister, the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, and the Leaders of the Independent Forward Bloc, the Muslim Committee of Action, and the Parti Mauricien had informal talks at the Colonial Office on the formation of an all-party Government. On the 2nd March it was announced that all the Party Leaders had agreed to join an all-party Government on the coming into force of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964. It was also announced that the Governor had agreed with the Party Leaders that he would appoint six Ministers, including the Premier, from the Labour Party, three from the Parti Mauricien, two each from



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Government House, Port Louis H.E. The Governor presides at a meeting of the Council of Ministers

the Independent Forward Bloc and the Muslim Committee of Action and one independent Minister. In addition he would appoint two Parliamentary Secretaries from the Labour Party and one from the Independent Forward Bloc. The Governor also made known his intention to appoint as Premier the then Chief Minister and Leader of the Labour Party, Dr. the Hon. S. Ramgoolam.

As soon as the new Constitution came into force on the 12th March, 1964, the Governor appointed Dr. Ramgoolam to be Premier and, after consulting him, made the following appointments to the Council of Ministers and assigned the following portfolios:

Premier and Minister of Finance:

Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM

Minister of Health:

The Honourable J. G. FORGET

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs:

The Honourable V. RINGADOO

Minister of Social Security:

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources:

The Honourable S. BOOLELL

Minister of Works and Internal Communications:

The Honourable H. E. WALTER

Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications:

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN

Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications:

The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C.

Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development:

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL

Minister without Portfolio and Attorney General—designate: The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KOENIG, Q.C.

Minister of Labour:

The Honourable R. JOMADAR

Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance: The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning: The Honourable C. G. DUVAL

Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance:

The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM

The Governor also appointed, after consultation with the Premier, the Hon. P. G. G. Balancy, the Hon. A. W. Foondun, the Hon. R. Jaypal, as Parliamentary Secretaries.

The distribution of portfolios resulted in the creation of a new Ministry, the Ministry of Social Security, which took over Prisons and other reform institutions and the Department of Social Welfare from the Ministry of Health, and the Public Assistance Department and old age pensions from the Ministry of Labour.

On the 1st August 1961, the Minister without Portfolio, the Hon. J. Koenig, Q.C., became the first unofficial Attorney General of Mauritius, and an official Director of Public Prosecutions was appointed.

I. FINANCIAL

The closing of the colony's accounts for the year 1963-64 showed a surplus of Rs 3,600,000 against an estimated surplus of Rs 70,130, expenditure having been underestimated by Rs 6,600,000 and revenue underestimated by Rs 10,200,000. The increase in revenue is attributable in the main to a boom year for sugar. Not only did the 1963 crop exceed that in any previous year by 105,000 metric tons but the balance outside the negotiated price quota was sold at an unusually high world price. The proceeds of direct taxation from the record 1963 sugar crop accrued in 1964-65.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme 1960-65 was extended by one year to mid-1966 and the ceiling raised from Rs 354m to Rs 400m. The reasons were the extension of the C.D. & W. Act to early 1966, the new allocation of £1.25m under this Act, under-expenditure during the first three years of the Programme and the desire to give time to establish an Economic Planning Unit before the next Programme starts.

Capital expend ture in 1963-64 dropped to Rs 53.7m compared with Rs 64.11m in the previous year. Major expenditure items were the opening up of new tea plantations, the continuation of the school building programme and the cyclone housing scheme, the construction of police flats, and the completion of the Plaines Wilhems sewerage scheme. Major new schemes introduced into the Programme are the University of Mauritius, the Central Hospital, North and an ocean-going tug.

Flacq United Estates Factory

Albion Dock Warehouse with spiral chutes for sugar bags

The revised projections for the financing of the programme are as follows---

Local Resources	•••		•••	•••	Rs m 185.48
C.D. & W. Funds (cost cyclone hous	33.91				
Loans and grants Vote (other that cyclone housing p	n gra	nts for	r low-	-cost	27 .46
Loans and grants Government for l programme					72.20
Loans from externa	l sourc	es			56.78
Miscellaneous grant	ls	•••	•••	•••	5.3 2
		T	OTAL	•••	381.15

II. SUGAR INDUSTRY

The 1964 crop was less satisfactory than that for the previous year for two reasons—

- (i) there was a reduction of about 30 per cent in sugar yield, primarily due to adverse climatic conditions;
- (ii) there was a substantial fall in the price of sugar on the world market.

The sugar crop reached the figure of 519,900 metric tons, against the previous record crop of 685,500 metric tons in 1963. The yield of cane averaged 22.5 tons per arpent and the average sucrose content was 11.87. The comparative figures for 1963 were 29.6 tons of cane per arpent and 11.93 sucrose content. The tonnage of canes crushed reached 4,375,014 metric tons as against 5,746,672 metric tons in 1963. The 1964 crop started in July and by the end of November most of the factories had closed.

The negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the year 1964 was £46.0.10d (c.i.f. London) per long ton as in 1963; but the quota allowed to Mauritius was increased by 5 per cent. The gross f.o.b. value of sugar exports for the 1963 crop was of the order of Rs 475.5m. The increase in production in 1963 combined with the higher price of sugar on the world market in 1964 (when most of the 1963 free sugar was sold) to produce an abnormal increase in the net proceeds from the export of sugar in 1964. Nevertheless, inflation was avoided and the cost of living remained stable.

In the light of discussion of the Balogh Report of April 1963, the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance was amended in June 1964 and steps have been taken to implement these amendments. Their purpose was to reduce by 500 tons the determining tonnage of canes for the formation of cane sales unions; to fix the rate of interest for advances made in sales contracts; to alter the time of application for separate sucrose content tests; to make better provision in respect of the rights of planters and millers with regard to molasses; to enable the Control Board to lay down the form of middlemen's records; to increase planters' share of sugar from their canes from $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent to 68 per cent; to provide that the efficiency of the factory concerned should be adopted in calculating the share of sugar where higher than average island efficiency; and to require the Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association to submit annual statements of the costs of its members.

III. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The turnover in internal trade was brisk. This ensured that importers tried, usually with success, to obtain goods of quality from all over the world at the cheapest possible prices.

The Development Bank of Mauritius was established on the 1st March, 1964, under Ordinance No. 34 of 1963, to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. It took over the development activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank established in 1936.

The aim of industrial development was pursued. The internationally known firm BATA set up a plant to manufacture plastic and rubber footwear. A feasibility study for establishing a large chemical fertilizer plant in Mauritius was initiated.

The Central Electricity Board's new thermal power station at Fort Victoria, Port Louis was commissioned towards the middle of the year and was officially opened on the 17th December. This station produced 13,371,950 units out of a total of 93,350,760 units produced in the island during the whole of 1964.

An important step in tourism was taken in 1964 when Mauritius agreed to take part in a Tourist Association with Madagascar, Reunion and Les Comores with a view to promoting inter-island tourism in the Indian Ocean. Details of the proposal are being worked out and a draft convention is under consideration.

In 1964 the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications published an informative, illustrated Handbook of Commerce and Industry, the first of its kind in Mauritius, as a guide to businessmen and tourists.



Inauguration of Fort Victoria Power Station on the 17th December 1964

IV. SOCÏAL SERVICES

Education. In 1963 Professor Colin Leys, Professor of Political Science and Public Administration at Makerere University College, made recommendations for the creation in Mauritius, of a university institution of limited scope with emphasis on economic development. His report was favourably received by Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly.

The Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas agreed to sponsor further enquiries connected with the launching of the project. As a result Mr. V. L. Griffiths submitted a report on the creation of an institute of education and Mr. Hugh Warren reported on the proposed courses in industrial technology. In October, 1964, a committee of academic consultants visited the island; the Chairman was Sir Charles Morris and members were Dr. Brynmor Jones and Professor Leys. They recommended that early steps should be taken to recruit a Vice Chancellor and senior members of the University, and made proposals concerning the siting of the institution, the composition of the provisional council and the drafting of legislation to provide for the government of the university during the planning stage. Their report was submitted to the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas with a view to the allocation by the Ministry of Overseas Development of a capital grant from Commonwealth Development and Welfare funds.

Family Planning....In November, 1964, the Minister of Health announced in the Legislative Assembly that further progress had been made in reaching a policy which would command wide support. The Roman Catholic Church authorities had informed him that they would have no objection to the use of Government funds, as well as funds received by the Government from outside sources, for the subsidisation of local voluntary agencies, engaged in the propagation of proven methods of family planning, even in cases where the methods differed from those sponsored by the Roman Catholic Church.

Health....Vaccination against tetanus, whooping-cough, diphteria and poliomyelitis (oral Sabin Vaccine) continued during the year and an estimated 90 per cent of the children born in 1963-64 were vaccinated. About 75,000 doses of the vaccines were administered to infants and pre-school children.

Two wards at the Civil Hospital were renovated and a new mortuary came into use. The maternity wing at the Civil Hospital was also completely renovated and replanned in existing space, thereby providing a small eclamptic room, a five-bedded first-stage room, a labour ward of three beds and a small nursery for babies. A regular ante-natal and gynaecological clinic where specialist advice is available was instituted.

Help from the World Health Organization continued to be received in the fields of tuberculosis, malaria and nutrition. UNICEF help also continued in the field of maternal and child health in the form of dried milk, play-ground equipment and indoor toys for "creches" and Social Welfare Centres.

Broadcasting and Television. On the 8th June, 1964 the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, established by Ordinance as a public corporation, took over the functions of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service.

The main television transmitter had been installed at Malherbes by the end of 1963. During the year three repeater stations were installed, so that full coverage might be obtained all over the island, with a view to the introduction of television early in 1965.

Housing. In continuation of their housing programme the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee started a second housing loan scheme to benefit some 600 sugar and dock workers. During the year the 198 dockers' flats at Roche Bois were completed. The number of houses taken over by the Central Housing Authority from the contractors reached the total of 9,137 by the end of 1964.

V. THE PUBLIC SERVICE

During the course of the year the Government agreed to the transfer of the higher categories of permanent employees to the permanent and pensionable establishment and the necessary changes were made with effect from the 1st July, 1964.

VI. GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Machinery. Two new Heidelberg automatic presses ordered in 1963 were received in the Department in May 1964.

Extension of Building. A new working room and a balcony facing the harbour and the statue of Labourdonnais have been added to the structure of the Government Printing Department, which is housed in one of the oldest stone buildings of Port Louis, originally known as the "Bakery of Labourdonnais".

VII. CYCLONES

Cyclone Danielle, the fourth cyclone of the 1963-64 season, passed near Mauritius on the 20th January. Although there were no casualties and the damage to buildings was small (some 800

huts were destroyed) the effect on the sugarcane crop was serious, since this cyclone combined with other adverse climatic conditions reduced the production of sugar by 30 per cent.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

The 150th anniversary of the death of Bernardin de St. Pierre, the author of "Paul et Virginie", was celebrated on 27th May by a garden party in Pamplemousses Gardens in the area where most of the action of the novel takes place.

The centenary of the death of Père Laval, the first Father of the Order of the Holy Ghost to come to Mauritius, was celebrated in December at a Mass held at the Champ de Mars, attended by some 150,000 persons. During the course of the year parishes organised pilgrimages to the tomb of Père Laval.

IX. Honours

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to approve the following appointments and awards on the occasion of the New Year and on Her Birthday:

NEW YEAR HONOURS

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
Commander

René Maurice Desvaux de Marigny Commissioner of Police

Officer

Louis Elric Honoré Director of Statistics

Members

DR. PIERRE RÉGIS LIM CHOW LAM PO TANG
Pathologist, Ministry of Health
GASTON 'JOSEPH
Chief Officer, Municipal Fire Brigade

British Empire Medal

MRS. MARIE EDITH RUGEN
Special Grade Nursing Officer, Ministry of Health

Certificate and Badge of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following awards:

MARCEL BELL

for meritorious service

BHEEWAH MAHADOO

for meritorious service to teaching and local government
PAUL ARTHUR BRUNEAU
for meritorious service to teaching

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

Imperial Service Order

HAROLD ROWLAND HURD Commissioner of Income Tax

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
Officers

PAUL GUSTAVE ARTHUR ANTHONY
JOSEPH LE ROY
Electoral Commissioner
GOINSAMY VENKATASAMY
Principal Assistant Secretary

Members

PILLAY MOOTOOSAMY
Postmaster
JAMES LEWIS WEBB
Laboratory Technologist

Certificate and Badge of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following awards:

RAMNARAIN BANEE

for meritorious services to the Co-operative movement Ahmode Nobeebux

for meritorious services to the Co-operative movement
FRITZ VERNY

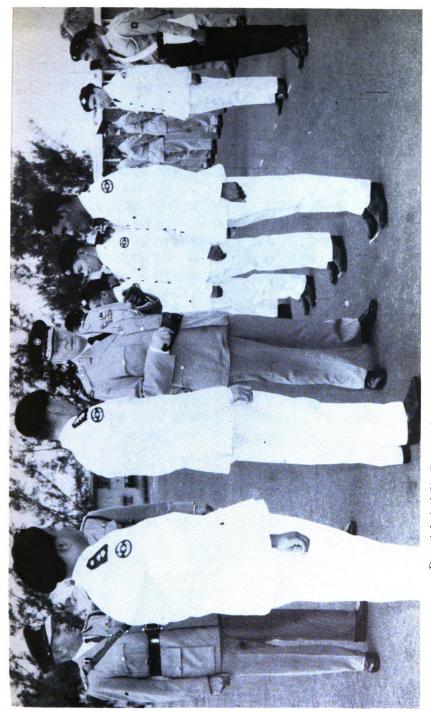
for meritorious services in the Mauritius Government Railways

X. VISITING SHIPS

Mauritius was visited by the French warship Doudard de Lagrée in March; by H.M.S. Owen in April, and by H.M.S. Jaguar in July. The French Escort Vessel "Le Provençal" visited Port Louis in September.

XI. VISITORS

Visitors to Mauritius during 1964 included the following: MR. M.G. IONIDES, United Nations Technical Assistance Board Consultant.



Rear-Admiral Sir Royer Dick, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., inspecting a parade of St John Ambulance Brigade

- MR. C. F. HEMMING, member of the Field Research Station of the Anti-Locust Research Centre of the United Kingdom.
- Supérieure Générale des Religieuses des Filles de Marie, Mère de St. François d'Assise.
- FATHER AVELINO COSTA, Conseiller Général de la Congrégation du St. Esprit.
- MR. TRAFFORD SMITH, C.M.G., Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
- SIGNOR CARLO DE FRANCHIS, Italian Ambassador in Tananarive and Consul General of Italy for Mauritius.
- MISS JEANNE BOUMAN, F.A.O., Regional Home Economist for East Africa.
- MR. J. J. CEBE HABERSKY, United Nations Technical Assistance Board Representative in Madagascar.
- AIR VICE MARSHAL J. E. JOHNSON, C.B.E., D.S.O.,** D.F.C.,* R.A.F., Air Officer Commanding Air Forces Middle East.
- MR. H. WARREN, S.E. London Technical College.
- MR. V. L. GRIFFITHS, O.B.E., Institute of Education, Oxford.
- LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HARRINGTON, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command.
- MR. F. JUDD, General Secretary, International Voluntary Service.
- PROFESSOR S. A. DE SMITH, Constitutional Commissioner.
- THE HON. T. J. MBOYA, Kenya Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Economic Development.
- SIR CHARLES MORRIS, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the British Inter-University Council.
- DR. BRYNMOR JONES, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hull.
- PROFESSOR COLIN LEYS, Professor of Political Science and Public Administration, Makerere University College.
- MR. A. J. FAIRCLOUGH, Head of Pacific and Indian Ocean Department, Colonial Office.
- REAR ADMIRAL ROYER DICK, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

A census of population taken in the night of the 30th June—31st July, 1962 showed a total population of 681,619 made up of 342,306 males and 339,313 females. The population on the 31st December, 1964 was estimated at 733,600, representing an increase of 51,981 in two and a half years. The rate of growth averaged 2,95 per cent per annum and the average density per square mile based on the midyear population was 1,019. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths was 21,344 in 1964, a figure which is nearly eight times the corresponding average for the five pre-war years 1935-39.

The following table gives the ethnic distribution of the population, classified under the two headings urban and rural:

	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Total F	Total Population
Hindus Muslims	109,935 59,510	263,215 60,090	373,150 119,600	% 5 0.9 16.3
Total Indo-Mauritians General Population Sino-Mauritians	169,445 136,415 18,975	323,305 80,045 5,415	492,750 216,460 24,390	67.2 29.5 3.3
Total	324,835	408,765	733,600	100

The term "General Population" refers to people of European descent and of mixed and African descent.

BIRTHS

Registration of births is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices all over the island. The number of live births during the year was 27,528, a decrease of 45 as compared with the preprevious year, but this figure exceeds the yearly average of the last ten years by 2,603.

Live births, classified under ethnic groups, are given in the following table:

e births
040
010
033
003
197
029
(

The birth rate (per 1000 of the mid-year population) for the last six years were:

1959	1 96 0	1961	1962	1963	196+
38.1	39.3	39.4	38.5	39.9	38.1

Still births which are not included in birth or death statistics numbered 1,611 (896 males, 714 females and 1 of unknown sex) corresponding to a rate of 5.9 per hundred live births, as compared with 1,519 still births and a rate of 5.4 in 1963.

DEATHS

Registration of deaths is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices; death statistics are completely accurate since burial permits can only be obtained after registration.

Registered deaths numbered 6,184 corresponding to a rate of 8.6 per thousand of the population as compared with an average of 11.6 for the period 1954-1963. March was the month of maximum mortality with a total of 584 deaths:

		Males	Females	Total
Number of deaths	 	3,249	2,935	6,184
Rate per 1,000	 	9.0	8.3	8.6

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants less than one year of age was 1,561 as compared with 1,660 in 1963, figures which are considerably lower than the average for the five years 1944-1948):

Year			Rate
1944-1948			154.9
1955			67:2
1956		•••	66.0
1957		•••	75·1
1958			67.4
1959	• • •		62.5
1960			69.5
1961			62.0
1962			60.1
1963			59.3
1964			56.7

The virtual disappearance of malaria and progress of child welfare activities are mainly responsible for these striking figures and for the increased birthrate which explain between them the present population bulge: 45.3 per cent of the total population was under 15 years of age on the 30th June, 1962.

MARRIAGES

Only civil marriages are recognised by law. Some priests and Muslim and Hindu ministers of religion may be recognised as Civil Status Officers and can therefore perform civil marriages. Although some groups of the population attach more importance to the religious than to the civil marriage, the importance of the latter, especially with regard to succession rights and other legal implications, is now gradually being realised.

The number of marriages during the last five years was:

1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 3,113 3,481 3,893 3,472 3,965

Classification of marriages in ethnic groups was:

Hindus Muslims General Population Sino-Mauritians Total 1,845 534 1,387 198 3,965

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Departures from the Colony exceeded arrivals by 1.110:

 Males
 Females
 Total

 Arrivals
 12,787
 8,434
 21,221

 Departures...
 13,349
 8,982
 22,331

The above figures contain a negligible number of engaged or discharged seamen, of military and naval personnel and of immigrants and emigrants from and to the dependencies.

Immigration has to be strictly controlled in view of the serious over-population problem. Apart from Government servants, persons coming to Mauritius have to obtain residence permits; these are restricted mainly to investors of capital and to various experts connected with the development of the Colony.

GENERAL

Mauritius has the unenviable claim to fame of being one of the most densely populated agricultural areas in the world, with a population increase of 30 per cent in the last decade and no important outlet in sight for its surplus population.

The problem is further complicated by the heterogeneous nature of the population, drawn from European, African and Asian sources over the last three centuries, and divided among various religious groups, Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, Hindus and Muslims, and Buddhist. The employment pattern has tended, in the past, to follow the ethnic although this tendency is diminishing as people have to find work wherever it offers. Generally speaking, however, the Hindus have been agriculturists, the Muslims traders and industrial workers, the Chinese shopkeepers and traders, and the General Population, clerical, commercial, industrial and professional urban dwellers

Creole, a French patois, can be said to be generally spoken in the Colony. The official language is English, but French may also be used in the Legislative Assembly and in the lower courts of law. French is extensively used in the industrial, commercial and professional world. Oriental languages are spoken in the rural areas.

In spite of the important difference recorded above the various sections of the population live and work in harmony. Overpopulation is at the basis of all the difficult problems of Mauritius. So far the development of the sugar production has enabled Mauritius to pay its way and to maintain the national income per capita at a level reasonable enough for an agricultural community in this geographical area. That effective measures must be taken to regulate births and encourage responsible parenthood is now very much in the public mind, and the fact that the number of births in 1964 was slightly less than in 1963 may be an indication of this consciousness.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of employment in selected industries under main industrial groups is shown in the table below:

Code	Industry	Number of persons employed			
Cone	munstry	Males	Females	Total	
0	Agriculture, forestry hunting and fishing	57,478	13,388	70,866	
1	Mining and quarrying	126	34	160	
2-3	Manufacturing	25,119	2,281	27,400	
4	Construction	19,761	73	19,834	
5	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary	•		•	
	services	2,182	94	2,276	
6	Commerce	17,093	1,709	18,802	
7	Transport, storage and communications	11,651	181	11,832	
8	Services	19,539	15,492	35,031	
9	Activities not adequately described	1,136	64	1,200	
	Total	154,085	33,316	187,401	
	•				

The above figures are taken from the national census held on 30th June, 1962. No more recent data are available, but those given above are still a reliable guide to the distribution of the working population among the main industrial groups.

The main industry of the island is the growing of sugar as a plantation crop. Some 67,000 workers are employed in this industry during the harvest or "crop" season, from July to December, and 55,000 during the intercrop season.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The following figures represent the number of persons on the live register of the Employment Service on the last day of each month in 1964:

Λ	tonth	!			No on
• • •					register
January	• • •	•••			9,019
February		• • •	•••		8,887
March			•••	•••	9,669
April	•••	•••		•••	6,123
May	•••	•••	• - •		5,795
June	•••	•••			5,832
July	•••				7,015
August	• • •	•••			5, 6 67
Septembe	r				5,095
October					5,278
Novembe	r				6,666
Decembe	r	•••			9,463

Altogether 9,081 persons were placed in employment during the same period as compared to 6,468 during the previous year.



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LEAVE ON FULL PAY

In the sugar industry daily-paid workers who have worked for an employer for at least 80 per cent of the number of working days during the harvest period are thereafter entitled to six days paid leave in January and to be paid for every estate holiday. Monthly workers who have remained in employment during 80 per cent of the crop period, except for absences on account of sickness, are entitled to 10 days' leave on full pay during the following year, and to be paid for estate holidays (the Wages Regulation Orders for the sugar industry, Government Notices Nos. 59 and 60 of 1963 as amended).

The range and average of daily wages of the principal categories of workers in selected industries is shown in the following table:

Industry		Occupation		Daily wages—Rupces				
				Maximum	Minimum	Average		
Sugar		•••		Labourers		6.50	5.00	5.75
Tobacco				do.		6.00	4.25	5.20
Electricity				Drivers (Vehicle)		9.30	6.00	7.66
Road pass	enger	transp	ort	do.		8.00	00,8	8.00
d	o. Š	•		Bus Conductors		7.00	7.00	7.00
Repair of r	notor v	ehicle	s	Mechanics		15.00	2.50	6.41
Electricity	• • • •	•••		Electricians		9.90	7.20	8.06
Repair of i	notor v	vehicle	es	do,		9.16	3.83	6.19

The daily wage rates and weekly hours of work of manual workers in government employment are as follows:

		Maximum wages Rs. c.	Minimum wages Rs. c.	No. of lirs. worked per week
Foremen		 14.00	11.00	45
Artisans		 10.70	7.20	45
Hospital servant	s (male)	 7.00	6.60	45
. do	(female)	 6.40	6.00	45
Labourers	•••	 6.00	5.60	45

Some Government departments work from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on week days with half an hour break for lunch and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Others have adopted the five-day week and work from 8.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a half-hour break. Business offices follow more or less the same practice.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Three wages councils were established during the year: one for persons employed in cinemas, one for female factory workers and the third for the road passengers transport industry. None of these councils made any recommendations during the year. Nor did the wages council for the catering industry, established in 1963, make any recommendations.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

In the early part of the year, the Social Security Division became associated with the newly created Ministry of Social Security, whereupon the Ministry formerly known as Ministry of Labour and Social Security assumed its new name of Ministry of Labour.

For administrative purposes the Ministry is divided into:

Headquarters, responsible for overall administration, with a Principal Assistant Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and executive and clerical staff;

The Inspectorate, comprising the field inspectorate, industrial relations and the factory inspectorate;

The Employment Service;

The Registry of Associations;

The main functions of the Ministry comprise the following:

advice to the Minister on all matters of policy affecting his portfolio; formulation of employment policy and man-power assessment;

the uniform application of the relevant legislation and the introduction of new or amended legislation;

the maintenance of a labour field inspectorate including an industrial relations section and a factory inspectorate;

the maintenance of an employment service;

the control and supervision of the Registry of Associations;

the compilation of reports on International Labour Conventions;

the compilation and publication of statistical and other information related to the activities of the Ministry.

TRADE UNIONS

There were at the end of June 1964, 94 trade unions consisting of 46 associations of employees in private employment, 32 associations of government servants, 14 of employers and 2 registered federations. The total membership on the rolls was 48,497 of which 45,936 were compliance members.

The larger workers' trade unions and their membership on rolls were:

The Plantation Workers Union (19,957)

The Agricultural and Other Workers Union (9,762)

The Government Servants and Other Employees Association (1,755)

The Sugar Industry and Mechanical Engineering Workers' Union (1,460)

The Seaport Workers' Union (1,138)

The Government Labour Power Union (884)

The Union of Primary School Teachers (887)

The Government and Non-Government General Employees Union (830)

The General Port, Harbour and Other Workers Union (762)

The Artisans and General Workers Union (809)

The Sugar Industry Staff Employees Association (785)

The Nursing Association (602)

The Government and Other Manual Workers Union (878)

The Artisans, Taxi Drivers and Other Manual Labourers Union (512)

The Bus Drivers, Conductors and Other Bus Industry Workers Union (471)

The larger employers trade unions and their membership on rolls were:

The Mauritius Tobacco Producers Syndicate (80)

The Mauritius Butchery Owners Association (58)

The United Butchers Association (41)

The Mauritius Cane Growers Association (41)

The Bread Manufacturers Union (27)

The Mauritius Sugar Producers (21)

LABOUR DISPUTES AND SETTLEMENTS

Owing to a misinterpretation of the Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) Order, 1963, strikes occurred on most of the sugar estates in the South during the early part of the harvest, or "crop", period. All were of short duration and were settled by informal negotiation between unions and management with the assistance of the Ministry of Labour.

A two-day strike of Post Office workers took place in April in support of a claim for a 40-hour week. A 44½-hour week was accepted as a compromise.

About 65 workers employed by the Ministry of Health at the sewerage farm at Phoenix went on strike in June, demanding rubber capes, boots, regularity bonus and an increase in wages. Some of these demands were granted and the rest referred for further consideration, whereupon work was resumed.

Workers of the New Goodwill Co. Ltd., a rum-bottling plant, struck in July owing to dismissals through redundancy, and to alleged refusal of the management to negotiate an agreement on wages and conditions of employment. Work was resumed the same day following informal conciliation.

The majority of workers employed by Quality Beverages Ltd. (Pepsi-Cola) went on strike in October believing that the management refused to negotiate with their union. This proved to be a misunderstanding and work was resumed the next day.

In September strikes occurred in a number of bus services, on the alleged ground that certain terms of the current award were not being observed. An agreement was reached and work was resumed after some 2,500 man-days had been lost.

A "recognition" strike occured amongst workers employed by Mautourco Ltd., Mauritius Hotels Ltd. and Rogers & Co. at Plaisance airport. Work was resumed the following day on provisional recognition being granted to the union concerned.

A very brief strike of workers employed by the Central Electricity Board took place, arising out of the accidental death of a workman.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation is payable to injured workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, (Cap. 220), as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY

All monthly-employed workers aged eighteen years or over engaged in the sugar industry contribute to the Sugar Industry Pension Fund, set up under Ordinance No. 42 of 1955. Other statutory funds are operated under the provisions of the Employers Superannuation Fund Ordinance No. 28 of 1954.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Technical Institute continued to give day-release training to apprentices. The course was followed by six apprentices in engineering.

EMIGRATION

A total of 392 vouchers, issued under the Commonwealth Immigrants (United Kingdom) Act, 1962, were issued to applicants for employment in Great Britain. Altogether 1,508 persons applied for vouchers during the year.

22 applicants for nursing training in the United Kingdom were recommended by the Nursing Training Selection Committee.

One hundred and sixty-one workers left the Colony for other employment overseas.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Ordinance 1946, was 401 on 31st December 1964, including 23 sugar factories. This represents a net decrease of 1 factory over the previous year.

LEGISLATION

The main body of legislation for the administration of which the Ministry of Labour is responsible is contained in the following enactments and their related subsidiary legislation:

The Boilers Ordinance		Cap. 209	
The Employment of Women, Young Persons	and	•	
Children Ordinance		Cap. 211	
The Employment and Labour Ordinance			
The Recruitment of Workers Ordinance			
The Safety of Dockers Ordinance (administered by	the		
Harbour Master)	•••	Cap. 219	
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance		. · • • •	
The Apprenticeship Ordinance			1946
The Factories Ordinance		No. 42 of	1946
The Registration of Associations Ordinance			
The Employees Superannuation Fund Ordinance			
The Trade Union Ordinance		No. 36 of	
The Trade Disputes Ordinance		No. 37 of	
The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Emplo			-,
ment Ordinance		No. 71 of	1961
The Employment and Training Ordinance		No. 14 of	1963
The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) O			
nance		No. 28 of	1963
The Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance			
The Labour Clauses in Public Contracts Ordinance			
The Ministry of Labour also has certain re			

The Ministry of Labour also has certain responsibilities under the Filiation Ordinance (Cap. 40), the Shops Ordinance (Cap. 409), the Free Emigration Ordinance (Cap. 150) and the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 168) and under sundry items of unrelated legislation.

The following Ordinances relating to Labour matters were passed during the year:

The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (No. 11 of 1964)

The Trade Union (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (No. 13 of 1964)

The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (No. 23 of 1964)

The Labour Clauses in Public Contracts Ordinance, 1964, (No. 31 of 1964)

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, (No. 47 of 1964).

Government Notices relating to labour matters were published during the year as follows:

No. 12 of 1964 The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Absence from work) Regulations, 1964.

No. 20 of 1964 The Wages Council (Catering Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1964.

No. 33 of 1964 The Employment and Labour (Diets for Estate Hospitals) Regulations, 1964.

No. 42 of 1964 The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workemployed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1964. No. 43 of 1964 The Wages Regulation (Non-Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1964. No. 62 of 1964 Order made by the Minister establishing a Wages Council for persons employed in Cinemas. No. 74 of 1964 The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workemployed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1964. The Wages Regulation (Non-Agricultural No. 75 of 1964 Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1964. Distributive Trades No. 98 of 1964 (Records Notices) Regulations, 1964. The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Work-No. 104 of 1964 employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1964. The Wages Regulation (Non-Agricultural No. 107 of 1964 Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1964. The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Work-No. 110 of 1964 employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1964. Order made by the Minister establishing a No. 138 of 1964 Wages Council for female factory workers. Corrigendum of G.N. No. 138 of 1964. No. 139 of 1964 Order made by the Minister establishing a No. 152 of 1964 Wages Council for workers employed in the road passenger transport industry. The Wages Council (Distributive Trades) No. 156 of 1964 (Amendment) Order, 1964. No. 157 of 1964 The Wages Council (Persons employed in Cinemas) (Amendment) Order, 1964. The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Work-No. 167 of 1964 employed in the Sugar Industry)

(Amendment No. 2) Order, 1964.

(Amendment No. 2) Order, 1964.

No. 168 of 1964

The Wages Regulation (Non-Agricultural

Workers employed in the Sugar Industry)

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following tables give a comparison under the main heads of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years ended 30th June, 1939, 1963 and 1964.

CURRENT REVENUE

M to W 1	Year ended 30th June				
Main Head	1939	1963	1964		
	Rs	R s	Rs		
I. Direct Taxes	1,036,451	38,785,736	41,213,627		
II. Indirect Taxes	11,411,317	99,327,402	118,016,550		
III. Receipts from Public Utilities	1,390,767	9,345,453	10,854,651		
IV. Receipts from Public Services	1,082,113	5,296,090	5,265,433		
V. Livestock Feed Factory			· · ·		
VI. Rental of Government Property	229,221	1,552,262	1,554,739		
VII. Interest and Royalties	486,474	7,377,594	6,973,837		
VIII. Reimbursement by Her Majesty's	,	.,,			
Government — Overseas Aid					
Scheme		1,135,151	537,979		
IX. Reimbursement by Admiralty			137,070		
itomoutoutouton of management					
Total	15,636,343	162,819,688	184,553,886		
CAPITAL I	REVENUI				
L. Transfer from Recurrent Budget	_	12,000,000	12,000,000		
LI. Capital Receipts, Colonial Deve-		12,000,000	12,000,000		
	15 050	4 020 901	2,645,754		
lopment and Welfare Schemes	15,858 329	4,929,801			
LII. Sale of Property	329	12,772	72,030		
LIII. Loans		39,925,097	53,212,066		
LIV. Miscellaneous		599,180	738,800		
LV. Grants		7,085,692	3,576,441		
LVI. Interest on Investments	. —	74,798	396,383		
Repayment of Loans and					
Advances	2,198,308				
Total	2,214,495	64,627,340	72,641,474		

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

Mate 77-4		Year ended 30th June				
Main Vote		1939	1963	1964		
		Rs	Rs	Rs		
1—1. Governor		82,659	251,494	234,010		
2. Judicial		402,390	1,342,287	1,371,699		
3. Legislature		12,889	637,894	538,045		
4. Attorney General's Office		99,564	293,986	293,588		
5. Audit		79,185	400,518	397,582		
6. Public Service Commission			128,716	131,086		
7. Chief Secretary's Office		88,893	1,159,319	1,592,074		
8. Defence		935,903	1,464,428	1,537,019		
9. District Administration	•••	<u></u>	257,123	173,356		
Carried forward		1,701,483	5,935,765	6,268,459		

	Year ended 30th June				
Main Vote	1939	1963	1964		
	Rs	Rs	Rs		
Brought forward	1,701,483	5,935.765			
1-10. Ecclesiastical	211,914	662,335	• •		
11. Fire Services		1,109,913			
12. Police	970,903	7,868,511	8,546,580		
13. Printing Department	107,772	822,087	844,349		
14. Rodrigues	<u> </u>	3,569,672	3,449,327		
15. Police Service Commission		49,882	48,885		
2-1. Ministry of Finance		7,815,315	7,931,617		
Accountant General	197,112		_		
2. Central Statistical Office	4 105 015	383,815	2 89,396		
Miscellaneous	1,107,217				
3. Contributions 4. Customs and Excise		12,000,000	12,000,000		
Customs, Harbour Port and	_	1,881,342	1,837,994		
Marine	613,206				
5. Income Tax		577,478	592,319		
6. Public Debt	2,292,014	9,518,605	11,867,480		
7. Public Service Pension	1,695,428	10,449,699	11,415,648		
8. Registrar General	113,897	297,455	303,734		
9. Overseas Service Aid Scheme	<u>.</u>	1,166,727	810,362		
3-1. Ministry of Agriculture and			,		
Natural Resources		133,120	142,605		
2. Agriculture	542,286	4,809,630	4,960,912		
3. Forests	203,331	2,280,653	2,692,330		
4-1. Ministry of Works and Internal Communications		2 107 722	27/1020		
Communications Public Works and Surveys	_	3,407,732	2,764,839		
Establishment	340,007				
2. Works Annually Recurrent	1,039,379	7,581,010	9,110,375		
3. Railways	765,414	364,522	1,183,201		
4. Road Traffic Licensing	,	001,022	1,105,201		
Authority		190,648	203,318		
5—1. Ministry of Industry, Commerce			,		
and External Communica-			•		
tions	-	468,048	331,578		
2. Civil Aviation		665,374	766,256		
3. Granary	79,421	270,214	515,426		
4. Harbour and Quays 5. Meteorology	41,543	1,457,936	1,650,678		
5. Meteorology 6—1. Ministry of Education and	41,343	560,651	694,076		
Cultural Affairs		22,785,860	24,929,870		
2. Archives		99,558	108,378		
Education	1,441,412		100,576		
3. Mauritius Institute	17,115	118,475	129,260		
7-1. Ministry of Health and Reform	,	,	,		
Institutions		175,667	19,205,094		
Health	1,477,202	18,076,539			
2. Prisons and Industrial School	178,741	1,542,421	1,675,226		
3. Social Welfare		580,510	617,463		
8—1. Ministry of Labour	770.207	950,641	1,289,184		
Labour	770,307	26 459 224	27 570 24		
2. Public Assistance		26,458,326	27,570,346		
Carried forward	15,907,134	157,086,136	168,507,876		

	1964	•
γ	1963	•
	1939	5
	Main Vote	

Year ended 30th June

onsolidated Fund		•••		Rs c 11,586,475 93	Rs
ments				13,968,782 90 13,860,351 20	39,415,610 03
					39,415,61 0 03
		Rs 643,83	c 0 33		
•••		24,807,50	4 53	, 	
Cash held on ac Capital Fund (see a		25,451,33 of 13,968,78		11 182 551 06	
tance between Chest Consolidated Fund tments	is			11,482,551 96 103,579 33 8,889,469 83 1,495,500 00	
inchts	•••	•	•••	1,493,300 00	21,971,101 12
TMENT: SUPPLEMEN'	TARY SI	NKING FUND		 	8 26,046 82
ntroller of Supplies scellaneous	•••	•••	•••	5,361,259 27 4,923,734 94	. 10 284 004 21
IAL FUNDS Investmen Labour Welfare Fui				46,148,059 95	10,284,994 21
IAL FUNDS Investmen	its (Suga	r Industry La		19,768,566 46	
elfare Fund)	•••				65,916,626 41

of Loans and Grants under Head 1 (Atkinson Plan: Phases I and II) of the ue. development of the tourist industry in the Colony, in terms of a decision of the ing to Rs 924,000 purchased in terms of section 17 of Ordinance 68 of 1950, to

n.

ill issued under the authority of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank Ordinance
upon and made payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Development

THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THEIR YIELDS

Customs :-				Rs
Import Duties	•••		•••	52,250,331
Export Duties	•••	•••	•	22,600,812
Excise duty on Rum (Spalcoholic bever		iquors a		16,601,882
Tobacco Excise	•••	•••		8,975,772
Licence Duties		•••		3,724,118
Income Tax, (Compan Corporate)		Bodie	s	18,433,548
Income Tax (Others)	•••		•••	19,488,044
Tax on Sweepstakes a	•••	2,153,120		
	T	OTAL	•••	144,227,627

L1	
CENTRA	
THE	
$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$	
CALCULATED	926.000.000
WAS	v Rs
1963	ATEL
FOR	SOXIM
FIGURE	RE APP
THE NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION FIGURE FOR 1963 WAS CALCULATED BY THE CENTRAL	STATISTICAL OFFICE TO BE APPROXIMATELY RS 926,000,000
INCOME	STA
NATIONAL	
Гнв	

	۶6		9.99			12.3		2.6			2.8		12.0		?	71-			111.7	-11.7	ı		0.001	
926,000,000	Gross National Expenditure Rs Composition (millions)	 Private consumption ex- penditure on goods and 		z. General Government consumption expendi-	goods and	services 114	s. Gross domestic nxed capital formation of	private enterprises 85	4. Gross domestic fixed	Capital Jordanon Of Government and public	enterprises 72	of goods	and services 157	6. Net factor income pay-	rest of t	moriu	7. GROSS NATIONAL EXPEN-	DITURE AT MARKET	1,034	es 108	9. Plus Subsidies		GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDENCIAL PACTOR COST 926	
LY KS	۶۶			14.6			83.6				1.8			1.6	4.0	0	- 0.3						100.0	
STATISTICAL OFFICE TO BE APPROXIMATELY RS 926,000,000	National Income and Rs Deprectation (millions)	1. Income from farms, professions and other	en	prises received by households 135	sation of em-	ployees	s. Income from property received by households 5768	and private non-profit		5. Direct taxes on corpo-	rations 17	6. General Government			olic		sumers' debt 3						NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION 926	
FISTICA	%	33.6	0.1	5.5	,	5.3	11.8	Ų	0	1.6	6.5		3.6	8.7		101.2		-1.2					100.0	
STA	Rs (millions)	. 311		182		. 21	. 109		۶ :-	. 15	s			. 8		037		111					936	•
	Gross National Product Industrial Origin	1. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing		4. Construction	5. Electricity, water and	-	o. 1 ransportation, Storage and Communication	7. Wholesale and Retail	Punbing Insurance and	Real Estate		10. Public Administration	and Defence	11. Services	Gross Dowestry Dro	DITCT (AT EACTOR COST)	Plus factor income from	rest of the world					GROSS NATIONAL PRO-	

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT 1958-68

Year	P f	Gross National Product at actor cost Is million	Increase or decrease on 1958 per cent	De facto Population 31st Dec. in each year (thousand)	Gross National product per head Rs
1958	•••	634		620	1,023
1959		681	+ 7.4	637	1,069
1960		542	-14.5	655	827
1961		705	+11.2	673	1,048
1962	•••	720	+13.6	69 2	1,040
1963		926	+46.1	713	1,299

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff is based on the Standard International Trade Classification. Following a recommendation of the Meade report provision has been made for affording help and encouragement to local secondary industries. Important rebates are afforded on raw materials imported by registered industries and duties at protective rates are levied on certain manufactured imported articles.

Provision exists in the tariff for the imposition of preferential rates of duty on imports from the U.K. and certain other scheduled territories subject to the production of supporting evidence of value and origin in the form of a prescribed combined certificate.

Export duties are levied on sugar and molasses, and in addition there are small duties imposed on goods exported from bond, goods in transit and goods reshipped after being landed from distressed vessels.

PACKAGE TAX

A package tax at variable low rates is levied under the Package Tax Ordinance No. 32 of 1951 on all goods imported and landed in the Colony.

EXCISE DUTIES

Excise duties are leviable on Colonial Spirits (rum), country liquor (Mauritius Fruit Wine), beer, tobacco, matches, vinegar, colonial spirits used in the manufacture of denatured spirits (except spirits denatured for power purposes), tinctures and drugs and perfumed spirits. The consumption of rum during the year showed an increase over the figures of the previous year. The revenue collected in respect of country liquor has fallen due to an appreciable consumption of beer manufactured locally.

STAMP DUTIES

Stamp duties are of three kinds:

Schedule "A" to the Stamps Ordinance (Cap. 160, as subsequently amended), specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a duty in proportion to the size of paper used. The tariff varies from 30 cents to Rs 1.80.

Schedule "B" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a fixed stamp duty. The amounts vary from 10 cents to Rs 18.

Schedule "C" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to an ad valorem duty. These include Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Policies of Insurance, Debentures. The duties are mainly on a sliding scale.

The stamp duties collected in respect of impressed paper during the financial year 1963-64 amounted to Rs 1,012,633.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax is imposed by the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, as subsequently amended.

The following schedule shows the rates of tax payable by individuals for the year of assessment 1964-65:

•	C	hargeable		Rate o
		Income		Tax
		Rs		%
For every rupee	of the first	5,000		10
For every rupec				15
do.	do.	5,000		20
do.	do.	5,000		30
do.	do.	5,000		40
do.	do.	10,000		50
do.	do.	15,000		60
For every rupee	of the rem	ainder of	the	
chargeable i	ncome			70

The rates of tax applicable to Companies and Bodies Corporate are:

Banks and other companies whose business consists wholly or mainly of making loans for the purposes of trade, Insurance companies, bodies corporate and foreign companies

40 per cent of the chargeable income

Other companies

35 per cent of the chargeable income and 25 per cent of the contribution income

In ascertaining the chargeable income and the contribution income of companies, various deductions are allowed and in the case of individuals, the chargeable income is arrived at after deducting personal reliefs and allowances.

Collection in the year 1963-64 amounted to Rs 37,980,595 compared with Rs 35,607,408 in 1962-63.

DEATH DUTY

Duty is payable on the value of the property accruing to each beneficiary at a rate dependent upon the degree of relationship to the deceased and the net value of such property, without aggregation of the whole estate.

The duty collected during 1964 amounted to Rs 1,282,547 compared with Rs 2,021,211.90 in 1963.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FINANCES

The undermentioned table gives comparative figures of revenue and expenditure of the five urban local authorities for the last financial year:

Local Authority	Fınancial Ye ar	Revenue Rs	Expenditure Rs
Municipality of Port Louis (excluding Housing Scheme)	1963-64	5,559,965 30	5,095,663 43
Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill (excluding Housing Scheme)	1963-64	1,414,459 88	1,359,647 58
Town Council of Quatre Bornes (excluding Housing Scheme)	1963-64	835,654 37	894,974 68
Town Council of Curepipe (excluding Housing Scheme)	1963–64	1,894,000 61	1,921,642 22
Town Council of Vacoas-Phoenix	1963-64	510,223 75	337,775 84

DISTRICT AND VILLAGE COUNCILS

The four District Councils established under Ordinance No. 76 of 1951 receive subsidies and grants from the Government which are partly allocated to the Village Councils, according to estimates approved by the District Councils. In addition to any taxation which may be imposed by the Village Councils, the District Councils have the right to levy taxes which do not apply to any particular village, such as advertisement and placard tax and entertainment tax. The total estimates of expenditure for the existing 98 Village Councils amounted to approximately Rs 609,962.60 and the total revenue including subsidies for scavenging, roads and cemeteries, to Rs 1,486,550. Revenue from entertainment tax totalled Rs 119.427.87.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius Rupee, equivalent to 1s 6d sterling, and divided into 100 cents.

The notes and coins at present in circulation are of the following denominations:

Notes		Coins
Rs 5	Cupro Nickel:	Rupee
Rs 10		Holf Rupee
Rs 25		Quarter Rupee
		10 cent
	Bronze:	5 cent
		2 cent
		1 cent

Notes of Rs 1,000 are used between banks and the Commissioners of Currency.

The value of currency in circulation at the 31st December of the last three years is given hereunder:

			31.12.6	2	31.12.6	.3	31.12.64			
			Rs	c	Rs	с	Rs	c		
Notes	•••	 	77,335,000	00	95,745,000	00	92,184,500	ი0		
Coins		 •••	4,908,878	30	5,338,878	30	5,599,378	30		
1	Γοτal	 	82,243,878	30	101,083,878	30	97,783,878	30		

BANKING

Five trading banks operate in Mauritius: the Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., the Mercantile Bank Ltd., the Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Bank of Baroda Ltd., and the Habib Bank Ltd.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Post Office Savings Bank, The Development Bank of Mauritius, The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., The Mercantile Bank Ltd., The Bank of Baroda Ltd. and the Habib Bank Ltd.

The housing activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank ceased with the establishment of the Mauritius Housing Corporation under the provisions of Ordinance No. 36 of 1962 which came into operation on the 1st January 1963. On the 1st March, 1964. the Mauritius Development Bank was set up under the provisions of Ordinance No. 34 of 1963 and took over the remaining activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank on that date. The Mauritius Housing Corporation provides loans for the construction of houses, flats and housing estates, while the Development Bank of Mauritius provides loans to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd., and the Mauritius Commercial Bank Finance Corporation undertake medium term finance on a commercial basis and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. provides finance on a seasonal basis for the cultivation requirements of the cooperative credit movement.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited is one of the oldest banking institutions South of the Sahara. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838 its original capital of Rs 1,000,000 was brought by subsequent increases to Rs 6,000,000 in 1963 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs 200 (Market value Rs 460). It was registered as a limited liability company in August 1955.

The Head Office is in Port Louis but a branch was established in Curepipe as far back as 1920 and since 1952, other branches were created at Rose Hill, Mahebourg, Quatre Bornes, Centre-de-Flacq, Triolet, Desforges Street Port Louis, Vacoas and Goodlands. The Bank's London Agents are Lloyds Bank Limited and it has correspondents all over the world.

The Bank's reserves as at 31st December, 1964 stood at Rs 7,143,167.

The Mercantile Bank Ltd. is a member of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation group and took over the business of the Bank Mauritius Limited on the 31st May, 1916.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. took over the Port Louis Branch of the National Bank of South Africa Limited in 1919.

The Bank of Baroda Limited opened a branch in Port Louis in October, 1962, and the Habib Bank opened a Branch in September, 1964,

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At the 30th June, 1964, the Bank had 83,832 active accounts and 810 dormant accounts with a balance due to depositors of Rs 34,436,256. Savings Bank business is transacted at 31 Post Offices. During 1964 transactions amounted in number and value to 60,978 deposits, totalling Rs 17,364,122 and withdrawals 51,934 totalling Rs 13,916,777. Accounts are regarded as dormant if no transaction takes place for a period of twenty years.

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF MAURITIUS

The Development Bank of Mauritius was established on 1st March 1964 by the Development Bank of Mauritius Ordinance 1963 (No. 34 of 1963) to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. It incorporated the business of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank established since 1936.

The purposes of the Bank are defined in its Ordinance as being "to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of the Colony by promoting, encouraging and assisting in all or any of the following activities:

- (a) The financing, management and establishment of:
 - (i) new undertakings;
 - (ii) schemes for the expansion, better organisation, modernisation and more beneficial exploitation of any undertaking;
- (b) The conduct of research into the industrial, agricultural, mineral, maritime and commercial potentialities of the Colony,
- (c) The participation of private enterprise and capital, whether from abroad or from within the Colony, in the said activities ".

In a policy directive from the Premier and Minister of Finance, the Bank was enjoined to have particular regard to the need in Mauritius for diversification of agriculture and the promotion of industrial development.

Capital Funds

The capital of the Bank is derived partly from public loan issues and partly from Mauritius Government Loans. Loan capital

from public loan issues in Mauritius amounts to approximately Rs 20,000,000 (£1,500,000) on long term and approximately Rs 5,000,000 (£375,000) on short term. Reserves stand at Rs 4,500,000 (£337,500). A sum of Rs 20,000,000 (£1,500,000) has been earmarked in the Government Development Programme for lending to the Bank. The total capital funds available to the Bank thus amount in all to approximately Rs 50,000,000 (£3,750,000).

Activities

The main activity of the Bank is to provide finance for agricultural and industrial development. This is normally done by means of long and medium term loans but the Bank will consider equity investments in suitable cases. The Bank is prepared to give technical and financial advice and to assist in the preparation and initial study of agricultural and industrial projects. Savings facilities are available in the form of savings and short term deposit accounts.

At the 31st December 1954, the Bank had paid out Rs Rs 51,093,004 in loans as follows:

				Rs
For agriculture	•••	•••	•••	49,189,104
For industry		•••	•••	1,903,900
		Total		51,093,004

The following is a summary of the Bank's Balance sheet as at the 30th June 1964.

Balance Sheet, as at 30th June 1964

Liabilities			Asset	s	
Debentures and Sub- Debentures Deposits Short-term Bills Internal Accounts and other expenses Reserve and Profit and	Rs 17,104,629 6,535,876 804,500 669,359 5,992,818	Loans Cash Investments Other Assets			Rs 25,727,352 1,162,993 2,038,511 2,178,326
Loss Account	31,107,182				31,107,182

BANKING STATISTICS

NUMBER OF REPORTING BANKS: 5 Figures as at 31st December, 1964

All figures are in rupees (000 omitted)

Liabilities	ASSETS
1. Notes in circulation Rs	Rs 1. Cash 7,313 2. Balance due by other banks
2. Deposits:— (1) Demand 161,234 (2) Time 52,278 (3) Savings 26,216	in the Colony 1,98: 3. Balances due from banks abroad 97,422 4. Loans and advances :—
 Balances due to :— (1) Other banks in the Colony 2,655 (2) Banks abroad 1,371 Other Liabilities 67,350 	(1) Primary production (including processing of primary products) 44,93. (2) Other industries (including Commerce, Transport and Distribution) 51,63. (3) Other advances 32,38.
	5. Investments:— (a) Local 10,55 (b) Other 2,39 6. Other Assets :— (1) Bills discounted 3,35
TOTAL LIABILITIES 311,104	(2) Bills receivable 11,89 (3) Other 47,22 TOTAL ASSETS 311,10

BANKS EXCHANGE RATES

The buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers were at the end of 1964, roughly as under:

BRITISH STERLING		Buying		Selling
Under £ 5,000		Rs 13.25 per £1		Rs 13.43 per £1
£5,000 and over	•••	Rs 13.263 ,,	•••	Rs 13.40 ,,
CANADIAN DOLLARS	•••	Rs 4.37½ per \$1	•••	Rs 4.47 per \$1
U.S.A. DOLLARS	•••	Rs 4.72½ per \$1	•••	Rs 4.82 per \$1
SOUTH AFRICAN RANDS				
Under Rd 10,000		Rs 6.60 per 1Rd		Rs 6.73 per Rd1
Rd 10,000 and over		Rs 6.60 ,,		Rs 6.71 ,,
Australian Pounds				
Under £5,000		Rs 10.55 per £1		Rs 10.85 per £1
£5,000 and over	•••	Rs 10.55 ,,	•••	Rs 10.80 ,,
FRENCH FRANCS				
France		Rs 0.94 per NF 1		Rs 0.99 per NF 1
C.F.A	•••	Rs 1.88 per 100 franc	s	Rs 1.98 per 100 francs
OTHER CURRENCIES				
India and Pakistan	•••	At par		1 % premium
East Africa		Rs 66 per 100 shs	•••	Rs 67.15 per 100 shs.

The control of foreign exchange was maintained in 1964 under the Mauritius Exchange Control Ordinance, 1951, which was enacted on the lines of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act 1947, and thus ensures similarity of practice in exchange control matters in the Scheduled Territories.

Chapter 5: Commerce and Industry

The commerce of the Colony depends almost entirely on the sugar crop which in 1964 yielded 518,994 metric tons as compared with 685,566 metric tons in 1963 and 532,817 metric tons in 1962. High degree alcohol, a by-product of sugar, is produced mainly for local consumption and the quantity exported in 1964 was negligible. The exportation of molasses, another by-product of sugar was 99,125 metric tons against 109,770 metric tons in 1963 and 110,253 metric tons in 1962. Exports of tea reached 782 metric tons as compared with 987 metric tons in 1963 and 721 metric tons in 1962. A small part of the Colony's demand for foodstuffs is met by local production namely meat, sugar, salt, fruits, and vegetables fish (fresh and dried) and tea. Local industries produce beer, cigarettes, matches, aloe-fibre bags for sugar, rum, aerated minerals, country liquor, leather, rubber, leather and plastic footwear, doors and windows, wooden and steel furniture, pasteurized milk, spring mattresses, fibre glass manufactures, furniture polish, louvre windows, paints, retread tyres, nails and car batteries. The bulk of the needs of the Colony are met by importation from other countries.

Imports of rice, the staple food of the Colony, reached 68,123 metric tons as compared with 69,690 metric tons in 1963 and 68,183 metric tons in 1962. Wheaten flour was imported mainly from Australia and France, beef on the hoof from Madagascar and considerable quantities of foodstuff from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa and Australia.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large supplies of general merchandise are imported from Hong Kong and Japan. Cotton piece goods are imported mainly from Hong Kong. India and the United Kingdom and manufactured fertilizers from the United Kingdom, Italy, Western Germany, France and the Republic of South Africa.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

					1962	1963	1964
Pretere	ntial Te	ariff Co	untr	ies	Rs	Rs	Rs
United K		-			251,017,937	290,696,264	272,675,809
Australia				•••	1,777,563	332,130	290,924
Burma	•••						650,000
Canada	•••			•••	22,306,783	66,709,709	57,125,849
Hong Ko				•••	291,854	67,458	154,555
India			•••	•••	16,985	18,841	21,547
Kenya			•••	•••	568,294	237,309	327,405
Malaysia		•••		•••	79,429	108,427	4,004,278
New Zea		•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	641,114	432.920	254,211
Republic				•••	2,114,353	1,248,739	2,273,199
Seychelle		•••	•••	•••	224,827	48,433	18,428
Southern					45,890	56,184	39,6 20
Other Pr					15,070	50,101	37,020
tries			••••	••••	70,878	293,364	259,753
							·
		Тота	L	•••	279,155,907	360,249,848	338,095,578
Gene	ral Tar	iff Cou	ntric	c			
	., 1 (1)	.,, 0011			146 630	407.760	2/2 54:
France		• • • •	•••	•••	146,629	426,768	263,531
German		•	DHC	•••	130,042	99,749	261,132
Holland	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,008,502	108,529	1,557,080
Japan	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,035,603	625,155	213,991
Italy	•••	•••	•••	•••	451,041	8,418,668	11,797,949
Madagas			•••	•••	787,150	1,539,818	, 824,614
Portugue		Airica		•••	12,210 1,245,090	9,060	338,545
Reunion	tatas of	 Aari	•••	•••	9,223,350	1,790,995 47,820,348	1,023,629
United S Other Ge				 ies	3,212,585	498,171	5,364,902 364,110
Other Ge	ilciai 1	aiii C	Junti	ics	3,212,303		304,110
		To	TAL	•••	20,252,202	61,337,261	21,991,483
Sugar Qu	uota Ce	rtificate	es	•••	6,457,327	6,195,510	6,79 3,966
Gran	d Tota	L OF E	XPOR'	rs	305,865,436	427,782,619	366,881,027
	Dі	REC	TI	ON (ог Імрок	T TRADE	.
	_				1962	1963	1964
Profes	ential 1	ariff (aunt	ries	Rs	Rs	Rs
United R					89,848,640	93,847,141	115,231,889
Aden				•••	95,700	83,158	493,140
Australia		•••		•••	22,126,360	19,249,036	30,609,327
Bahrein		•••	•••	•••	164,544	25,482	
British V				•••	163,103	181,176	195.257
Burma					34,520,091	34,721,607	26,493,228
Canada	•••		•••	•••	394,404	1,017,958	727,149
Ceylon	•••		•••		299,042	167,922	465,115
Cyprus	•••	•••	•••		33,443	55,641	31,146
Eire	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,302,828	1,175,934	1,286,938
	Carrie	d over			148,948,155	150,525,055	175,533,189

DIRECTION OF IMPORTS TRADE -continued

					1962	1963	1964
					Rs	Rs	Rs
	Bro	ught for	ware	i	148,948,155	150,525,055	175,533,189
Hong Kon		•••	•••		11,710,505	11,731.732	12,322,176
India				•••	13,995,555	13,000,166	16,316,370
Kenya					6,915,172	5,764,101	9,959,762
Malaysia					5,782,989	5,253.277	5,439,122
New Zeala					339,372	806,792	687,219
Pakistan	•••			•••	1,530,947	883,632	1,573,799
Republic o					34,633,887	30,749,499	32,262,159
Southern I				•••	494,531	1,309,530	1,312,605
Seychelles			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		673,888	515,622	511,259
Other Pre		tial Ta			0,0,000	515,025	011,207
tries	•••	• • •	•••	•••	789,53 2	758,643	977,924
		Total		•••	225,814,533	221,298,049	256,895,584
Cananal	T	x C 4					
General		j count	1168				
Belgium	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,252,370	5,110,712	4,990,963
Czechoslov	/akia	•••	• • •	•••	755,443	858,127	979,095
Denmark	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,276,590	3,142,160	3,342,191
Ethiopia	•••			• • •	643,663	954,684	812,345
France	• • •			•••	15,334,032	17,182,858	17,234,004
German F	edera	l Repul	olic	•••	13,142,503	12,967,559	13,705,325
Germany ((Easte	ern)	•••	•••	99,375	279,943	455,171
Holland	•••	•••	•••	•••	6,648,070	7,822,986	8,663,343
Hungary	•••	•••	• • •	•••	76,137	165,17 6	160,184
Iran	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	12,441,793	10,335,738	11,347,211
Italy (inclu	ıding	Sicily)	•••	• • • •	2,553,975	12,894,660	9,751,060
Japan	•••	•••		•••	10,061,691	9,735,733	15,577,004
Luxembou	rg		•••	•••	774,601	511,831	694,270
Madagasca	ır		•••	•••	4,056,036	3,889,327	3,213,455
Morocco	•••	•••	•••	•••	845,156	823,753	1,009,680
Netherland	is Wo	est Indi	es	•••	58,590	81,569	
Norway	•••	•••	•••	•••	676,07 2	480,217	767,344
Poland	•••	•••	•••		36,586	17,677	31,772
Portugal	• • •	•••	•••	•••	299 356	402,315	462,490
Portuguese		t Africa	٠	•••	1,533,282	260,480	920,261
Saudi Aral	bia	•••	•••	•••		765	
Siam	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,666,462	4,325,731	13,857,420
Spain	•••	•••	•••	• • •	243,258	217,518	237,840
Sudan	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,436	544,624	289
Sweden	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,158,747	2,302,120	3,003,256
Switzerlan		•••	•••	•••	1,866,073	1,877,444	2,390,740
United Stat	es of	Americ	ca	•••	7,782,577	8,967,814	11,438,735
	•••	•••	•••	•••	28,212	11,097	37,185
Yougoslavi		•••	•••	•••	1,723	35,950	56,244
Other Gene	eral T	ariff Co	ountr	ies	5,119,572	5,109,438	6,899,185
		POTAL	•••	•••	96,439,381	111,310,066	132,038,062
	1	BAGGAG	E*		473,204	508,237	
GRAND T	Готаі	OF IN	PORT	rs	322,727,118	333,116,292	388,933,646

^{*}No more included in imports as from 1964.

		Main Countries of Supply	Burma, Siam and Madagascar Australia, France and German Foderal Beaublic	United Kingdom, Australia, Republic of South Africa, India, Madagascar,	na, and lascar, K	United Kingdom, Holland Israel, German Federal Republic, Rep. of S, Africa, Denmark India and Singapore,	United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa. Algeria, France, Spain, Italy, Eire,	Singapore and Houaum. Republic of S. Africa. Iran, United Kingdom Rep. of South	Malpan, Singapore, Siam, Burma and	United Kingdom, Hong Kong, India,	United Kingdom, India and Japan, United Kingdom,	United Kingdom, Italy, France, and German Federal Remiblic	United Kingdom.	United Kingdom. United Kingdom and Norway. United Kingdom, Kenya, Japan, Belding and Reauthle of South Africa.	United Mingdom, U.S. America, Italy,	United Kingdom, Italy U.S. America,	United Kigdom, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France, Japan. Luxembourg, Republic of Sonth	Africa, Hong Kong and Australia, United Kingdom, German Federal Republic France, Rep. of S. Africa, Seychelles and Madagascar and Israel.	United Kingdom Norway Sweden, Finland, Rep. of S. Africa and Singapore.
	,933,646	C.I.F. Value	39,247,414 13,484,509	7,329,236	8,765,240	14,149,868	5,744,796	175,302 16,557,880	4,906,828	158,133 13,539,755	7,939,667 618,088	9,348,414	11,819,341	228,425 262,096 9,083,023	30,066,275	18,529,169	24,652.600	20,207,123	6,071,220
10ci	Total=Rs 338,933,646	Quantity C.1	68,123 M. Tons 28,630	14,097	1	9,041	ı	1,997	ı	148,055 units 10,167,121 Sq. ms.,	2,900,231 61,519	1,455 Units	1	 103,107 M. Tons	:	i	24,767	76,695	2,984
[3,116,292	C.I.F. Value	38,296,917 12,082,060	6,529,046	7,178,695	14,238,591	5,954,864	183,628 13,837,977	4,057,056	423 12,062,910	5,471,570 902,311	6,609,149	8,750,679	85.312 461.786 7,411,221	17,846,292	21,960,620	19,433,193	17,429,889	5,352,107
1001.1	Total = Rs 333, 116, 292	Quantity C.	69,690 M. Tons 38,2%,917 28,169 ,, 12,082,060	12.955	I	9,520	ţ	2,118	i	364 Units 9,637,775 sq. ms.	1,822,886 84,028	1,046 Units	I		: l	1	18,058 M. Tons	75,766	2,737
INADE	27,118	C.I.F. Value	37,334,921 11,604,298	6,528,281	7,522,465	12,507,811	6,725,799	270,254 15,050,834	4,346,607	565,048 12,655,507	4,451,671 1,052,310	5,636,299	8,896,791	63,111 569,540 8,788,366	18,227,569	12,006,666	22,764,784	15,681,468	4,693,016
Ş	1902 Rs 322,7		Tons	:		:		:		iits ms.	::	iits		f. Tons	:		:	:	:
	1902 Total=Rs 322,727,118	Quantity	68,183 M. 26,592	12,209	I	7,986	1	3,063	ı	484,524 Units 10,015,814 sq. ms.	2,314,117 88,722	914 Units	ı	_ 91,160 M. Tons	i	ı	20,678	70,357	2,558
			; ;	÷	፥	÷	÷	: :	:	: :	: :	÷	፥	oco- ories	:	÷	÷	÷	:
		rts	::	products	:	:	:	::	ıfactures	::	::	÷	:	unway loco- sories d accessories	electric	:	:	E.	ıfactures
		Principal Impor	Rice Wheaten flour	Other grain and grain pr	Cattle and ment	Edible oils and fats	Beverages	Coal Petroleum products	Wood and wood manuf	Gunny bags cotton piece goods	Silk piece goods Woollen piece goods	Vehicles:— (a) (i) Motor cars	(ii) Other	(b) Railway and transway locomotives and accessories (c) Ships: aircraft and accessories of Cement	Machinery other than e	Electrical goods	Iron and steel goods	Manures and Fertilizers	Paper and paper manuf

TRADE FIGURES-I IMPORTS

		(a) Domestic (b) Sugar Quol (c) Re-Exports	 (a) Domestic Exports (b) Sugar Quota Certificates (c) Re-Exports 	cates	:::	1962 Rs 290,656,050 6,457,327 8,752,059	1963 Rs 414,750,498 6,195,510 6,836,611	1964 Rs 353, 08 9,123 6,793,966 6,907,938	
		:		TOTAL	:	305,865,436	427,782.619	366,881,027	
Principal	~	2961			1963		+961		
Exports		Quantily F.	F.O.B. Value	Quantity		F.O.B. Value	Quantity F.C	F.O.B. Value	Main Countries of Destination
Sugar	. :	rs 515,144 M.Tons 275,584,568* 574,300 M. Tons 394,016,617*	rs 275,584,568*	574,300 M.	Toms	Ks 394,016,617*	575,662 M. Tons	Rs 337,405,753*	Rs 575,662 M. Tons 337,405,753* United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America and Italy
Molasses	:	110,253 ,,	9,110,777 109,770	109,770	<u>.</u>	13,458,779	99,125	8,844,518	8,844,518 United Kingdom, New Zealand, Holland
Rum	:	193 Hectols	17,523	326 Hectols	ctols	28,378	311 Hectols	32,852	and United States of America Hong Kong, land Sey-
Aloe Fibre	:	1	I	I		1	l	1	chelles
Tea	:	721 M.Ton	721 M.Tons 3,889,743	987 M. Tons	Tons	5,480,678	782 M. Tons		4,375,460 United Kingdom.

II.—Exports

*Excluding Value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres of which about 229,800 acres are under intensive cultivation. Other than the crops from this area, the Island produces little else with which to meet the requirements of a population numbering 733,600 with a density of about 1,019 to the square mile. The cultivated area consists mainly of sugarcane (213,800 acres); economic forestry and other tree plantations are not included in the total figure for the area of intensive cultivation (19,000 acres). Forests and forest plantations, woodlands, mountain, river and natural reserves and scrub total about 200,000 acres. Built up areas, roads, water bodies and open spaces cover 22,000 acres.

The central elevated part of the Island, above the 100" isohyet, is mostly covered with forest and scrub to protect and regulate the water resources. In this area, tea is the only crop cultivated. No laws specifically protecting this natural watershed exist save those giving protection to mountain and river reserves.

The main upland water catchment area is mostly Crown property and utilized for the production of forest produce, fuel and fodder, with a limited acreage under tea and other crops. Water resources are mainly dependent on the incidence of nearby cyclonic disturbances bringing rain, most of which falls in the hot season or in the heavy downpours accompanying cyclonic disturbances. Several reservoirs have been constructed in order to conserve this water for both domestic and irrigation purposes as well as for the production of electrical energy.

LAND OWNERSHIP

In the early days of French colonization, concessions of land were made to settlers all over the Island. Later, land ownership was governed by the French Civil Code or 'Code Napoléon' which is still in force. This provides for equal division of property among the heirs which often leads to excessive fragmentation of land. The demand for land is accentuated by the rapid growth of population, leading to inflation of land values. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation for the bulk of the cultivated land.

LAND TENURE

The Island was uninhabited until the XVII century Dutch colonisation. When the Dutch left early in the XVIII centruy, the country was again uninhabited until the arrival of the French.

French settlers became the original freehold owners of all the land except Crown Lands. At present, apart from Crown Lands, including Crown forests and the "Pas Geométriques" which total 83,000 acres, the land is owned in large or small lots by all sections of the community. Roughly 70 per cent is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder belongs to small planters mainly of Indo-Mauritian extraction. In addition to free-hold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share-cropping agreements.

Leasehold tenure is practised to a limited extent on privately owned lands and on Crown Lands. In the case of Crown Lands, leasing is generally by auction to the highest bidder, but it may be also by contract; leases vary up to 60 years with security of tenure to satisfactory tenants. Various types of share-cropping in the form of "metayage" exist.

RENTING SYSTEM

Rentals are either cash, crop-sharing or "Taungya". Cash rentals are payable monthly, quarterly or annually; in crop-sharing, the proportion of the crop handed over as rental varies according to circumstances and the nature of the crop; under the "Taungya" system, which is adopted particularly in tree plantations, the tenant is permitted to grow vegetables or annual crops between the young trees provided he keeps the trees clear of weeds and supplies any gaps in the tree plantation. This is a temporary system, as cultivation is discontinued as soon as the trees are developed.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

These include provision for:

- (a) increased reservoir construction both for domestic and irrigation purposes, the latter leading to increased cultivation of land:
- (b) increased generation of electrical power.

LAND SETTLEMENT

There has been no extension of existing settlements which number six and cover a total area of some 1,300 acres. Almost all the holdings were occupied. There has been no change of policy in Land Settlement.

AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture

At the 31st December, 1964, the permanent and pensionable staff of the Department numbered 328, distributed as follows:

Division						In post	Vacancies
Administrative Division	•••		•••			46	3
Agricultural Division			•••		•••	52	4
Tea Division						11	4
Plant Pathology Division	•••		•••			10	-
Entomological Division	•••		•••			7	
Agricultural Chemistry D	ivisio	n	•••	•••		7	
Engineering Division	•••		•••			5	1
Central Board Division		•••				29	1
Agricultural College Divis	sion				•••	13	2
Rodrigues Division	•••		•••	•••		18	2
Fisheries Division	•••		•••	•••	•••	61	2
Division of Veterinary Ser	rvices	•••	•••	•••	•••	44	6
			TOTAL	•••	•••	303	25

The general policy of the Department of Agriculture is to promote the most efficient use of available lands suitable for cultivation and to foster the most efficient production of livestock and livestock products. The training of technical staff for the Department of Agriculture, the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Sugar Industry and the other agricultural interests of the Island is done, in the first instance, at the College of Agriculture which provides two three-year courses: one in general agriculture and the other in sugar technology. A programme of study leave for officers of the Department of Agriculture enables officers to be trained overseas to meet requirements for specialist and senior professional staff.

The agricultural extension service makes readily available to the farmer assistance and advice, and translates into general agricultural practice the information obtained from experimental stations. Experiment stations have been developed in each of the major climatic zones of the Island for the study of crops and livestock suited to these zones.

The sngar industry is the main source of wealth and employment and Government's policy is to encourage development of that industry to the limits imposed by oversea markets. The industry has its own research institute which undertakes investigations in both field and factory.

The Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Sugar Industry Research Institute, undertakes extension work amongst small sugarcane planters, having as one of its principal aims the raising of small planters' yields to a figure more comparable with that of the estates. The Department also maintains a plant inspection service to prevent introduction of new pests and diseases, controls the cane quarantine greenhouse and administers the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board.

The development of secondary industries is encouraged, particularly the development of the tea, tobacco and fibre industries and the production of vegetables and foodcrops. The local production of meat and milk, within the limits imposed by the availability of land for fodder and pasture, is encouraged in several ways, the chief of which are the improvement of the milk breed of cattle characteristic of Mauritius, the maintenance of an island-wide artificial insemination service and the fostering of a poultry industry.

Fisheries policy comprises conservation of the lagoon fisheries, development of off-shore fishing and investigation of pond culture of fresh water fish.

The Board of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources studies all matters of policy and makes recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Sugar

Sugar is the staple crop of the Island. The whole of the production, with the exception of some 26,500 metric tons consumed locally, is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A.

Production in the preceding years was as follows: -

Year			Metric tons
1959	•••		 580,372
1960	•••	•••	 235,781 (Cyclone year)
1961	•••		 553,259
1962	• • •		 532,817
1963			 685,566

In 1964, the production of sugar reached 518,994 metric tons obtained from a harvested area of about 203,300 acres. The average yield of cane per acre over the whole island was 21.5 metric tons. Sugar produced per cent cane was 11.86 compared with 11.93 in 1963. Sugar produced per acre was 2.55 metric tons.

Although an important proportion of cane land is under peasant ownership, mostly Indo-Mauritian, the bulk of the sugar is produced on a plantation scale. The large plantations with factories produced about 62 per cent of the total crop. The smaller peasant owners, some 26,000 of whom cultivate altogether about 19 per cent of the land under cane, often work their land with the assistance of their families, employing extraneous labour only at peak periods such as planting and harvesting. Many of these small planters have grouped themselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of consigning their canes to factories.

Sugarcane was milled in 1964 in 23 factories, all of which are company-owned.

The whole of the sugar manufactured is marketed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. Since the war, the price of commonwealth sugar has been fixed year by year under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The negotiated price quota of sugar exportable under the terms of the Agreement, amounted to 368,500 long tons. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been further extended, and will now run up to the end of 1972.

Sugarcane is purchased by factories on the basis of 68 per cent of the yield of sugar and by-products going to the planters. In order to buy and sell sugarcane, millers and planters have to enter into cane contracts, which are subject to the control of the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board which functions as a part of the organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of molasses amounted to 99,125 metric tons. Alcohol of different strengths were produced, equivalent to a production of 1,538,000 litres of pure alcohol compared with 1,735,000 litres in 1963. The greater part of this production was used locally as rum and denatured spirits; 26,700 litres of high strength spirits were exported.

Industrial Crops

Three other crops are grown industrially, but on a small scale compared with sugarcane. These are tea, tobacco, and aloe fibre.

Tea

Climatic conditions obtaining throughout the year were not favourable to the production of tea, the semi-drought conditions prevailing at the end of 1963 being broken by Cyclone Danielle in the second half of 'January; thereafter although rainfall was slightly below average, it was very persistent and the temperature

up to November was generally below average, falling to unprecedented levels in June. As a result of these adverse climatic conditions, and despite new areas coming into bearing, production fell from 3,256,891 lbs in 1963 to 3,070,533 lbs. 1,518,838 lbs of black tea were exported in 1964, this being 49.4 per cent of the total production, compared with 2,159,235 lbs exported in 1963 representing 66 per cent of the total production. The bulk of the tea exported was consigned to the United Kingdom and sold on the London auctions. The average selling price of the 14,271 chests of Mauritian tea offered for sale on the London market was 3 shs. 5.35 d per lb, a decrease of 0.46 d per lb compared with 1963.

Of the 3,000 acres of land scheduled for planting to tea under the original Government-sponsored scheme for the expansion of the tea industry, about 2,140 acres had been cleared and planted by the end of the year.

Work on the second Government-sponsored development scheme which aims at the planting of a further 2,500 acres under tea by mid-1965 has continued; work on this Scheme was delayed during the first half of the year by adverse weather conditions, but good progress was made during the third and particularly fourth quarters of the year. By the end of the year, 1,863 acres of land had been contour-surveyed, 1,615 acres cleared, 1,164 acres prepared for planting and 836 acres actually planted. The number of factories in operation remained at six.

Товассо

Tobacco was grown on 514 acres in 1964, a decrease of 270 acres compared with 1963. Of this area, 382 were under Virginian varieties, 13 acres under Burley and the remainder under Amarello air-cured. No Amarello flue-cured was required by the manufacturers of cigarettes. The total production amounted to 325 metric tons compared with 483 metric tons in 1963.

Imports of cigarettes have decreased slightly compared with 1963, but imports of leaf tobacco have increased. During the year, there was an increase in consumption of locally manufactured cigarettes.

Domestic Virginian leaf blended with imported leaf was used in the manufacture of "State Express 555 Filter Kings", "De Luxe", "Matinée", "Vogue", "Embassy", "Mills", and "Soirée" brands of local cigarettes, which sell in competition with imported Virginian cigarettes.

Amarello and some of the lower grades of domestic Virginian leaf were utilised for the cheaper brands, selling below the price range of imported cigarettes.

Tobacco was almost entirely grown in small plots, for the most part by peasant cultivators.

In 1964 producers received on the average Rs 7.25 per kilo of Virginian flue-cured leaf, Rs 2.60 per kilo of Amarello aircured and Rs 2.58 per kilo for Burley.

Mauritius produces flue-cured Virginian of good colour and flavour but attempts to obtain an export market have failed owing to the relatively high cost of production compared with other producing countries, the small acreage under cultivation and the necessity of selling the "run of the crop".

The area annually grown is determined by the Tobacco Board according to the estimated requirements of the manufacturers. The Board comprises representatives of the various interests concerned. The Tobacco Warehouse, operated by the Board, receives, grades, processes, bales, stores and sells all the tobacco produced in the island.

Fibre

The total fibre production was purchased by the Government Sack Factory for manufacture into sacks for bagging sugar. In 1964, 12 fibre factories were in operation producing 1,207 tons compared with 1,350 tons in 1963 and 1,299 tons in 1962. In addition to the 1964 production, the Government Sack Factory had to import 198 tons of jute cuttings to supplement the supplies of aloe-fibre. Jute was purchased at an average price of Rs 693 per ton and aloe fibre at an average price of Rs 1,212 per ton.

The following goods were produced by the Government Sack Factory in 1964:

593,909 Aloe sacks (38"×26½) 832,912 Aloe-jute sacks (38"×26½) 30,950 sacks (18"×26½) 18,464.5 yards of filter cloth 4,073 yards of other fabrics 16,458.5 kilos of yarn.

All the fibre produced in the Island is marketed by the Mauritius Hemp Producers' Syndicate which grades, bales, stores and sells the fibre.

FOOD CROPS

The commercial production of foodcrops and vegetables was approximately 30,000 tons from an harvested area of about 7,800 acres. The production was lower than the year before owing to the cyclones and the drought at the end of the year.

The Extension Service continued to advise farmers on improved crop husbandry. Home and field visits were paid to farmers. Agricultural problems were discussed and lectures on Agricultural topics were delivered at evening meetings organized throughout the island. Demonstrations on the correct use of fertilizers, the timely application of insecticides and fungicides for the control of pests and diseases, precautions to be taken when using pesticides and the measures to be adopted for soil conservation were carried out on farmers' land.

There has been a great response to the scheme for the subsidisation of certified seed potatoes. Some 731 tons of certified seeds were allocated within the scheme. However, all the demand for permits could not be satisfied and a few planters have had to secure seed outside the scheme. With the start of the operation of the Marketing Board this year, potato and onion became controlled produces.

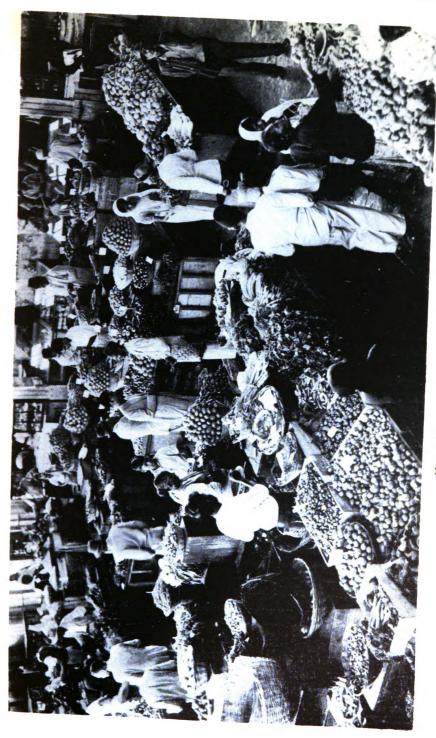
Demonstration of fodder conservation in pit silos continued and the silage obtained was of good quality. Several of the silo pits that were constructed with the help of cowkeepers could not be filled as their owners were no longer interested, mostly because they had sold their animals.

A notable feature this year has been the holding of specialised courses for a few selected planters invited to Demonstration Plots. A series of four lectures on cane cultivation at weekly intervals were given in the evening at the Demonstration Centres. A large number of advisory leadlets and pamphlets dealing with the various aspects of the agricultural production were distributed.

LIVESTOCK

The Department took over the control of the slaughter of milch cattle in the Colony as provided by G.N. 40 of 1964. Owing to this control, only 2,973 cows of milch breed were slaughtered as compared with 4,010 in 1963; the figure still represents a high slaughter quota. On humane grounds 166 animals of all ages and all sexes were slaughtered as compared with 148 in 1963. In addition, 1,208 bulls were slaughtered and 2,946 young males of milch breed were slaughtered during the year.

10,773 artificial inseminations were carried out and the overall conception rate was maintained. In addition 4,080 cases requiring veterinary aid inclusive of assessment for pregnancy and enucleation of ovarian cysts were attended; the staff of the Veterinary Services also carried out a general livestock survey in the



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Colony. Additional basic data on the Creole Milch Breed were collected. Selected bucks of the Anglo-Nubian breed of goats were provided to individual goat breeders and to five Extension Service Centres.

FISHERIES

The control of the Mauritius Fisheries is exercised by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture. This consists of a Fisheries Officer and an inspectorate of 59 inspectors and guards who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating fisheries, the collection and establishment of statistics and the study and implementation of all new measures which might be recommended for the better protection of the stock, for the improvement of the efficiency of the industry and the welfare of the fishing community.

The Department has given considerable attention to an aspect of production new to Mauritius, namely, the farming of freshwater fish for the production of food rich in protein which is deficient in the diet of most classes of the population.

Fishing is practised in the lagoon surrounding most of the Island, which covers an area of about 95 square miles and on the off-shore shelf, to the 100 fathom line, which is extensive in the northern part forming a bank of about 200 square miles with an average depth of 35 fathoms. About 2,750 fishermen with some 2,256 light fishing boats and a number of deep-sea pinnaces, together produce an annual catch of some 2,000 tons.

Usually middlemen supply the boats and gear to the fishermen who in return bring in their catch at an agreed price. The middleman is expected to make advances during periods of enforced idleness occasioned by adverse weather. Loans were granted from Government funds either for the construction of boats or repairs to those damaged during cyclones. The scheme of loans to fishermen, which was completed at the end of December 1963, started anew at the beginning of 1964 and 1,387 loans were granted, amounting to a total expenditure of Rs 592,296.

The price of fish varies with the size of catches; it is generally lower during the summer months when more fish is caught.

Oyster Culture

The application of modern techniques of oyster culture has continued, and results obtained are very promising. New types of spat collectors have been produced, and the oyster culture is being extended to areas other than barachois. Reproduction has still to be confined to barachois and their vicinity.

FORESTRY

(a) Classification of forest land. Forest areas in Mauritius are classified as follows:

I. Crown Forest Estate

A. Areas potentially productive	Acreage	Total area
(a) Plantations of exotics (part temporarily unplanted)	12,728	in ucres,
(b) Areas suitable and available for economic forestry		
but not yet planted to exotics— (i) Mountain Reserve areas (not scheduled)	3,140	
(ii) National Reserves (Scheduled)	3,285	
(iii) Other areas	11,645	30,798
Catchment areas supplying existing or proposed reservoirs etc. amounting to approximately 22,000 acres, are included in this total.		30,796
B. Areas potentially unproductive (i) Mountain Reserves areas (not scheduled)	14,845	
(ii) National Reserves (scheduled)	1,220	
(iii) Other areas	5,035	21,100
Catchment areas amounting to approximately 6,000		21,100
acres are included in this total.		
C. Areas leased or otherwise occupied and not		
available for forestry (inclusive of approx- imately 6,000 acres of catchment areas in		
respect of existing or proposed reservoirs etc.)		
		15,100
	Total =	66,998
The area of Crown Forest Estate shows a reduction of 38 acres due to excisions in respect of land surrendered for exchange purposes.		
II. Leased Crown Lands in Pas Geométrique of 250 (French) feet.	ies—Coas	stal belt
(i) Tree Plantations (mostly Casuarina equisetifo		
(ii) Rocky grazing lands with trees	1,100	5,290
TIT Duissatales around toward law		3,290
III. Privately-owned forest land		
(i) Mountain Reserves Protected by law {	9,000 6,500	
,		15,500
(iii) Forest Lands (iv) Scrub Land		
(including grass and grazing lands)	15,000 77,075	
		92,075
	Total=	107,575
GRAND	Total=	179.863
		1. / 1000

- (b) Forest Policy. The approved Forest Policy for Mauritius, under which the Crown Forest is managed, aims at:
 - (i) effecting the preservation of a tree cover for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of Mauritius, on such areas of land as are required for the maintenance and improvement of the climatic and physical condition of the country, the safeguarding of water supplies and soil fertility, and the prevention of damage to rivers and agricultural land by flooding and erosion.
 - (ii) effecting the permanent reservation as forests of such areas of land as are required for the supply in perpetuity at reasonable rates of all forms of forest produce required by the people for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes.
 - (iii) managing the Forest Estate with the object of obtaining the highest revenue compatible with sustained yield, in so far as this is consistent with (i) and (ii) above.
 - (iv) effecting the fullest possible utilisation of the products of the forest subject to the requirements of forest management and to encourage the most economic utilisation of both imported and local timber.
 - (v) educating and training Mauritian personnel to the standard required to fill posts of all grades within the Forest Department; fostering, by education and propaganda, a real understanding among the people of Mauritius of the value of forests to them and to their descendants and encouraging and assisting, in every way, the owners of private forests, woodlands and plantations, to manage such crops in a sound manner;
 - (vi) co-operating with other land interests in the achievement of optimum land allocation and usage, and in all projects for soil and water conservation and the prevention of erosion, and accepting the principle that security of tenure and long-term planning are essential for the successful management of the Forest Estate.
- (c) Organisation of the forest industry. (i) Crown Forest Estate—The Forest Department is directly responsible for the management of the Crown Forest Estate and all silvicultural operations within the Crown Forest Estate are conducted by the Department.

The permanent establishment of the Department consisted of 201 posts, inclusive of clerical staff and 41 gangmen and artisans newly transferred to this category. At the end of the year, one post of Assistant Conservator of Forests was vacant and 22 Forest Guard posts remained to be filled. The smallest administrative unit in the management of the Crown Forest Estate in the Forest Section under the control of a Forester assisted by one or more Forest Guards. Twenty nine Forest Sections are grouped territorially into four Forest Ranges each administered by a Forest Ranger assisted by two Deputy Forest Rangers. Two Forest Ranges constitute a Division which is administered by a Divisional Forest Assistant under the general control of the Conservator of Forests. An Assistant Conservator co-ordinates exploitation operations and supplies of timber, poles and fuel while the Deputy Conservator deals with the silvicultural aspect and assists the Conservator in general administration.

For routine forestry work the Department was, at the end of 1964, employing a regular labour force of 504 labourers and 79 piece-workers, and 507 relief labourers were being employed on a temporary basis. Operations during 1964 included the planting of 506 acres of new areas to exotic timber species and the replanting and coppicing of 623 acres of cyclone-damaged plantations. A further 450 acres was cleared in preparation for planting in 1965.

The Department also carried out the initial clearing of areas of Crown Forest Land in the Midlands Block which are to be handed over for tea planting, and all utilizable timber, poles and firewood were salvaged.

Cyclone Danielle, at the beginning of the year, caused some damage in young plantations, necessitating the staking of the young trees. Nurseries suffered damage from flooding and a large number of plants was lost.

Expenditure under the Recurrent Forestry Vote amounted to Rs 2,091,562 and wages to relief labourers to Rs 636,485. Revenue derived from the sale of forest produce and rentals in respect of Shooting and Fishing Leases totalled Rs 531,516. Timber removed and not yet paid for at 31.12.64 accounted for an additional Rs 11,636.

(ii) Privately-owned forests—Privately-owned forest lands other than scheduled Mountain and River Reserves, which are protected by law, are managed by individual owners. Within these

Reserves, no felling or forestry operations of any nature may be carried out except with the approval of Government, such approval being given only in exceptional circumstances and then being restricted to the removal of dead and fallen trees. The protection of these privately-owned Mountain and River Reserves is undertaken by the Forest Department.

- (d) Initial processing of timber: sawmills. In the exploitation undertaken by the concessionnaire, timber is extracted to roadside by tractors and modern methods of mechanical loading are in use. Besides the modern sawmill and timber preservation plant operated by the concessionnaire, there were 68 small private mills in operation. The number of persons employed in private sawmills totalled 323.
- (e) Marketing of produce. Timber from the Crown Forest Estate was sold standing while the Department continued to dispose of firewood by the "corde", at roadside. In addition, areas yielding material suitable for conversion into charcoal were sold at auction by area, for exploitation by the purchaser.

Produce from privately-owned forests is generally sold standing to dealers in timber, firewood and charcoal, though some owners carry out their own exploitation operations.

(f) Exploitation of forest produce

A. From Crown Forest Estate. The following quantities of timber and fuelwood were disposed of during the year:

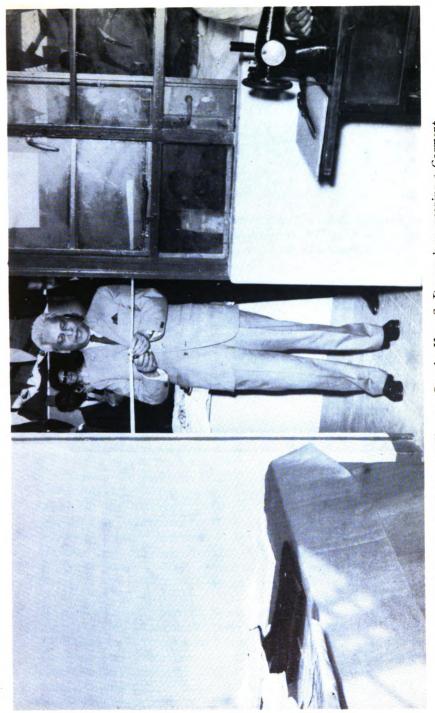
(i) Timber					Cubic feet round measure
(a) Hardwoods	•••	•••	•••		62,310
(b) Softwoods		•••	•••		288,870
(ii) Poles and masts					
(a) Hardwoods				•••	72,273
(b) Softwoods	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,500
	Gra	nd To	TAL		424,953
(iii) Fuelwood					Cubic feet (solid)
Firewood (44,285	'cordes	s ')	•••	•••	2,214,250
Charcoal (4,605 'c	•••	230,250			
		T	OTAL	•••	2,444,500

In addition to timber and firewood disposed of by volume, the following estimated volumes were removed from areas of Crown Forest Estate sold by auction for exploitation by the purchaser, inclusive of free removals, in head loads, by the public of dry waste wood (about 14,000 'cordes' equivalent to 700,000 cubic feet solid):

							1	Cubic feet ound measure	
(i)	timber	•••						5,600	
(ii)	poles	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	19,500	
								25,100	
(iii)	fuelwood	(15,90	0 'cor	des ')	•••		Cu	bic feet (solid) 795,000	

- B. From privately-owned forests and leased Crown Lands. Accurate figures are not available but it is estimated that approximately 60,000 cubic feet of round timber, 6,000 'cordes' of firewood (equivalent to 300,000 cubic feet solid) and 956,000 kgs of charcoal (equivalent to 238,000 cubic feet of fuelwood) were produced from privately-owned lands.
- (g) Imports of timber. Timber imports during the year amounted to an equivalent roundwood volume of 758,952 cubic feet, to a gross value of Rs 3,499,602, principally from Malaya.
- (h) Local consumption of Forest Produce. The following approximate volumes of forest produce were made available for local consumption:

	Rou	ndwood Volume
I. Major Forest Produce—(Timber and Poles)		Cubic ft.
(a) From Crown Forests		450,053
(b) From unleased Pas Géométriques (c) From privately-owned Forests and leased Pas Géométriques (estimated)	}	60,000
(d) Imports during the year 1964		758,952
Total	•••	1,269,005
II. Minor Forest Produce		ubic ft. (solid)
(a) Firewood from Crown Forest Estate (in stacke 'cordes' of 50 cubic feet solid)	•••	2,214,250
(b) Sold standing and free removals of wastewood from Crown Forest Estate (estimated)	•••	795,000
(c) Firewood from privately-owned Forest Land at leased Crown Lands (estimated)	•••	300,000
(d) Fuelwood converted into charcoal from Crow Forest Estate	•••	230,250
(e) Fuelwood converted into charcoal—private owned lands or leased Crown Lands (estimated)		238,000
TOTAL		3,777,500



The Premier & Minister of Finance, Dr. the Hon. S. Ramgoolam, opening a Garment Manufacturing Factory at Port Louis

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, various small industries have been long established in the Island. These include:

Aerated beverages basket and wicker work bricks cigarettes engineering footwear matches printing rattan furniture rum salt tanning wine

In addition, a number of new industries have been set up as a result of the Government's declared policy of encouragement to secondary industries. These are listed hereunder:

Accumulators, manufacture and renovation

beer
bitumen cold emulsion
bus coach building
butter, cheese etc.
candles
carbon dioxide
cement (bulk) handling and

lime

bagging clothing concrete pipes fibre glass moulded products fishing, deep sea furniture, metal gin

hotels jams, pickles and preserves louvre windows (Naco Sunsash)

spring mattresses
metal doors and windows
milk pasteurized
mirrors and ornamental glass
nails
ornamental iron work
paints
plastic and rubber footwear
polish (boot and floor)
sawmilling and wood treatment
shirts
spaghetti, vermicelli etc.
springs, metal (for beds and
divans)

tin cans underground water pumping wire fencing and wire products wood working (with modern machinery)

Among the measures taken to stimulate the steady growth and development of secondary industries, is the recent amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance which provides for import duty concessions or complete exemptions in respect of machinery, plant and raw materials imported for the manufacture or preparation of most of the commodities which are produced in the Colony. It also provides, under certain conditions, for the grant of drawbacks or remissions of the whole or part of the import duty paid in respect of materials used in the local manufacture of goods, when such goods are exported from the Colony in the ordinary course of trade. Furthermore, suitable alterations to the tariff have been made with a view to stimulating the local production of manufactured goods. The Income Tax Ordinance provides additional incentives: the initial and annual allowance with respect to industrial buildings, plant and machinery have been increased, the benefit of allowances for

wear and tear has been extended to machinery let or hired, an allowance in respect of capital expenditure incurred or scientific research related to any trade has been introduced and, more significantly, tax relief over a number of years is being allowed to approved companies investing in new industries or existing industries not operating on a scale suitable to the economic requirements of the Island.

Proposals for setting up other industrial enterprises have been received from industrialists and are under consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in Mauritius and Rodrigues is guided by a Department of Government in conjunction with a secondary society—the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The movement derives financial support from another secondary society, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended to by the Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited and the Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

The movement is composed of 4 Secondary Societies, 322 Primary Societies comprising 33,070 members, and divided into 174 Co-operative Credit Societies of unlimited liability of which 6 are confined to lessees of Crown Lands in Land Settlement Schemes, and 148 Co-operative Societies of limited liability comprising 73 Consumers' Stores Societies, 34 Societies providing saving facilities (17 schools, 2 for salary earners, including one credit union, 15 for other persons) 14 Transport Societies, 8 Tea Marketing Societies, 13 Fishermen's Societies of which two furnished credit, 3 Housing Societies, one Printing Society, one Better Living Society and one Farming Society.

The Department of Co-operation is responsible for the registration of new societies, including the advice, guidance and economic investigation involved in the organisation; for the audit and supervision of existing societies and for the education of officers and members in co-operative activities, in both of which it receives material assistance from the staff of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.; for arbitration in disputes, and, when necessary, for the cancellation of registration and liquidation of societies. During the year the raising of standards of management, secretarial work and book-keeping and the control of credit within the consumer section of the movement, continued to engage the main attention of the department.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited, at the end of the year, had a membership of 211 societies. Its objects are to promote co-operation, to bring together co-operative institutions for common endeavour, to assist with supervision and audit, to promote education in co-operative activities and to represent the Movement. During the year the Union provided stationery to societies upon payment, and arranged for legal advice and assistance to societies. At the end of the year the staff consisted of 14 supervisors, of whom one acted as Secretary. The total revenue of the Union, for the financial year ending on 29th February 1964 amounted to Rs 125,838 of which 16 per cent derived from donations from Secondary Societies, and 23 per cent was derived from a grant in aid from Government (Rs 30,000), the balance of 54 per cent being the society's revenue from audit and supervision and from the legal aid fees. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies is ex-officio the President of the Union and of its central and executive committees. The Deputy Registrar and two Co-operative Officers are ex-officio members of the Union.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited, with a membership of 155 societies, acts on behalf of its societies in agricultural matters and for this purpose retains the services of a barrister and of a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Federation was represented on a number of Government boards and Committees. Its staff consists of a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a messenger.

The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, at the end of the financial year, had a membership of 196 societies, share capital of Rs 856,804, reserves of Rs 1,096,211 and deposits of Rs 2,487,674. Crop loans issued amounted to Rs 4,480,346. The Bank started with a new scheme of financing Medium Term Loans. For the year the Board of Directors issued 291 applicants with such loans to the value of Rs 1,021,892 mostly for the purpose of repaying mortgage, complete purchase price of lands and improvement in cultivation. Loans to member societies grouping mainly cane-growers, are secured on the societies' sugar, all of which is sold through the Bank's Secretary-Manager, who is also the Bank's broker. The rate of interest charged on loans by the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank to the member societies was 6½ per cent throughout the year.

The Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, with 73 member-societies, had a turnover of Rs 6,577,875 for the financial year ended 29th February, 1964. The Society's share capital was Rs 143,599 and the statutory reserve amounted to Rs 111,055.

Credit Societies of Unlimited Liability

At the end of the year there were 174 credit societies of unlimited liability, of which 19 were in Rodrigues, with a membership of 11,314. The majority of the members of the Mauritius societies are cane-growers while those of the Rodrigues societies are mainly engaged in subsistence farming. On 29th February, 1964 loans by Mauritius societies to members totalled Rs 5,934,046 and were secured by lien on the crops and by sureties. Payments to members for cane marketed through the agency of their societies amounted to Rs 25,147,451 including cyclone insurance payments. The deposits of members amounted to Rs 1,792,257. Share Capital of all societies amounted to Rs 560,311.

Credit Societies of Limited Liability

Of the thirteen Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of limited liability in existence at the end of the year, two (one in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues) provided credit for members. Eleven societies jointly owned fishing boats and gear, and marketed catches.

Thrift and Savings Societies

There were seventeen societies at the end of the year, including one Credit Union. Two of the Societies served salary earners only. Amongst rural societies members tended to find that savings could be effected as easily and more profitably with credit societies. At the close of the financial year ended 29th February, 1964 the savings in the two salary earners societies amounted to Rs 202,806 and in other societies to Rs 424,505.

School Savings Banks

By the end of the year the number of school savings banks was seventeen. The transitory membership inevitable in schools does not make for stability and every school society finally depends upon the hard pressed and non-resident school staff. In addition, few schools have gardens or workshops which would enable pupils to save money earned by themselves by means more constructive than obtaining it from their parents; in rural areas pocket money for children is the exception rather than the rule. In Rodrigues, however, steady progress was maintained. The three school savings banks there saved up to the close of the financial year on 29th February, 1964 Rs 14,246, whereas in Mauritius the savings were Rs 16,772.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union continued to supply books free of charge from its Education Fund, and as a special concession to help the school savings banks to build up funds for

communal activities, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank paid interest at 3½ per cent per annum on their deposits.

Co-operative Retail Stores

During the year the registration of two societies was cancelled. On 29th February 1964 there were 73 co-operative retail stores on the register, 71 in Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues with a membership of 14,309 and a turnover of Rs 6,577,855. The consumer movement has been showing signs of deterioration owing to increase in credit sales and lack of efficient management. Attempts to recover outstanding credit by arbitration have often proved unsuccessful on account of the insolvency of debtors. It is consequently expected that many of the uneconomic stores will have to close down.

Marketing Societies

The marketing of green tea leaf is subject to the Tea Industry Control Ordinance, 1959 and regulations made thereunder: green leaf is sold to factories under annual contract. Of the eight Tea Marketing Societies two effected the sale of members' tea leaf at the value of Rs 53,839. The weight of leaf sold was 176,638 lbs.

Other societies marketing produce consisted of twelve fishermen's societies, which sold 139,877 lbs of fish valued at Rs 106,613.

Housing Societies

Three housing societies had a total membership of 511, share capital of Rs 40,230 and deposits of Rs 108,374. They were financed by Government, and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank. As at 29.2.64, the balances due to Government and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank were Rs 309,955 and Rs 316,000 respectively.

Printing Society

The Co-operative Printing Society had 848 members, a share capital of Rs 29,850 and a printing press in Port Louis. It carried out Rs 72,730 worth of printing business during its financial year ended 29th February, 1964.

Transport Societies

The number of Transport Societies was 14 by 29th February, 1964. Statistics for the financial year show a membership of 755, paid up share capital of Rs 220,839 and 45,690 metric tons of canes transported. Capital expenditure incurred by members of these societies is reimbursed from the Sugar Planters Rehabilitation Fund. Licence fees continued to be paid at the same rate as public transporters.

Better Living Society

One co-operative better-living society operated in Long Mountain. It maintained a kindergarten school for about 25 children under five years of age. The kindergarten received a subsidy from a Co-operative Credit Society.

Educational Activities

In addition to staff conferences, the staff continued to take correspondence courses in book-keeping and other subjects from the Co-operative College, Loughborough.

The Co-operative Union intensified its educational activities by opening a school of co-operation for training of co-operative personnel. A reference library is also maintained at the headquarters of the Union. Film shows on co-operative matters were given throughout the island.

Audit

The audit of all societies' accounts for the period ending 20th February, 1964 was completed. Except in the case of three secondary and four primary societies which employed professional or approved auditors, audit was carried out by the staff of the department of Co-operation assisted by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. In addition to the annual statutory audit, interim audits were done throughout the year.

ARBITRATIONS

124 disputes were referred to the Registrar during the year. The majority were referred to arbitration; appeals to the Registrar numbered nine. Most of the disputes arose from failure to pay for goods purchased on credit, others concerned stock and cash shortages in stores, and a minority a failure to repay loans. Where necessary the awards were referred for execution to the attorney retained by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The Co-operative Movement was fortunate in retaining the honorary services as arbitrators of two retired civil servants and two retired teachers, all active members of the movement.

TABLE

The following table gives an indication of developments over three years:

			1962	1963	1964
Total Societies			330	321	326
Total Members			32,042	32,140	33,070
Total Turnover		Rs	40,244,230	41,113,105	55,346,652
Share Capital		Rs	2,050,925	2,069,478	2,225,582
Reserve Funds		Rs	3,264,273	3,537,564	3,834,110
Other Reserves		$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	843,023	868,219	846,210
Government loa	กร				
to Societies	•••	Rs	359,493	477,757	317,860
Total Assets	•••	Rs	13,099,163	14,018,069	16,980,48 2

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Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Organization

The Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs is statutorily responsible for the progress and development of the educational system of the Colony. The chief adviser of the Minister is the Permanent Secretary who is responsible for the proper administration of the Ministry.

The Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1957) provides for the appointment by the Minister of an Advisory Board to advise him on all questions concerning education in the Colony. The Minister may also appoint sub-committees on the recommendation of the Board.

The staff of the Ministry of Education now comprises over 4,400 officers.

Educational Facilities

In primary education the English pattern is followed, generally speaking, subject to adjustments to suit local conditions. The course lasts six years; pupils enter at the age of 5 but are allowed to stay up to the age of 12 to compete for the junior scholarships which entitle the winners to free tuition in secondary schools.

On the 31st October, 1964 there were 209 Government Aided Primary Schools providing free education to 126,409 pupils. The 56 aided schools are managed by 2 Education Authorities: Roman Catholic (53 schools), Hindu (3 schools). There were in addition 116 other primary and secondary schools registered with the Ministry with a roll of 5,665 primary school children. This number, which includes 3,094 children in the primary sections of the secondary schools brought the total number of children receiving primary education in 1964 to 132,074. Of that total 69,666 were boys and 62,408 girls.

Teachers in aided primary schools are paid by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and are appointed, transferred or promoted on the recommendation of the Authority concerned. The promotion of teachers in the Government primary schools is, like that of other civil servants, subject to the Governor's approval, which is usually given on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

According to the Education Ordinance, a total of 120 Government scholarships are obtainable on a competitive basis, 70 for boys and 50 for girls. These scholarships which provide free

secondary education, free travelling and a grant of Rs 300 a year, are tenable at Government and approved secondary schools. A number of similar scholarships are awarded to candidates from Rodrigues and to entrants at the Technical Institute.

Secondary education is almost exclusively of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Government schools can meet only part of the demand and since 1951 a number of private schools which can offer satisfactory guarantees of proper schooling up to School Certificate or Higher School Certificate level has been subsidized. There were on the 31st October, 2,067 pupils in the four Government secondary schools, 5,029 in the subsidized schools known as "approved secondary school" and 23,285 in the unaided secondary schools. This total of 30,381 secondary school pupils was made up of 19,761 boys and 10,620 girls. The 111 secondary schools comprise 4 Government, 13 grant-aided and 94 other schools.

Six scholarships are awarded annually by the Government of Mauritius to Form VI students (4 boys and 2 girls) who top the lists of candidates at the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. These scholarships, of an annual value of £560—£600, entitle the holders to a four to six-year university course in the U.K. or other approved countries and to a free return passage.

17 scholarships were awarded during the year to Mauritian students under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and Teacher Training Scheme.

Apart from the College of Agriculture and Teacher's Training College, there are no institutions as yet in the Colony which provide full-time post-secondary education, and students wishing to follow university and other post-secondary courses have to go overseas. In 1964, as far as information is available, there were 1,100 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, Eire and other countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, the U.S.A., Israel, the United Arab Republic, the Royal College of Nairobi and the Malagasi Republic.

As a result of Professor Colin Leys' recommendation, the proposal for the setting up of a University College has been accepted by Government and the Ministry of Overseas Development, and has been the subject of further examination by Mr. D. Warren, Principal of South-East London Technical College, Mr. G. Griffiths of the Institute of Education, Oxford, and by a team of Academic Consultants headed by Sir Charles Morris, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the Inter University Council.

The Royal College (Curepipe)

The proposed University College will consist of a Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, a Faculty of Development Services and an Institute of Education. It will also run extra-mural courses.

All those seeking permanent service in the Government and aided primary schools must pass through the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin. The normal course is of two years' duration. During the year (302 men and 194 women) were in training at the College or in the primary schools.

Temporary accommodation was still being used in primary schools which had been damaged by cyclone *Carol* in 1960, pending the completion of the reconstruction programme.

Seven new schools were opened during the year and 27 classrooms added to existing schools; building work on 7 new primary schools were started. Accommodation was still scarce at the end of the year and a number of schools had to operate on a shift system.

School Health Service

The School Health Service falls under two headings: medical and dental. The medical staff comprises a Senior School Medical Officer and two School Medical Officers. The Nursing staff consists of five nurses assisted by six Health Workers. The dental division comprises one Senior Dental Surgeon and ten part-time dental Surgeons, assisted by clinical and clerical assistants.

Entrants into all Government and aided primary schools and into the four Government secondary schools are medically examined. Leavers and pupils in the intermediate age group are also medically examined. Free medical treatment is provided for primary school pupils. All new teaching staff and school caretakers are medically examined and X-rayed. Teachers for transfers on medical grounds are also medically examined by the School Medical Officers. Lectures on health education are given twice weekly by the Senior Medical Officer at the Teachers' Training College.

The School Nurses and Health Workers carry out cleanliness and health surveys, including distance vision testing, in the Primary schools.

Reconditioned pasteurised milk is given to the pupils of the Government and aided primary schools. Extra milk, iron tablets, and halibut oil capsules are issued on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

The dental service provides treatment to primary school pupils only. Pupils of schools in the urban areas are treated at the hospitals while schools in rural areas are visited by four Mobile Dental Clinics. Demonstrations of the care of teeth and oral hygiene are held regularly at school. Tooth brushes at a subsidised price are available for sale to primary school pupils. Nit combs and nail brushes are sold at cost price to school children and their parents. One dental surgeon visits Rodrigues every year and attends also to the school children of the primary schools there.

All school health personnel are officers of the Health Department.

Handicrafts

The teaching of 'Art and Craft' now occupies an important place in the curriculum of primary schools. Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Weaving are taught in all primary schools.

The Handicraft training programme of the Government Central Schools and Secondary Schools has remained unaffected.

School Broadcasts

Daily programmes of fifteen-minute duration continued in 1964 for both primary and secondary schools.

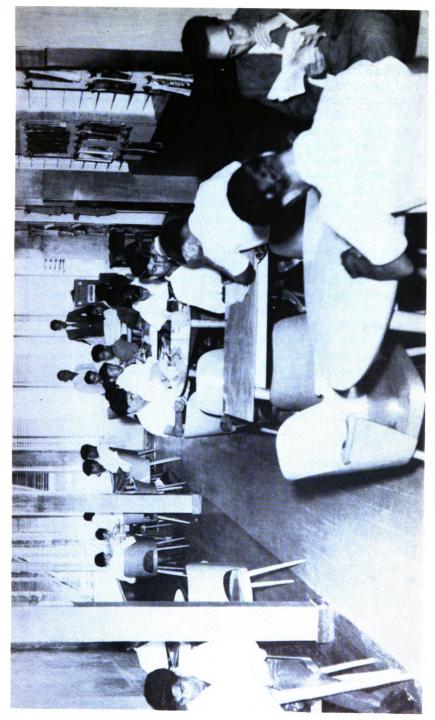
Of the five programmes for primary schools, two are of the 'Things we use' type intended for standards V and VI, the two top classes of primary schools. Two simple B.B.C. productions are also used; they are: 'Write it down', a series of progressive dictations with explanations, and 'Listen and Write' a series of conversations on gramophone records between two English children, a boy and a girl. Every Friday there is a News Magazine programme, with one item in English and one in French. Subjects covered are of topical interest, and also item of civics, local history, lives of great men and so on. An addition this year has been weekly 15-minute programme of music and songs, prepared by the Music Organiser for primary schools.

Sixty per cent of primary schools are now equipped with radio sets and extension loudspeakers, and schools report weekly on the material broadcast, on the quality of reception, and on the condition of their receiving equipment and installation.

Programmes for secondary schools are selected from the B.B.C. Colonial Schools Transcription Service productions covering English language and literature, geography, history and science. There is also a news magazine and current affairs programme each week and a weekly fifteen minute programme of music for secondary schools prepared by the Music Organiser.

Visual and Aural Education

The activities of the Audio Visual Aids Section include the drawing up of programmes of filmshows to Government and aided



The Reading Room—Municipal Library, Port Louis

primary schools, and to secondary schools. The Mobile Unit of the Ministry, equipped with a petrol generator and projection equipment visits the primary schools, while a second operator in a car, visits the Government and approved secondary schools. Other facilities afforded by the Section are: public address, magnetic recording and playback, photographic and film production.

Six experimental educational television programmes were produced with the co-operation of teachers from the Government secondary schools and from the Teachers' Training College, and were shown to teachers on closed-circuit, at the studios of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation.

Further Education

Post-secondary continuation classes provide instruction on a fee-paying basis in commercial subjects (with a view to those enrolled taking the London Chamber of Commerce and Royal Society of Arts Examination) and also in woodwork, tailoring, technical drawing, economics and English.

Science extension classes provide laboratory facilities for students reading for the G.C.E., Intermediate and Final B.Sc. examinations, and for local examinations in Pharmacy. The subjects studied are physics, chemistry, biology, botany and zoology.

Youth Organisations

Some 750 Youth Clubs and organisations provide facilities for approximately 38,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 30 years.

The first phase of a new Training and Conference Centre at Pointe Jerome, Mahebourg has now been completed. Accommodation for 120 participants is now being provided and it is hoped that this number will gradually increase to 250 when additional buildings are erected.

Pilot schemes for the school clubs project and the Duke of Edinburgh Award have been firmly established. The organisation of these schemes will be expanded as soon as staff and equipment are made available.

Mauritius continues its membership of the World Assembly of Youth.

Music

There were again 45 entries for class singing examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music; from 19 schools, 43 passed: 3 with Distinction, and 21 with Merit. The high standard of singing in Mauritian schools was specially praised by the examiner, in an interview with the British Press.

Mr. Lionel Dakers B. Mus, F.R.C.O., also examined 103 candidates for practical grades, including piano, violin, cello, and organ; 91 were successful, as well as one Diploma candidate. In written examinations, 79 out of 92 candidates passed.

Broadcast lessons in musical appreciation were given weekly throughout the year, as well as singing classes for primary schools, to which there was a good response.

Class singing was taught, and simple concerts organised at the Teachers' Training College.

The chamber orchestra for teachers continued to meet weekly for rehearsals and provided the incidental music for six performances of the professional production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream".

Two schools' recitals were arranged when the well-known English planist Kendall Taylor visited Mauritius.

A concert of school choirs was held in which 500 children from secondary schools took part.

Expenditure

Expenditure on Education, during the financial year 1963-64 amounted to Rs 28.4 million of which Rs 24.9 million was recurrent and Rs 3.5 million was capital expenditure. Education accounts for 13.8 per cent of total Government expenditure of a recurrent nature.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is administered by a Permanent Secretary assisted by two Principal Medical Officers, one Principal Assistant Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries.

General Health

The improvement in health conditions during the past few years, as demonstrated by the following statistical figures, is one of of the most notable features in the recent history of the Colony. The figure for 1964 for infantile mortality is the lowest on record:

		Birth	Death	Infant	Maternal
Yea	r	ratc	rate	Mortality	Mortality
		per 0/00	per 0/00	rate per % 00	rate per 0/00
1938		33.4	29.9	162.5	11.38
1943		33.1	25.9	141.5	5.14
1950		49:7	13.9	76.3	3.21
1955		41.8	12.9	67 ·2	1.47
1956		43.8	11.8	66.0	2.13
1957		4311	13.0	75·1	2.84
1958		40.8	11.8	67:4	3.73
1959		3815	10.9	62.5	2.41
1960		39.6	11.3	69.5	1. 6 6
1961		39.8	0.0	62.0	1.14
1962		3816	9.3	60.1	1.46
1963		39 9	9· 6	59.3	1.39
1964		38.1	8.6	56·7	1.41

Malaria

Although malaria has ceased to be a public health problem since 1953, a plan for the final eradication of the disease is being implemented with the guidance and technical help of the World Health Organisation. Twenty cases of malaria were detected during the year. The figures below indicate the fall in the death rate due to malaria:

Year		Deaths ascribed to malaria	Rate per 0/00 popu- lation	Percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths
1945		3,534	8:34	23.13
1948		1,580	3.28	15.02
1951	•••	285	0.20	3.95
1952		188	0.32	2.52
1953		61	0.13	0.73
1954	•••	27	0.02	0.32
1955	•••	3	0.00	0.04
1956	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957		Nil	Nil	Nil
1958		1	0.00	0.01
1959	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960		Nil	Nil	Nil
1961	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1962		Nil	Nil	Nil
1963		Nil	Nil	Nil
1964	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been an increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria and a decrease in the incidence of Typhoid.

Year	r	Deaths (ascribed to infective and					
		parasitic disease)					
1948		4,052					
1949		1,603					
1951		863					
1954		665					
1955	•••	311					
1956		354					
1957		416					
1958		315					
1959		263					
1960	• • •	403					
1961		320					
1962		223					
1963		208					
1964	•••	218					

Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

64 cases of enteric fever were notified, giving an incidence rate of 8.9 per 100,000.

Mortality Rates

Mortality from the principal groups of disease is summarised below:

Group	Number of deaths			
Group	1962	1963	1964	
(a) Infective and parasitic diseases	223	208	218	
(b) Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	281	283	240	
(c) Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	448	502	483	
(d) Diseases of the circulatory system	755	635	780	
(e) Diseases of the digestive system	793	1,001	829	
(f) Diseases of the respiratory system	688	889	6 9 8	
(g) Certain diseases of early infancy	715	747	706	

Institutional Facilities

The institutional facilities which were available in 1964 were:

							. 1001	
	(a) Government I	ustitutio	11 S			No		Beds
1.	General Hospitals	•••	•••			8		1,627
2.	Dispensaries (including 2 in	prisons))			43		
3.	Outpatients departments of	Hospital	s			11		
4.	Specialized Units: -							
	(a) Maternity and Child We	elfare Ce	entres			36		_
	(b) Maternity wards in hosp	oitals				8		177
	(c) Leprosarium	•••	•••			1		61
	(d) Mental Hospital	•••	•••	•••		1		780
	(e) Prisons Hospitals		•••	•••	•••	2		46
	(t) Tuberculosis (Emergenc	y)	• • •	• • •	• • •	1		50
5.	Mobile Units :-							
	(a) Dispensaries					5	units	
	(b) Ante-natal Clinic	•••	•••			1	unit	
	(c) Dental clinics	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	units	
	(b) Private Instit	utions						
1.	Sugar estate hospitals	•••	•••	•••		24		494
2.	Sugar estate dispensaries	•••	•••			24		
3.	Nursing homes and clinics	•••				5		89

There are 33 dispensaries in the rural areas. In addition a Mobile Dispensary Service comprising five units caters for the needs of scattered villages and hamlets where it would be uneconomic to provide a static out-patient service.

The Ante-natal Service is supplemented by a Mobile Unit which visits 83 localities in the extra urban and rural districts.

Medical and Health Staff

	Government	Private
1. Registered Medical Practition	ers 125	71
2. Dentists	. 10	24
3. Pharmacists	. 4	46
4. Nurses of senior training	. 13	_
Nurses in hospitals	. 357	
Dressers in hospitals	. 310	_
5. Midwives (all categories)	. 133	
6. Health Inspectors	. 71	_
7. X-Ray Specialists	. 3	
8. X-Ray Technicians	. 18	

Posts of Government Specialists are given below:

				Specialists	Assistant Specialists
Surgery				3	3
General Medecine	•••			1	3
Child Health			• • •	1	
Radiology				3	1
Orthopaedic Surge	ry			2	
Tuberculosis				1	2
Anaesthetics				3	3
Ear, Nose, Throat	disea	ses		1	1
Psychiatry		•••		1	1
Obstetrics and Gyn	aeco	logy		3	_
Ophthalmology			•••	1	1
Pathology	•••	•••		2	_

Expenditure on Health Services

Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1963-64 was Rs 19,205,094—or 10.6 per cent of the Colony's total expenditure for the year. This represented Rs 26.92 per head of the estimated population.

Housing and Planning

Town and Country Planning

The increased interest and understanding of social and economic land use through town and country planning tended to outstrip the staff available to nurse this interest. It was possible, however, to maintain a level of advice to the authorities concerned with the development of roads, commerce, industry, housing, education, recreation. This level of advice still worked under the difficulties of lack of accurate topographical and cadastral survey but the small staff under training in Mauritius has gained more knowledge

and skill in dealing with development control and also in the preparation of drawings. The Mauritian Architect training as a professional planner successfully completed his studies and returned to Mauritius in the middle of December, 1964. Amendments to the Law concerning the constitution of the Town Planning Board and the sub-division of land gave greater strength to the practical requirements of the Outline Planning Schemes now in the course of preparation.

Housing

Construction work under the 1960 Cyclone Housing Scheme, continued throughout the year and by the end of December the Central Housing Authority had taken over from contractors:

6,137 houses from Messrs. Longtill (Mauritius) Limited out of a contract for 6,650 and 3,000 houses and outbuildings from the Engineering and Design Construction Co. Ltd. who thus completed their contract.

In addition, over 135,000 feet of sewers and watermains had been laid in the urban estates and over 6,000 outbuildings out of a contract for 6,650 were taken over by the Central Housing Authority.

Of the houses handed over, the following had been allocated to eligible applicants by the end of the year:

 4,750
 4-room
 Longtill Houses

 376
 2-room
 Longtill Houses

 2,500
 4-room
 E.D.C. Houses

 500
 2-room
 E.D.C. Houses

Cadastral Survey

One Surveying Assistant holding a Cambridge Higher School Certificate with Mathematics at Principal Level and Physics at Subsidiary Level, who had been following the one year Army Survey Course at Newbury, after completing the course returned to the Colony in April, 1964.

As a preliminary to an Air Survey twenty two miles of Pas Geométriques boundaries were cleared of vegetation on a width of five feet with a space seven feet square around each boundary stone at intersection points.

Five of those points were pre-marked to make them apparent on air photography. Each point lies in the centre of a cross with arms laid out in four rectangles. The cross itself is enclosed by a square. Inside the square corals and coal filings were spread alternately to increase colour contrast. It is expected to learn how long the colour contrast will last under the weathering action of the cyclone season.

Valuation

The staff of the Valuation Office was considerably strengthened by the addition of three qualified valuers during 1964. Two of these were recruited overseas and the third is a Mauritian who for four years had been studying in London. He passed the final examination of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors in March, and thus became the first Mauritian-born Chartered Surveyor.

Valuation lists for the Towns of Curepipe and Vacoas-Phoenix were prepared during the last three months of 1968 and the first four months of 1964. Both lists, came into force on the 1st July, 1964. Some 400 proposals for amendment of the list were received from Curepipe and nearly 1,000 from Vacoas-Phoenix. Negotiations occupy a great proportion of the attention of the professional staff so that there has been virtually no easing of the pressure of work.

During the second half of the year, assistance was given to the Town Councils of Quatre Bornes and Beau Bassin—Rose Hill in the assessment of properties in the areas added to these towns in the previous year. Work also started on the preparation of the new Valuation list for Beau Bassin—Rose Hill which is due to come into operation on the 1st July, 1965.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Outdoor Relief

The basic organisation for the registration, investigation and adjudication of applications for outdoor relief, remained the same as in previous years.

New applications received in 1964 amounted to 21,481 of which 18,489 were approved, while 17,111 allowances were withdrawn from the register during the year. The total number of cases on roll at 31st December, 1964, was 25,341 as compared with 23,963 at the end of the preceding year.

The basic scale rates to which reference was made in previous reports remained unaltered during 1964.

The total amount disbursed on Outdoor Relief in 1964 was Rs 8,444,234.18, the average regular and casual monthly payments being Rs 30.91 and Rs 19.02 as against Rs 25.56 and Rs 17.15 for 1963.

Relief in kind

The number and cost of blankets and flannel under-garments distributed to needy recipients of outdoor relief during the winter season in 1964 as compared with 1963, are as under:

Year		Blankets Units	Flannels Units	Total cost Rs
1963	•••	6,439	1,698	22,579.48
1964		9,551	1.551	37,493,70

In addition to these comforts, 1,201 pairs of spectacles and 101 frames and lenses to the value of Rs 25,534.25 were issued to recipients of Outdoor Relief and to Old Age Pensioners in 1964 on the recommendation of the eye specialist.

Workrooms

Work in lieu of relief continued to be provided in the work-rooms throughout the year to 50 persons, mostly widows with large families. Their total earnings for the year on a piece-rate basis amounted to Rs 66,192.95 as follows:

	Rs
•••	12,007.—
•••	54,185.95
•••	66,192.95
	•••

The average monthly earning was therefore Rs 110.32 per relief worker.

Indoor Relief

There was one addition in 1964, the Ghandi Breedh Asram, to the number of institutions providing indoor treatment.

The number of inmates in the infirmaries and orphanages at the end of 1964, including harmless mental patients transferred from the Brown Sequard Hospital, was as under:

		Male	Female	Total
Infirm	•••	363	345	708
Orphans		81	113	194

as compared with 695 infirms and 176 orphans at the end of the preceding year.

The capitation grant for both adults and children in the charitable institutions continued to be Rs 1.20 per head per day.

Outings to the sea-side for the benefit of the inmates were arranged as in the previous years and were, as usual, very much appreciated.

Frequent visits were paid in 1964 to the various institutions by members of voluntary organisations who distributed sweets and cigarettes to inmates and provided them with musical and other entertainment.

Old Age Pensions

An old age pension of Rs 22 per month is payable to persons who qualify under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance, 1951, as subsequently amended. 5,934 new cases were dealt with during the year of which 5,745 were granted. The cases turned down were mainly those in respect of persons not fulfilling the required statutory conditions in regard to residence. The number of old age pensioners at the end of 1964 was 31,430 and the total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 8,283,732 as against Rs 8,013,820 in 1963.

Repatriation

Expenditure of Rs 28,794.70 was incurred in 1964 on the repatriation of 23 destitute Mauritians from abroad.

The number of repatriates on record at the end of 1964 was 133 and repayments amounting to Rs 15,635.39 were effected by liable parties during the year.

Family Allowance

All Mauritian families with three or more children under 14 years of age are, under the scheme, eligible for Rs 15 per month, provided they are not subject to Income Tax. Persons not born in the colony are also eligible. The number of beneficiaries which was 43,978 at the inception of the scheme stood at 60,880 at the end of 1964 and the amount paid during the year was Rs 9,577,530.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department was created in July, 1953, and was made responsible for social welfare and the Probation service which were previously the responsibility of the Public Assistance and the Judicial Departments. The Department works in close cooperation with other Government departments and voluntary social service organizations and is associated with the Ministry of Social Security as from April 1964.

In June 1958, a Social Development Board was set up to replace the Social Welfare Advisory Committee, its term of reference being to advise the Minister on all social development matters which he may refer to the Board, and to enlist the co-operation and co-ordinate the activities of all voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare.

Social Welfare Centres

There were 28 Social Welfare Centres, built or rented by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, in the rural districts. One Government Social Welfare Centre is at Roche Bois, on the Eastern outskirt of Port Louis and another one, opened in March 1964, is on the Vallijee Housing Estate, Western outskirt of Port Louis. These 30 Centres play an important part in the development of community activities and in general social education of the people in the rural areas. They also provide certain medical facilities. A maternity and child welfare service is attached to each centre and milk is distributed free while doctors, paid by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, attend to expectant and nursing mothers reporting to the centre. Arrangements have also been made for the provision of a midwifery service; 2 midwives have been attached by the Medical Department to each of 29 centres and in the remaining one, the midwifery service is run under the technical supervision of the Medical Department out of funds provided largely by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

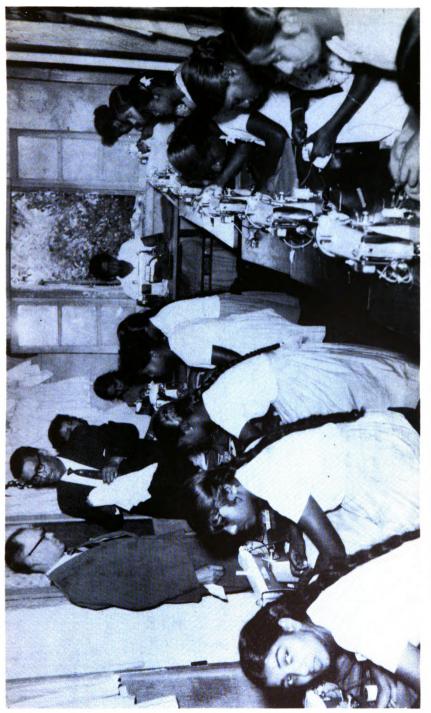
In all villages where they exist, social welfare centres are the focal points for afternoon and evening activities. Indoor games, sports, and listening to the radio are the main activities. In some centres there are formal literary classes, supplemented from time to time by debates and lectures. Film shows by mobile cinema units are a regular feature at each centre.

Agricultural demonstration plots have been set up at some social welfare centres with a view to teaching the local farmers how production can be increased by the adoption of modern methods of cultivation. Vegetable growers are also encouraged to organise themselves into Farmers' Clubs.

Needlework and dressmaking classes are held at each centre for the benefit of the village girls.

Canteens, where non-alcoholic drinks are sold at a reasonable price for consumption on the premises, have been set up with a view to combating the evils of alcoholism.

The centres are managed by local committees, and conferences grouping the chairmen of these committees are held from time to time under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Commissioner to co-ordinate the various welfare activities.



A Government Vocational Centre at Triolet visited by Mr. Trafford Smith, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office



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Welfare Months

To stimulate community activities the holding of welfare months at social welfare centres has proved to be a successful technique. During the month chosen, a health exhibition is held at the centre where officers of departments such as Agriculture, Health, Education, and Social Welfare give lectures and demonstrations to the people, drawing their attention to the problems of the village and suggesting solutions. Local women's associations, boys' clubs, co-operative societies and other welfare organizations are closely associated with the holding of these welfare months.

Women's Welfare

The development of women's associations is being encouraged especially in the rural areas. The aim of these associations is to bring the women together to learn things which will be of help in their homes, to improve conditions in the village, and to develop a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and initiative. There were 92 associations registered with the Social Welfare Department at the end of 1964.

Most of these associations run a sewing class for the benefit to the girls of the village and there is also a fortnightly sewing class held by a dressmaker employed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. In some places a handicraft class is held.

A central exhibition of crafts was held in December 1964, at Port Louis.

Voluntary Workers' Conference

The Social Welfare Department organises from time to time conferences of voluntary workers to discuss ways and means of developing the rural areas and raising the standard of living.

Anti-spitting Campaign

An island-wide anti-spitting campaign lasting a month was started in July 1960. Its result has been most encouraging as it has brought home to the general public the danger of indiscriminate spitting. In 1964 an intensive campaign of one month was carried out in July on the lines of the one organised in 1963.

Treatment of Offenders

The probation system introduced in the Island in 1946 has made satisfactory progress. Probation applies to both juveniles and adults and it is worthy of note that more adults than juveniles pass through the hands of Probation Officers. A certain amount of social

work connected with the Courts (e.g. the settling of matrimonial disputes, the handling of difficult children), is also undertaken by Probation Officers, many of whom have been trained in the United Kingdom.

The Probation Service pays particular attention to the prevention of delinquency. One means adopted is to urge youths in villages to take advantage of the amenities available in Social Welfare Centres and thus put their leisure to profitable use.

Probationers are required to report to Probation Officers at Social Welfare Centres, where these exist, instead of going to the Court. In a welfare centre the Probation Officer can spend more time with the individual delinquent and is in better position to enforce rehabilitation measures than would otherwise be possible.

The first Probation Hostel for boys was opened in May, 1954. It is non-denominational and is managed by a representative committee. A new Probation Hostel building, much larger than the former one, but set up on the same site at Curepipe, was completed in March 1961. It can accommodate 20 boys. There were 15 boys at the end of the year in the hostel: they were regularly employed outside the hostel, half of their earnings going towards their keep. Voluntary workers help the management in regard to the education and health of the inmates.

The warden of the hostel is a trained Probation Officer and his wife is acting as house-mother.

In the field of after-care, Probation Officers help with the rehabilitation of juveniles released from the Industrial School and from Borstal.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Fifty-two Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor during the year 1964. The most important of these Ordinances were:

The Hire-Purchase (Credit Sales) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1964)

The provisions of this Ordinance are mainly borrowed from the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938, and the Hire-Purchase and Credit Sales Agreements (Control) Order, 1960, but certain basic principles of the Code Napoleon have been respected. The main objects of these provisions are: to ensure that the hirer is made aware of the cash price as compared with the actual sum payable under hire-purchase; to control the disposal of goods under hire-purchase; to protect the hirer against arbitrary action on the part of the vendor; to safeguard the interests of the vendor in certain cases.

The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation Ordinance (No. 7 of 1964)

This Ordinance provides for the creation of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation to take the place of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service.

It vests in the Corporation all the undertaking, assets and liabilities of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service; deals with the Constitution and functions of the Corporation which will be governed by a Board, and the creation of a General Advisory Council to advise the Board. It provides also, *inter alia*, for the employment of staff and appointment of contractors by the Corporation, the management and control of the finances of the Corporation and legal proceedings affecting the Corporation.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1964)

This Ordinance amends the existing law on the election or return of a member of a Council by providing that want of qualification or disqualification, by themselves, shall be grounds for avoiding an election only when such want of qualification or disqualification attaches to the person elected.

The Trade Union (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1964)

By this Ordinance the provisions of the Trade Union Ordinance are made to apply to federations of trade unions.

This Ordinance amends also the qualifications required for membership of a trade union; prescribes the manner in which the funds of a trade union may be disposed of on the cancellation of its registration; provides safeguards against unlawful expenditure and breach of their rules by trade unions; and gives a discretion to the Registrar as regards registration of an alteration in trade union rules.

The Central Housing Authority (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1964)

The Central Housing Authority (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 26 of 1964)

The first Ordinance provides for new measures to apply for the recovery of arrears of rent or instalments on the purchase price due in respect of houses created under a Cyclone Housing Scheme. It also simplifies, and reduces the cost of, judicial and extra-judicial procedure in respect of such arrears of rent or instalments.

By the second Ordinance district magistrates have their jurisdiction extended to hear all actions, even those in which the sum or matter in dispute exceeds Rs 3,000 entered by the Central Housing Authority and arising out of contracts of sale or leases in respect of houses erected under a Cyclone Housing Scheme.

The Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development (Integration) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1964)

This Ordinance provides for the integration of the Department of District Administration in Mauritius and the Department of Co-operative Societies with the Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

The Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1964)

The provisions of this Ordinance consolidate and amend the existing laws on the control of the sale of canes and give effect to several recommendations of the Balogh Report (Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1963).

The main changes brought by the new legislation are, inter alia.: the abolition of Regional Committees; the assignment of new duties and powers to the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board; the right to appeal to the Supreme Court from any decision reached by the Board; the obligation for millers and planters to enter into certain contracts for the sale of canes; provisions for the better determination and assessment of the quantity of sugar and factory residues to which planters are entitled.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1964)

By this Ordinance amendments are made to existing legislation, in view of encouraging the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing industries, by reducing the rate of tax applicable to local companies, and, on the other hand, levying an additional tax on retained profits not used for productive investment.

The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1964)

This Ordinance provides for the issue of registration cards to such employees as may be prescribed, and makes it compulsory for these employees to hold employment cards on which their employers shall be bound to register details of their employment.

The Statutory Bodies Mutual Aid Association Ordinance (No. 25 of 1964)

This Ordinance empowers the Statutory Bodies Mutual Aid Association Limited to lend money to its members and to have the repayment of these loans deducted from their salary or pension.

The Labour Clauses in Public Contracts Ordinance (No. 31 of 1964)

This Ordinance secures uniformity in the terms of public contracts and complies with the requirements of the International Labour Convention No. 94 (Labour Clauses in Public Contracts, 1949). It provides that the provisions, conditions or stipulations of the Ordinance, which deal mainly with the rates of wages, hours and conditions of work of employees, shall be deemed to be included in any public contract so as to bind the parties thereto.

The Ministry of Social Security (Integration) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1964)

This Ordinance establishes the Ministry of Social Security and transfers thereto the former Department of Public Assistance and the Department of Social Welfare.

The Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 33 of 1964)

This Ordinance provides that the old age pension shall be paid, to men and women alike, at the age of sixty; that persons who pay income tax shall not be eligible to receive a pension; and that appeals from decisions of the Pension Authority shall be determined by a special tribunal.

The Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications (Integration) Ordinance (No. 35 of 1964)

This Ordinance provides for the integration of the Central Information Office, the Posts and Telegraphs Department as well as the Telecommunications Department with the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

The Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 36 of 1964)

The main objects of this Ordinance are to facilitate the control of development of land in planning areas, and to provide that appeals from decisions of the Town and Country Planning Board should lie to a Judge in Chambers instead of to the Supreme Court.

The District Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) (Amendment)
Ordinance
(No. 46 of 1964)

This Ordinance amends existing legislation so that now a District Magistrate may be required to inquire into any offence, whether or not such offence was committed within his District.

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Amendment)
Ordinance

(No. 47 of 1964)

The main enactment of this Ordinance provides that, in the computation of working days entitling a worker to be offered employment in the intercrop, days on which a worker employed on task work has earned the minimum rate in force and Sundays and other estate holidays on which a worker has been employed shall also be reckoned as working days.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 49 of 1964)

This Ordinance embodies new provisions regarding the registration of medical practitioners in Mauritius.

The Intermediate Criminal and District Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) (Amendment No 2) Ordinance (No. 50 of 1964)

By this Ordinance a new schedule is provided laying down the periods of imprisonment that may be ordered in respect of the non-payment of fines and costs.

The previous provisions dated back to 1898 and were no longer in accord with present conditions.

The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 51 of 1964)

This Ordinance provides that the receipt of emoluments as Deputy Chairman of Committees or member of the Legislative Assembly, as Chairman or member of a Statutory Board or Committee, or as mayor or chairman of a local authority, shall not be a disqualification for election or nomination as member of an urban authority, district council or village council.

It also empowers a local authority and the Supreme Court to declare vacant the seat of a member of a local authority in certain new specific cases.

The Curatelle (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 52 of 1964)

This Ordinance simplifies the provisions relating to the audit of the Curator Accountant's books; provides that the Curator may under certain conditions (a) sell part of any immovable property vested in him (b) sell by notarial deed any immovable property vested in him to Government; increases the jurisdiction of the Curator and of District Magistrates with regard to sales of immovable properties vested in the Curator.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

The laws of Mauritius are basically the old French Codes: the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code de Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure, to which a number of amendments have been made from time to time to suit local conditions.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Criminal Procedure are, however, almost entirely based on English law. A number of imperial enactments are made applicable to Mauritius e.g. The Merchant Shipping Acts and other matters governed by Orders in Council. A large number of local enactments, based mostly on English Law or that of other colonial territories, govern a variety of subjects e.g. Labour Laws, Coinage, Official Secrets, Gambling Houses, Obscene Publications.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies consisting of the Chief Justice, one Senior Puisne Judge and two Puisne Judges.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Supreme Court is the Master and Registrar who, in addition to other judicial functions, exercises jurisdiction in bankruptcy concurrently with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior Court of record and has the same powers (including equitable powers), authority and jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in England. It exercises jurisdiction in divorce and probate matters, and also Admiralty jurisdiction in virtue of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890. It has powers of supervision over all the other Courts of the Colony and hears appeals from the Supreme Court of the Colony of Seychelles in civil matters.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council in certain cases from judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court preside over the Assizes, the verdict being returned by a jury of nine men, the decision requiring a majority of at least seven out of the nine members.

Since the 1st January, 1965, there has been set up a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by three Judges. That Court hears appeals from persons convicted before the Supreme Court.

Since the 9th of September, 1963, provision was made to give a Judge sitting alone unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil cases and a Court of Civil Appeal was set up. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by two or three Judges as the Chief Justice directs, and which hears appeals from any judgment or order of a Judge sitting alone in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction.

Since the 1st August, 1960, a Criminal Court, styled the Intermediate Criminal Court, has been instituted to replace with enlarged jurisdiction the Bench of Magistrates, and to ensure more expeditious trials of important criminal cases. The Intermediate Criminal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Assize Court to try cases of Involuntary Homicide, Arson, Bigamy and Procuring miscarriage which before the 1st August, 1960, were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Assize Court. The Intermediate Criminal Court consists of three senior Magistrates. It has jurisdiction to try criminal cases occurring all over the island and has power to impose sentences not exceeding 5 years' penal servitude.

The District Magistrates of the Colony have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the subject matter does not exceed Rs 3,000 in value. They hold judicial enquiries in cases of fire or accidental death, and preliminary enquiries in cases triable by the Assize Court. In addition they deal with certain matters in Chambers.

The summary jurisdiction of a District Court in criminal matters is vested in a District Magistrate who deals with the less serious offences and is empowered to sentence an accused party to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

In addition to the three Magistrates who sit on the Intermediate Criminal Court there are now 12 Magistrates of whom one administers justice in Rodrigues and is also Civil Commissioner for that Dependency.

A Visiting Magistrate inspects each of the Lesser Dependencies once a year.

There is in addition an Industrial Court which is presided over by a Magistrate and which has exclusive jurisdiction—subject to appeal or review—in all labour disputes including workmen's compensation cases and matters arising out of factory legislation and employment of certain categories of servants and other employees whose annual salary does not exceed Rs 6,000.

Administrative control of the Magistracy which hitherto was vested in the Head of the Legal Department has, since 1945, been transferred to the Chief Justice.

The majority of the civil cases brought before the District Courts concern claims for money, or possession of tenement, or ownership of land.

On the criminal side, most of the cases, other than petty breaches of the law, relate to offences involving fraud, e.g. larceny, embezzlement, forgery, or swindling, or offences against the person, e.g., wounds and blows, indecent acts and assaults, or breaches of the road traffic laws.

During the year 1964 seventeen cases were brought before the Court of Assizes.

There were 504 civil cases, entered before the Supreme Court as compared with 530 in 1963. 925 cases were entered before the Industrial Court as compared with 708 in 1963. 233 cases were entered before the Intermediate Criminal Court and 4,745 Civil Cases and 24,454 Criminal Cases were heard by the District Courts.

POLICE

Functions

The functions of the Mauritius Police Force are prescribed by section 14 of the Police Ordinance, Cap. 312.

In addition to their primary task of maintaining law and order, the Police are responsible for the control of immigration and emigration, weights and measures, the issue of certain licences and the collection of the fees therefor, the supervision of licensed premises, and other extraneous duties.

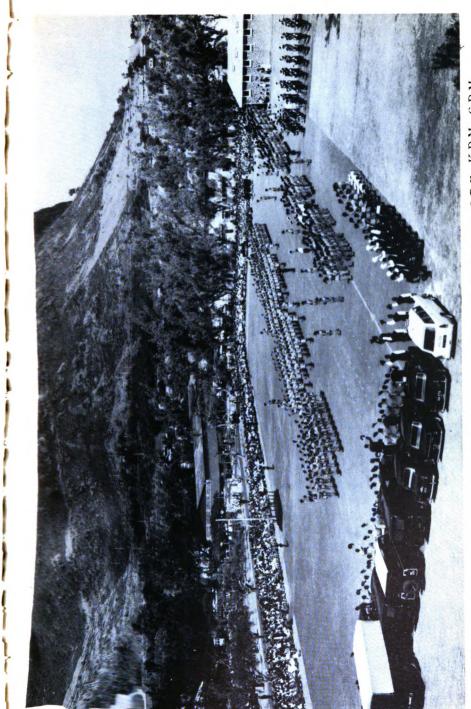
Strength

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner of Police, and of such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables as the Legislature may authorise from time to time. The authorised establishment of the Force at the 31st December, 1964, was 36 Officers and 1,256 other ranks, inclusive of 32 Police Women, 2 Accounting Machine Operators; its strength was 34 Officers and 1,280 other ranks, including 32 Police Women and 2 Accounting Machine Operators. In addition a hundred privates of the Special (Mobile) Force were seconded for duty with the Regular Police.

Organisation

The Commissioner of Police, assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and other Officers, has his office at Line Barracks, Port Louis.

The Personnel of the Force is distributed among:



The Police Force bids farewell to the retiring Commissioner: R. M. Desvaux, C.B.E., K.P.M., C.P.M.

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- (a) Police Headquarters and the following Branches or Sections:
 - (i) The Forensic Science Laboratory
 - (ii) The Criminal Investigation Division
 - (iii) The Immigration and Passport Section
 - (iv) The Road Traffic Branch
 - (v) The Transport and Communications Section
 - (vi) The Training School and Reserve
 - (vii) The Band
 - (viii) The Railway Police
 - (ix) The Water Police
 - (x) The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch
 - (xi) The Rodrigues Police Detachment.
 - (b) Six Police Districts, controlling 48 stations and posts.

The Forensic Science Laboratory

This important institution was set up in 1938 and maintains a high degree of professional competence. It is under the charge of the Police Medical Officer, who is assisted by a suitably trained staff. The Laboratory deals with the scientific examination of exhibits, and other aspects of crimes requiring scientific investigation. The Laboratory is divided into 5 sections: Biology, Chemistry, Ballistics, Handwriting and Photography. The number of cases investigated was 372 and the number of articles examined 699.

The Criminal Investigation Division

This Division, which has its Headquarters in Port Louis and field staff attached to every District, is responsible for the investigation of serious crimes and cases of a special nature such as frauds and defalcations. It is also responsible for collating the statistics of crime for the whole Island. To the Central C.I.D. Headquarters are attached the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau, the Central Records of Habitual Criminals, the Firearm Licences Section and the Bicycle Registration Section.

Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau

During the year, 257 scenes of crime were visited by the Central C.I.D. staff and articles bearing finger prints were brought to the Finger Print Office by the District Police in 168 cases. Decipherable prints were found on 250 cases and 47 identifications were made. In 6 cases finger prints were the sole evidence available against the accused parties. In 11 cases documents bearing finger prints were referred to the Finger Print Office and in 4 cases identity was established. The finger print slips of 20,068 criminals (male and female) are on record. The "Scene of Crime" col-

lection contains 115 photographs of unidentified prints found at scenes of crime. The palm print collection contains 3,576 prints; 683 criminals are on the Findex System.

· Photographic Section

The photographic work done by the section during the year was of valuable assistance; 10,159 photographs supplied by the section included 99 crime scenes and 134 scenes of fatal or serious accidents; 533 criminals were photographed and 12 dead bodies were photographed to assist identification; 222 photographs were also supplied for warrant cards issued to members of the Force, the Special (Mobile) Force and Special Constables.

Habitual Criminals

Supervision is maintained over habitual criminals and bad characters who are sentenced to police supervision by the Courts. There were 440 male habitual criminals in the island, including 111 first offenders reconvicted during the year.

Firearms

Firearms are strictly controlled. The number of firearms licensed during the year was 5,779.

Handwriting

In conjunction with the Forensic Science Laboratory the C.I.D. carry out the examination of documents and the identification of handwriting and typewriting in relation to cases of forgery and kindred offences.

Other Duties of the C.I.D.

The Vice and Flying Squads of the C.I.D. among their other duties help throughout the Island to enforce the laws relating to dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, illicit distillation, illegal transport and manufacture of rum and liquor, shop hours, distilleries, illegal slaughtering, private clubs, etc.

Dangerous Drugs

A total of 103 cases under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance were prosecuted by the Police during the year. Details of these cases are:

Nature of Offences No. of Cases Quantity seized and forfeited

Possession of gandia ... 76 6 kilogs and 195½ grams of gandia leaves and 22 grams of seeds

Cultivating of gandia plants 16 309 plants

Possession of opium ... 9 350 grams of prepared opium

Possession of raw opium 2 8½ grams of raw opium

Apart from the above, 310 grams of gandia leaves, 41,188 of gandia plants and 5 kgs of prepared opium were secured.

The Immigration and Passport Section

During the year 3,656 passports were issued, 606 renewed and 179 visaed. 31 emergency certificates of nationality, 4 collective passports and 24 seamen's certificates of nationality and identity were issued and 54 forms of affidavit in lieu of passport were registered. The immigration staff attended 649 ships arriving in Port Louis and 501 aircrafts at Plaisance Airport. 21,015 persons entered the Colony, including 210 immigrants and 22,127 left, including 914 emigrants.

Road Traffic Branch

On behalf of the Road Traffic Licensing Authority, the Police Road Traffic Branch carry out driving tests and issue drivers' licences. 7,157 persons took driving tests during the year and 4,123 were successful. During the first months of the year the Road Traffic Branch examined 5,123 vehicles for roadworthiness; on the 1st July this task was handed over to the Road Traffic Licensing Authority.

The number of registered motor vehicles increased from 15,669 in 1961 to 16,673 at the end of 1962, 18,092 at the end of 1963 and 20,903 at the end of 1964.

There were 2,647 accidents in 1964 as compared with 2,527 in 1963. This increase was mainly due to the increasing volume of traffic on the road and the carelessness and negligence of pedestrians and cyclists.

Transport and Communications Section

The Transport and Communications Branch has under its control a Transport Unit and a radio-telephone network. The Transport Unit consists of:

Motor Cycles		30				
Land Rovers			21			
Vans			7			
Mortuary van			1			
Prisoners' Vans			3			
Mobile Canteen			1			
Lorries			8			
W/T Cars			25			
Motor cars			7			
Light Motorcycles (N/Nippy)						
Motor Launch			1			
Ambulances			2			
TOTAL			136			

The radio telephone network operates on V.H.F. At the Information or Control Room situated at Police Headquarters are two transmitter/receivers, one controls directly the W/T cars in Port Louis, and the other acts as a link with other Repeater Stations situated at Piton and Trou aux Cerfs. The former links Port Louis with the north of the island while the latter acts as a link with other repeater stations installed at Rivière des Anguilles, Rose Belle and Central Flacq. At each of these repeater stations there is a link transmitter/receiver working in conjunction with a main transmiter/receiver. All signals received on the link receiver are automatically transmitted to the main transmitter which radiates these signals to radio cars and static units (at Police Stations) and vice versa.

Apart from the post at Tombeau Bay all police stations and branches are linked by telephone. To enable rapid intercommunication between stations and districts, P.B.X's are installed at Police District Headquarters with the exception of Port Louis District where the telephones of all the Stations and Police Offices in Port Louis are linked to the P.B.X of Police Headquarters in Line Barracks.

Training

Recruitment for the Force is carried out by the Police Service Commission.

The Training School, which is a residential institution, aims at training members of the Force on the same lines as in the United Kingdom and at fostering in them such qualities as tact, patience, tolerance, good humour, initiative, and ability to rely on their own judgment and resources. Recruit training includes adequate instruction in laws, police duties and procedure, general knowledge, first aid, elementary drill, riot drill, physical training, self defence, and swimming. The recruits undergo theoretical and practical training, including station and street duties. Lectures on medical jurisprudence, first aid and hygiene are delivered by the Police Medical Officer.

The Band

The Mauritius Police Band, which was first established in 1921, is a full military brass band made up of trained musicians. In 1947 a dance orchestra was formed which has since been in regular demand at balls and social gatherings and for stage productions. The Band had 227 engagements and its total earnings amounted to Rs 29,373.50 which accrued to the Police Band Fund.

The Band probably made history in being the first organisation of its kind to enlist a Bandswoman.

The Railway Police .

With the closing of the Railways it was decided that, as from the 1st July, the Inspector and 8 Constables of the Railway Police should be posted to Port Louis Police District and, as from that date, the Railway Police, as such, ceased to exist.

The Water Police

The Water Police are under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Port Louis. The Unit consists of one Sergeant and 9 Constables. It is equipped with 100 h.p. motor launch fitted with a R.T. set.

The duties consist in maintaining law and order in Port Louis Harbour; preventing persons from stowing away, assisting in the enforcement of Immigration and Quarantine laws; supervising the unloading of cattle and goods and assisting the customs in the prevention of smuggling. During the year the Water Police attended 705 ships which entered the harbour.

The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch

This Branch is divided into two Sections: the Pay Section and the Store Section, the latter under the special charge of the Assistant Pay and Quartermaster. The Pay Section is responsible for all the financial transactions and accounting of the Force and for the collection of inland revenue. The Store Section deals with indents for materials, the manufacture and issue of uniforms for all ranks, and the supply of stores and accourtements to the Force.

The Rodrigues Police

The Rodrigues Police, under the orders of an Asistant Superintendent, is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the dependency. The authorised establishment is one Officer and 31 other ranks.

Special Constabulary

In accordance with Section 47 of the Police Ordinance (Cap. 312) Special Constables may be appointed at any time. In 1964 the approved strength was 30 Officers and 200 other ranks.

First Aid: St. John Ambulance Association

Courses of instruction in First Aid are given to members of the Force, the Government Fire Services, pupils of the Royal College and Municipal Fire Brigade. All lectures are delivered by Medical Officers or qualified lay lecturers. 717 members of the Force are qualified and hold the St. John's First Aid Certificate. A Mauritius Police Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Municipal Fire Brigade and the Royal College Cadet Division, the Government Fire Services and the Curepipe No. 1 Division are registered at the Overseas Headquarters in the United Kingdom.

Games, Recreation and Welfare

As much time as possible is devoted to the playing of games and to recreation generally. The Force possesses good football, basket ball, volley ball, rugby and hockey teams. Inter-district and friendly matches with local teams are frequently played. Boxing and swimming are practised.

The Officers, Inspectorate, N.C.Os, Constables and Police Women, each have their own mess and recreation rooms. A well-stocked canteen is open to all ranks of the Force. The Police Band contributes to official and demi-official functions in the various messes and institutions of the Force.

A library and reading room is open daily to members of the Force and to public subscribers. Books, reviews and newspapers are regularly imported and are circulated throughout Mauritius and Rodrigues among members of the Force. The stock of English and French Books in the library is 9,515.

A Police Federation of all ranks from Chief Inspector to Constables advises on matters concerning the welfare and efficiency of its members, other than matters of discipline and promotions affecting individuals.

Honours and Awards

The Colonial Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 16 members of the Force, the 1st Clasp to 8 members and the second clasp to one member.

Offences

The number of offences reported to the Police in 1964 was as follows:

 Crimes ...
 ...
 1,096

 Misdemeanours
 ...
 17,061

 Contraventions ...
 ...
 24,485

 TOTAL
 ...
 42,642

PRISONS

The principal duty of the Prisons Department is to maintain in safe custody the offenders delivered to its care. Subject to this, every possible effort is made to establish in them the will to lead an honest and useful life on release, and to fit them to do so through trade and character training. There are four institutions in Mauritius dealing with persons received from the Courts:

- (a) Central Prison, Beau Bassin, which includes two Sections for adult female prisoners and industrial school girls respectively.
- (b) Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre.
- (c) Borstal Institution, Grand River North West.
- (d) Industrial School, Barkly, Beau Bassin.

Central Prison

Beau Bassin Prison consists of two three-storey blocks with a capacity to accommodate about 600 prisoners in separate cells. With the enlarged cells about 1,800 prisoners can now be accommodated in case of emergency.

A Remand Block having 6 large communal and 6 separate cells can accommodate 50 prisoners.

The other buildings consist mostly of Workshops where the following trades are taught: carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, tailoring, tinsmithy, blacksmithy, basketry. Prisoners also carry out a concrete block making industry, the erection of new buildings and maintenance of existing ones.

There is also a hospital ward where all sick prisoners are treated. In the event of serious illness the case is referred to a public hospital. The Prison Medical Officer visits daily.

Places of worship are provided for all denominations. The erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel was nearing completion at the end of the year. The Chapel will be dedicated early next year.

All prisoners are received and discharged at the Reception Centre where separate cubicles are provided for bath and change of clothes. Female prisoners are admitted direct to the Female Prison. The new administrative headquarters of contemporary design which was built entirely by prison labour is situated outside the Prison. A legal advisers' room and a committee meeting room are now provided in the former administrative headquarters located in the Central Prison.

Following the tragic death of the Prison Medical Officer the security of the outside perimeter of the Central Prison has been tightened. The whole area is fenced and properly lighted. A gate lodge has been erected at the entrance of the main drive and only persons duly authorised are now allowed on the prison ground.

Within the men's prison at Beau Bassin there are six yards where prisoners can associate for meals and leisure.

The classification and segregation arrangements are as follows:

(a) Star Class...No. 3 yard(b) Trainable Ordinaries...No. 4 yard(c) Short Term Ordinaries...No. 2 yard(d) Long Term Ordinaries...No. 1 yard(e) Young Prisoners...No. 5 yard(f) Remands and Trials...No. 6 vard

The classes are kept segragated as far as possible while at work. There is also in operation a grade system whereby a prisoner may by good behaviour pass succeessively from Probationary to 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Grade, each grade carrying certain privileges such as extra books, longer time in association, participation in games and outdoor sports activities, working without direct supervision. A scheme whereby long term prisoners who have reached special grade are allowed association up to 8 p.m. was launched during the year and has met with initial success.

The hobbies and handicraft scheme is operating satisfactorily. Prisoners and inmates of all reform institutions voluntarily spend their leisure hours on various forms of handicrafts and hobbies with the aim of encouraging their creative instinct and keeping their mind occupied usefully. Two-thirds of the net profits realised go to the prisoners to give them the incentive to volunteer for these activities in their spare time.

Young prisoners undergo Physical Training under a trained instructor every morning. Voluntary education classes are also held each evening under a qualified school Head Teacher attached to the department.

A cinema show is given inside the prison once a week, when films of topical and educational interest are shown. During weekends the football pitch outside the prison is used by prisoners. Volley-ball and Basket-ball are also practised inside the prison walls after labour.

A number of public-spirited men and women continued to act as unofficial visitors to the Central and Female Prison. Each has a panel of prisoners whom he visits frequently.

The Female Prison was opened in May 1951. It adjoins the Central Prison but has a separate entrance. Industrial School girls are now detained in that part of the Female Prison declared an Industrial School within the meaning of the Ordinance. The Female inmates, who are very few in number, are taught sewing and gardening. Other crafts are also taught by unofficial visitors,

Discipline

During 1964, 2 reports were dealt with by the Prison Board and 476 by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Prisons. There has been a general improvement in discipline during the past years and the earning scheme is largely responsible for this.

Borstal Institution

The Borstal Institution which provides minimum security has accommodation for about 125 youths. It is run on the lines of a United Kingdom Borstal Institution.

The inmates are classified into "ordinary", "probationary" and "special" grades; there is also a penal grade for boys under punishment. Apart from being classified according to statutory requirements, the inmates are grouped into four houses, named after prominent persons, viz., Remy Ollier, Labourdonnais, Newton and d'Epinay, with a view to fostering in them a spirit of competition. As far as possible the selection is made in such a way that the good element predominates in each house.

The scheme whereby lads would be granted leave during their training to re-establish home relations and to afford them the opportunity to meet prospective employers worked satisfactorily during the year, and the response of the lads has been most encouraging.

With a view to encouraging the inmates, after their release, to save money, a system has been introduced whereby the total earnings standing at the credit of an inmate prior to his release are deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and the savings book handed over to him on his release.

The lads receive daily instruction in carpentry, tinsmithing, tailoring, cooking and gardening. A Chain Link Fencing industry was in operation during the vear. Compulsorv educational classes run at elementary levels with emphasis on English, French and Arithmetic are held under a qualified teacher. Physical training classes are also held daily.

Some 12 boys volunteered every weekend to work in their spare time with a voluntary organisation called the "Compagnons Batisseurs".

An Association with similar aims and objects to that of the Scout movements was set up in 1961. The movement which contributes tremendously towards character training has so far met with success.

Educational films are shown and explained to the lads weekly and outdoor games are organised each evening. Lads of the special and probationary grades go to the seaside once a week to enjoy swimming. Football matches are played against outside teams.

During the year outings were organised at weekends. The Annual Camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the month of September.

A Borstal Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Industrial School

The school has accommodation for about 200 boys and is run on the lines of an English Approved School. Boys up to the age of 18 years are catered for. The senior and junior boys are divided into houses named after prominent persons, but they are separately accommodated. A monthly "house" competition is run with points for conduct, cleanliness and upkeep of the house gardens.

All junior boys attend school daily for four hours under qualified teachers and receive primary school instruction up to the 5th standard. After the 5th Standard, boys who are still of school age attend an ordinary Government primary school. Senior boys who are illiterate attend school three evenings a week.

All boys do daily physical training under a qualified instructor and in addition take part in organised games. Films of educational value are shown and commented on by the Visual Education Officer and lectures on citizenship, forestry, electricity and animal husbandry have been given by experts who have offered their services to help the boys. Instruction in tinsmithing, brushmaking, shoemaking, carpentry, cooking and gardening is given to the boys in accordance with their aptitudes.

The Annual Camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the second half of September.

An Industrial School Visiting Committee meets monthly and among other things, decides on questions of release.

Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre

The Rehabilitation Centre at Richelieu which is an open prison designed for long and short terms offenders was opened on the 1st July, 1958. The buildings have now been completed and brought into use. By the end of the year the population at the Centre was 82.

On the 27th June, 1963 a commemorative stone marking the establishment of the centre was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor.

The response to the additional responsibility put on the inmates by the introduction of the "Camp Captain" and "Leader System" has been most encouraging.

Animal farming is now firmly established at the Centre. Thanks are due to the Director of Agriculture for the unreserved cooperation in the establishment of the above project. This not only provides a training to the inmates in the elements of simple animal rearing but it is also a source of revenue.

The Centre is provided with a 12 H.P. 'Lister' generating plant capable of supplying electricity to all buildings in case of interruption of the normal supply.

Stones are crushed at the Centre to feed the block-making and building industries with macadams.

All the dormitories are provided with canvas beds and lockers, a W.C. is installed in each dormitory for night use. The Kitchen is provided with four Alfa Pressure Cookers, concrete swills and tables, modern washand basins with taps and a provision store. The dining room adjoins the kitchen and works on the "Cafeteria" system as in the United Kingdom.

Religious and educational facilities are afforded to the inmates. At Christmas with the help of the staff, they put up a variety show much enjoyed by the visitors.

Population

The daily average population for the year under review was as follows:

Central Prison			 390.08
Richelieu Rehabilitat	tion Ce	ntre	 78.5
Borstal Institution		•••	 72.5
Industrial School			 121.6

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD Electricity

Although cyclone Danielle which passed near the Island on the 19th January, 1964, was very detrimental to the cane crop, the Central Electricity Board's network did not suffer heavy damage on the whole.

Fort Victoria Power Station was commissioned towards the middle of the year and the Station was officially opened on the 17th December, 1964, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Rennie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Extensive Development and Reconstruction of the network proceeded on an island-wide basis during the year, and to comply with the requirements of the International Bank, which provided a loan for development purposes, the electricity tariff was increased by 10 per cent as from the 1st of April, 1964.

The total number of consumers reached 69,522 at the end of the year, showing an increase of 7,110 or 11.3 per cent over the previous year. Sales of electricity amounted to 73.7 million units, an increase of 8.6 million units or 13.2 per cent on 1963. Units generated in the Island amounted to 93.35 million units, including purchases from Sugar Estates.

The total installed capacity of plants and units generated during 1964 were as follows:

Hydro:				Ku		Units	
Eau Bleue	,	•••		4,000		11,049,300	
Tamarind Falls	3	•••	•••	8,000		27,476,780	
Réduit		•••		600		2,714,280	
Magenta	• • •	• • •		940		5,043,940	
Cascade Cécile		•••	• • •	1,000		3,417,170	
La Ferme		•••	• • •	1,200		4,955,500	
Riche-en-Eau	• • •	•••		200		874,630	
Bois Chéri		•••		100		184,860	
					16,040		55,716,460
Thermal-C.E.B.:-							, ,
St. Louis	•••	•••		16,000		12,260,710	
Fort Victoria		•••		12,400		13,371,950	
					28,400		25,632,660
Thermal-Sugar Esta	ites :						
St. Antoine		•••	• • •	1,220		853,150	
F.U.E.L.		•••	• • •	4,000		5,468,480	
Savannah	•••	•••		1,500		1,461,590	
Medine		•••	• • •	1,500		2,363,750	
Belle Vue (Mau	ricia	a)		960		1,059,400	
Constance .		•••		1,200		795,270	
•					10,380		12,001,640
		TOTAL	•••		54,820		93,350,760

Production was spread between the various sources of generation as follows:

Hydro	•••				59.7%
Thermai					27.5%
Purchase	from	Sugar	Estate		12.8%
				•	100.0%

Owing to a wet year, the hydro generation went up by 14 per cent, thereby causing an appreciable reduction in the thermal units and in units purchased from Sugar Estates.

PUBLIC WORKS

In January, 1961, the former Public Works and Architectural Departments were integrated with the Ministry of Works under the control of the Minister of Works and Internal Communications. The Ministry is responsible for the maintenance and/or construction of (i) all works in connexion with water supplies, roads, bridges, quays and machinery at the Harbour and (ii) Government buildings.

The Ministry acts as adviser to the other Ministries and Government Departments on matters connected with works.

WATER SUPPLIES Domestic Water Supplies

The principal sources of domestic water supplies are Mareaux-Vacoas, Grand River North-West (Port Louis), Piton du Milieu, La Nicolière and Rivière des Galets.

The Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply is derived from a storage reservoir of a capacity of 975 million cubic feet. The reservoir is situated at an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level and serves about half the population of the island in the districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Black River, part of Port Louis, and the upper parts of Grand Port and Savanne. Before distribution, the water is filtered through slow sand filters at an elevation of 1,640 feet above sea level and chlorinated. The supply to the higher parts of Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port-Savanne is pumped partly by hydraulic power and partly by electric power. The quantity supplied to domestic consumption for the year ending 30th June, 1964, averaged 13,300,000 gallons per day.

The Grand River North West water supply is derived from the river of that name at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. It is managed by the Municipality of Port Louis and serves exclusively the town of Port Louis with a population of about 127,000. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Works completed in 1961 provide for an increase of the supply to 13,000,000 gallons per day.

The Piton du Milieu Water Supply is derived from a reservoir of 112 million cubic feet, situated at an elevation of 1,485 feet above sea level and serves a population of about 150,000 inhabitants in the districts of Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Moka and the lower parts of Grand Port and Savanne. The water is filtered through rapid sand filters at an elevation of 1,385 feet having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The water is chlorinated after filtration.

The Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart by the La Nicolière Water Supply which provides 1,000,000 gallons per day derived from springs above La Nicolière at an elevation of 1,040 feet. The water is at present filtered through rapid sand filters and chlorinated. The filters were put in operation at the end of 1961. In the district of Savanne the Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented by Rivière des Galets, at an elevation of 825 feet, which provides 400,000 gallons per day. The water is filtered and chlorinated.

Irrigation

Irrigation water is supplied, in the Black River district, from La Ferme reservoir and Magenta Canal and from La Nicolière reservoir in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. La Ferme reservoir, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 417 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 1,500 acres. Additional supplies are derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas, Mare Longue and Tamarind Falls reservoirs by means of the Magenta Canal which irrigates a further 2,500 acres.

La Nicolière reservoir, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 204 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. The reservoir is linked to Midlands by the Midlands—La Nicolière Feeder Canal 17 miles long.

Hydro-Electric Power

Water for hydro-electric purposes is supplied from three reservoirs:

- (a) the Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir mentioned above;
- (b) the Mare Longue reservoir of a storage capacity of 222 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,900 feet;
- (c) the Tamarind Falls reservoir of a storage capacity of 72 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,625 feet above sea level.

The three reservoirs are situated in the catchment area of the Tamarind River and supply water to a power station situated at 960 feet below the Tamarind Falls reservoir and to another 150 feet further down. After going through these power stations, water passes through the Magenta Canal for irrigation purposes in the Black River district.

Work on the hydro-electric project at Eau Bleue was started early in 1955 and completed in 1961. The scheme consists of an earth dam, of approximately 8.65 million cubic feet, providing a storage of 216 million cubic feet of water. The site of the reservoir is on River Eau Bleue, near Midlands. A fall of 600 feet is available between the reservoir site and Le Val where the power station is situated. The Reservoir and Power Station have been put into operation in 1961.

The power station has an installed capacity of 4,000 KW and 9,980,000 KWH units were generated from 1st July, 1963 to 30th June, 1964. A feeder canal from Grand River South East to Eau Bleue Reservoir was completed in 1960. Electricity is also produced at La Ferme reservoir from the feeder channel over a fall of 400 feet.

METEOROLOGY

The Meteorological Department provides for all climatological and weather services for Mauritius and for international requirements. Six main reporting stations regularly provide full observations from each of the four scattered groups of islands forming the Dependencies and from the airfield and the central plateaux in Mauritius. These observations are broadcast seven times daily to Africa and Australia. About 40,000 weather reports are collected each year from ships at sea.

The administrative services of the Meteorological Department and the climatological and upper air sections are located at the headquarters at Vacoas. In addition, a hurricane warning centre is operated there when a hurricane warning period is declared for either Mauritius or Rodrigues.

The main forecasting office is at Plaisance Airfield, 19 miles from Vacoas. The increase in both scheduled and non-scheduled air operations continued during 1963.

The forecasting office maintains a twenty-four hour forecast service. The surface weather maps drawn four times daily cover, as far as possible, the whole of the Indian Ocean and surrounding continents between 15°N and 50°S. Upper air charts are drawn twice daily. Forecasts for aircraft flights to the African, Asian and Australian continents and for ocean going vessels, as well as for local purposes, are issued from the Plaisance office.

In addition to the main reporting stations the Department maintains or co-operates with other local authorities in maintaining three minor reporting stations at Port Louis Harbour, Flat Island, and Peros Banhos Island, 250 rainfall stations, twenty sunshine recorders and eight recording anemometers to obtain records mainly required for local purposes. Although numerous and varied enquiries from local and overseas authorities were dealt with, the main emphasis in climatology has continued to be laid upon the requirements of agriculture, hydrology, constructional engineering and secondary industries.

Mauritius is a Member of the World Meteorological Organisation and also plays its part in other international organisations, such as the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

A new geomagnetic station was constructed at Plaisance during the year.

THE GRANARY

The Granary, which was completed in 1933, is a two-storeyed building of ferro-concrete and brick and covers an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It adjoins a lighter-quay, 389 feet long, served by six electrically operated hoists which lift bagged grain from lighters at the quay to the top floor of the building, which is operated as a Customs transit shed. From the top floor grain is delivered by gravity chutes to the first and ground floors which are divided into twelve and six separate stores respectively. Other gravity chutes connect the first floor with the delivery yard at the rear of the building.

The Granary Ordinance (Cap 64) prescribes that all grain (which includes rice, dholl, lentils, gram, peas and other cereals which may be declared grain for that purpose by Proclamation) shall be discharged from ships to lighters and conveyed to the Granary for storage. The Ordinance limits the amount of grain which may be stored elsewhere than at the Granary.

The building was designed and erected with the object of protecting grain against contamination and destruction by pests, particularly rodents, and all entrances, exits and personnel lifts are operated with this in view.

All grain is stored in the Granary in bags: there is no bulk storage. Pest infestation is prevented as far as possible by spraying insecticide by means of an apparatus provided for that purpose. To this may be added the dusting of the stores by means of *Malathion*, a new "insecticide" which has been recommended by the Agricultural Department. Measures against white ants and termites are carried out by a local firm under contract and stores are regularly fumigated by the Ministry of Health.

After allowing for passages necessary for the effective use of the disinfecting apparatus, storage capacity is sufficient for approximately 450,000 bags of grain.

The Granary Department, which is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the building, is under the control of the Granary Superintendent who is also the Comptroller of Customs. Handling and stacking of grain is carried out by contract labour. During the year 1963-64, 64,692 tons of rice and 6,078 tons of other grain were handled.

GOVERNMENT FIRE SERVICES

The functions of the Fire Services are prescribed in Section 4 of the Fire Services Ordinance (No. 56 of 1953) and consist in taking all available measures with a view to extinguishing fires and to protecting life and property in case of fire in any area except the District and Town of Port Louis, where the Municipal Council is the responsible authority.

The Department comprises an administrative office in Port Louis and six fire stations at Curepipe, Rose Hill, Rivière des Anguilles, Mahebourg, Piton and Flacq. On the 31st December, 1964, the staff was composed of 1 Controller (Chief Officer acting), 1 Office Supervisor, 1 Chief Officer, 1 Deputy Chief Officer, 2 Station Officers, 21 Sub Officers, 24 Leading Firemen, 154 Firemen and a clerical staff of six.

The number of fire calls attended to was 392, compared with 356 in the previous year. The loss caused by fire, excluding Port Louis district, was estimated at Rs 822,110—compared with Rs 1,217,655 in 1963. Appliances on fire calls covered 11,670 vehicle miles.

Within the area covered by the Service there were at the end of the year 1,167 fire hydrants, including 31 new hydrants installed during the year.

The number of requests for the attendance of firemen during performances of stage plays was 117 and the attendance fees collected during the year amounted to Rs 2,161.

In accordance with Regulation 4(2) of the Inflammable Liquids and Substances Regulations (Government Notice No.179 of 1953) 14 certificates were issued by the Controller of Fire Services respecting the adequate protection of filling station premises against fire.

Fire appliances in nearly all Government buildings and cinema halls were tested.

Twenty eight requests for pumping etc on sugar estates, Beau Bassin—Rose Hill Town Council and private premises were attended to and fees for these attendances amounted to Rs 2.321.65.

The average cost per man in the Service during the year was Rs 5,198 while the cost of the Service per head of population (excluding the inhabitants of Port Louis) was Rs 1.83. The total revenue collected in 1963-64 was Rs 29,435.

The mobile appliances with which the various fire stations were equipped included 10 fire engines, 4 large and 14 small trailer pumps, 8 water lorries, 2 cars, 1 van, 1 lorry, 2 foam vans, 6 hose carriers, 3 land Rovers and 1 bicycle.

The Rodrigues Fire Station is under the Command of a Sub Officer assisted by a Fireman and a number of volunteers. The station is equipped with 1 Land Rover, 1 large and 2 small trailer pumps and 3 water trailers.



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Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The Harbour of Port Louis can accommodate at any one time eleven ocean-going and five small vessels.

Vessels are normally moored at buoys in the harbour, though two quays are available, one of 492 feet and able to take a vessel of 30 feet draft and one of 390 feet for vessels of drafts up to 17 feet. Both coal and oil bunkers are available; there is a good supply of fresh water.

Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, and from Continental and French Mediterranean ports by the French Companies Messageries Maritimes, the Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and the Svedel Line. A fortnightly cargo service from and to South Africa is operated by the African Coasters.

The Dutch Royal Interocean Line vessels call at Port Louis regularly on the Far East, South Africa and South America service, thereby providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from the Far East and South Africa. Passengers wishing to travel to the United Kingdom usually tranship from the Dutch vessels to the Union Castle Line at Durban. An alternative route is by the French Messageries Maritimes to Marseilles and from there by train to London.

A total of 781 vessels entered Port Louis harbour during the year with a total net registered tonnage of 1,957,038. Of these 125 were of British register, 252 Japanese, 88 French, 76 Dutch, 48 Greek, 46 Norwegian, 29 South African, 25 Panamanian, 21 Malagasy, 14 Swedish, 11 Liberian, 11 U.S.A., 8 German, 6 Lebanese, 6 Israeli, 3 U.S.S.R., 3 Danish, 2 Italian, 1 Indian, 1 Irish, 1 Moroccan, 1 Cypriot, 1 Spanish and 2 Nationalist China.

There are two small vessels on the local register. One of them is employed on services to the dependencies of Mauritius and the second, M.V. "Mauritius", a 1,157 NRT cargo and passenger liner, is employed on runs to the dependencies, Madagascar, South and East Africa and Australia. These vessels have a combined net registered tonnage of 1,282.

During the year 4,981 passengers entered and 5,274 left the island by sea.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mauritius is served by the International airport situated at Plaisance, at the South East of the Island, some five miles from Mahebourg. It is managed and operated by the Department of Civil Aviation of the Mauritius Government. There are no other airfields nor are there any locally registered aircraft or operators.

Scheduled air services are operated by the following airline Companies:

Air France, which operates three services a week Mauritius—Reunion—Tananarive and return connecting with the following weekly trunk services:

Tananarive—Dar-es-Salaam—Nairobi—Cairo—Paris

Tananarive—Majunga—Nairobi—Athens—Paris

Tananarive—Majunga—Nairobi—Djibuti—Athens—Paris.

Qantas, which operates a weekly service Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Cocos, Mauritius, Johannesburg and return.

South African Airways which operates a fortnightly service Johannesburg, Mauritius, Cocos, Perth and return.

B.O.A.C. which operates a weekly service on the route London, Rome, Khartoum, Nairobi, Mauritius and return.

Rhodesian Air Services, which operates a fortnightly service Salisbury—Mauritius and return.

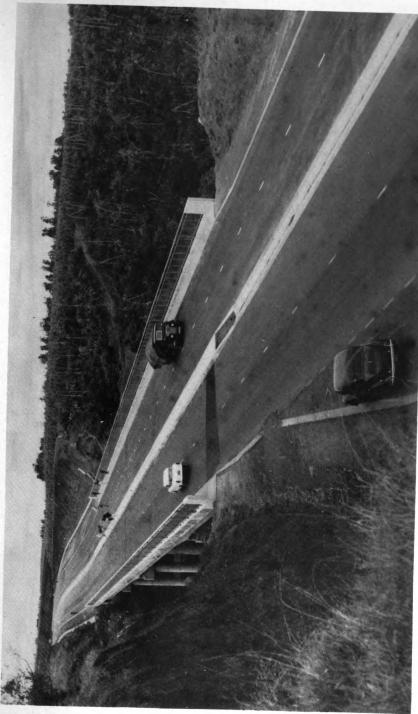
The airport development work to meet the operational requirements of large jet aircraft progressed satisfactorily during the year and was nearing completion.

RAILWAYS

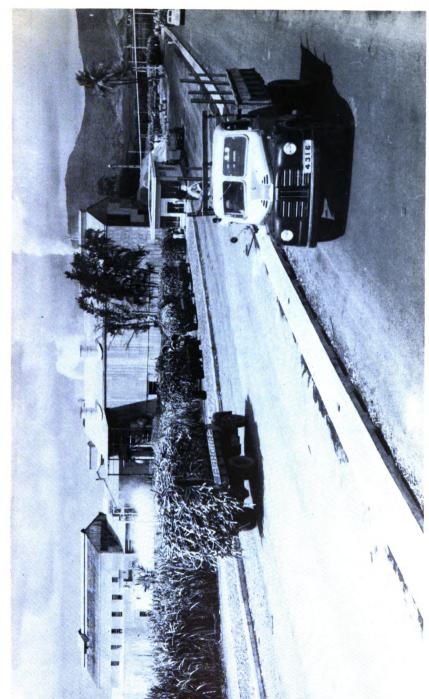
The public railway system of Mauritius (4'—8½" gauge) was operated by the Government who have decided to close down the system to traffic. All sugar estates and districts have been exempted from the provisions of the "Transport of Heavy Goods" Ordinance whereby sugar and other heavy goods had to be transported by Government railway.

The deficit on the working of the railways for the financial year 1963-64 amounted to Rs 1,132,044.





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Transport of canes to the factory

Statistics for the financial year ended 30th June, 1964 are as follows:

Length of line open to traffic	•••		Miles	21
Goods Traffic:				
Sugar	•••		Tons	229,723
Sugar Canes	•••	•••	Tons	
General Merchandise	•••	•••	Tons	12,737
Goods Traffic Receipts:				
Sugar	•••	•••	Rs	1,528,920
Sugar Cane	•••	•••	Rs	_
General Merchandise	•••	•••	Rs	55,574
Train Mileage	•••	•••	Train Miles	56,675
Receipts per Train Mile	•••	•••	Rs	81.10
Expenditure per Train Mile	•••	•••	Rs	50.22
Goods Traffic:				
Sugar			Tons	
General Merchandise	•••	•••	Tons	
Goods Traffic:				
Sugar	•••	•••	Rs	
General Merchandise	•••	•••	Rs	

Number of road vehicles in service:

Nil

The Mauritius Government Railways will have stopped all operations in 1965.

ROADS

This small island of 720 square miles has an excellent system of road communications. It has 822.4 miles of road of which 67.4 per cent are tarred. Road Traffic is extremely dense.

ROAD TRANSPORT

There were 20,093 motor vehicles registered in the Island in 1964 as compared with 18,092, in 1963. The number in each of the different classes was:

			Private Ownership	Government Ownership
Cars			10,711	52
Taxis	•••	•••	1,387	
Lorries	•••		2,672	181
Buses	•••		694	19
Motorcycles			1,914	75
Autocycles	•••		221	
Tractors and I	Dumpers	•••	474	125
Jeeps	•••	• • •	130	91
Vans	•••	•••	1,176	94
3-Wheelers			<i>3</i> 5	
Road Rollers		•••	21	11
Cranes	•••	•••		
Foam Tenders	3			
			19,435	648

The public bus fleet had increased to a total of 592 vehicles in use at the end of 1964. An average of 165,070 passengers travelled daily by bus.

There were 3,734 goods vehicles in use in 1964, an increase of 110 over the preceding year's figure. They are used mainly in connexion with the Sugar industry for the transport of canes to factories and heavy goods to different parts of the island.

VEHICLE LICENSING

The quarterly licence duties payable in respect of motor vehicles are as follows:

1	Market 1 - 1 - 1 - 201 201 - 1 - 2 1 A	_
	Motor cycles (with or without sidecar):—	Rsc
	(a) not exceeding five horse power	7 50
	(b) exceeding five horse power, for each unit or	
	part of a unit of horse power	1 50
2.	Private Cars :—	
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power	30 00
	(b) exceeding ten horse power	35 00
	together with an additional amount of Rs 3.50 for each unit or fraction of a unit of a horse	
	power in excess of ten.	
3.	Taxis:—	AT 00
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power	27 00
	(b) for every additional horse power or fraction	2 00
		2 00
4.	Buses having a seating capacity for more than twenty passengers:—	
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power	153 00
	(b) for every additional horse power or fraction	
	thereof	2 00
	Buses having a seating capacity for not more than twenty passengers:—	
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power	128 00
	(b) for every additional horse power or fraction	
	thereof	2 00
	Buses having a seating capacity for not more than	
	sixteen passengers:— (a) not exceeding ten horse power	78 00
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power (b) for every additional horse power or fraction	70 00
	thereof	2 00
	Buses having a seating capacity for not more than	2 00
	eleven passengers:—	
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power	48 00
	(b) for every additional horse power or fraction	
	thereof	2 00
	Buses having a seating capacity for not more than seven passengers —	
	(a) not exceeding ten horse power	38 00
	(b) for every additional horse power or fraction	
	thereof	2 00

VEHICLE LICENSING—Continued

	Rs c
5. Private Carrier's (other than tractors and trailers):— (a) not exceeding ten horse power	75 00
(b) exceeding ten horse power together with an auditional fee of Rs 3.50 for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten.	87 50
(c) per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof:—	
(i) where the horse power of the vehicle does not exceed ten horse power (ii) where the horse power of the vehicle	15 00
exceeds ten horse power	17 50
6. Public Carriers:—	
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	112 50
(b) exceeding ten horse power together with an additional fee of Rs 3.50 for each unit or fraction of a unit of herse power in excess of ten.	131 25
(c) per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof:—	
(i) where the horse power of the vehicle does not exceed ten horse power	15 00
(ii) where the horse power of the vehicle exceeds ten horse power	17 50

Payment of licence duty in respect of motor vehicles may be effected quarterly or yearly at the owner's option.

No licence fee is charged on a private car or motor cycle for a short stay in the Colony not exceeding one week.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the postal and telegraph services of the Colony and operates the Post Office Savings Bank. It also acts as an agent for a number of Government departments in so far as the collection of certain revenue and the making of certain payments are concerned. The Money Order Service is available for nearly all parts of the world, and the British Postal Order Service for most Commonwealth countries.

The main Post Office is in Port Louis. There are besides 32 post offices and 44 postal agencies spread throughout the island and all classes of postal and telegraph business are transacted. Postal facilities are also available in Rodrigues.

Air mail connection with all parts of the world is maintained by means of the services operated by Air France, British O-erseus Airways Corporation, Qantas Empire Airways, South African Airways and Rhodes an Air Services. Air mail postage rates are charged on weight units of 5 grammes. The air mail postage rate to Europe and to India and Pakistan, the principal destinations of the Colony's outward correspondence, is 60 cents for 5 grammes. The Aerogramme or Air Letter Service operates to all destinations at the uniform rate of 35 cents.

The number of postal items handled during 1964 was approximately as follows:

Air mail 4,788,000 Overseas surface mail 1,027,600 Inland mail 9,494,100

Mauritius is linked to the rest of the world by cables and by radio installations (including radiotelephones with most parts of the world) which are operated and maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited. The Company has an office, a cable station and a radio station in Port Louis, and a cable station and a radio installation in Rodrigues. The major part of the overseas telegraph traffic concerns Port Louis and outward and inward telegrams from or for the Capital are accepted, for transmission or delivery, direct by Cable and Wireless Limited. Elsewhere, overseas telegrams are received at post offices and transmitted over land lines operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the General Post Office in Port Louis, for outward transmission by Cable and Wireless; inward telegrams received by Cable and Wireless Limited are similarly transmitted by the General Post Office over the land lines to post offices for delivery.

With the extension of phonogram working to most areas, the Post Office Telegraph lines have been reduced from 153 miles to 46 miles only. The number of telegrams handled during 1964 was 11,620 as compared with 11,710 during 1963.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

At the close of the year there were 8,365 exchange lines and 12,504 telephone stations connected to the public network. The number of call units recorded during 1964 amounted to 11,381,299 compared with 9,307,068 during 1963.

The Government Radiotelegraph Station at Vacous maintains a 24-hour watch on the international maritime distress frequency of 500 kc/s and provides communication for shipping within a range of 800 miles of Mauritius. The station also provides communication with meteorological stations in the dependencies and intercepts meteorological broadcasts from countries bordering the Indian Ocean. During 1964 the station handled 42,427 messages, compared with 46,877 during 1963.



The Champ de Mars

Flamboyanı Tree

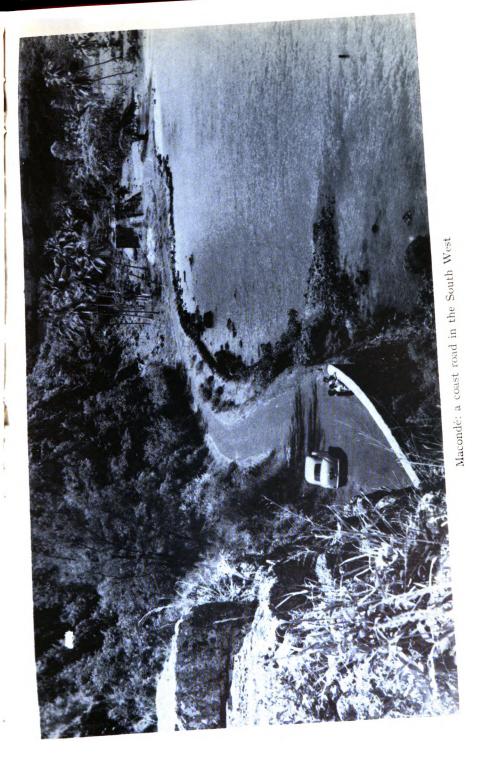




Pamplemousses

Botanical

Gardens





A beach at Cap Malheureux with Gunner's Quoin in the background

TOURISM

The Mauritius Government Tourist Office was set up in January, 1959, with the purpose of developing the tourist potentialities of the island and expanding the tourist industry in the interest of economic development. The Office is answerable to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications which has specific responsibility for the development and promotion of tourism. A Tourist Advisory Board advises the Ministry on all matters connected with tourism. The members of the Board comprise representatives of air and shipping companies and of official and private organisations which can be of benefit to tourism. The Mauritius Government Tourist Office is a full member of the International Organisation of Official Travel Organisations—a technical and specialised body—which consists of the government or official tourist organisations of 89 countries and enjoys consultative status with the United Nations. An immediate benefit which Mauritius derived from the association with I.O.O.T.O. was the possibility for members of the personnel of travel agencies to follow a correspondence training course on tourism. Three Mauritians were awarded the end-of-course Certificate.

In 1963, the visitors from overseas numbered 7,727—an increase of 31,5 per cent over the figure of the previous year. Estimated earnings totalled 9.3 million rupees compared with 6.8 million rupees in 1962 and 1.8 million rupees in 1959, the year in which action was initiated to develop tourism. A preliminary compilation discloses that, during the first six months of 1964, Mauritius received 4,192 visitors. This number is 30.7 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of the previous year.

In supporting the action taken by the Office for the development of tourism and tourist enterprise, the Press and Broadcasting Service helped to stimulate interest in the importance of this industry as a means of increasing the island's revenue.

Local bodies and private organisations showed their awareness of the value of tourism in contributing to the provision of amenities and the improvement of tourist services.

Progress continued to be made in the expansion of hotel accommodation. At the end of the year, the renovation of a buliding for use as a hotel was nearing completion and additions had been made to catering establishments. Government helps the hotel industry in the form of loans and exemption from Customs duty on hotel equipment.

Scenic beauties and natural attractions constitute the main tourist assets. Action was taken on a number of points arising from the recommendations submitted to the appropriate Authorities for safeguarding the characteristics of the island's landscape and for improving certain areas in towns and villages. 2,063 trees and shrubs were planted by the Forests Department in addition to the 3,000 trees planted along roads in coastal areas in 1963. These efforts were supplemented by the initiative of private estate owners in planting trees on their lands.

A further step was taken for the development of beaches and the creation of certain facilities for holiday-makers along the lines suggested by the Office. The Office is represented on Beach subcommittees set up by District Councils. Funds were allocated by Government to these bodies for the implementation of their plans. The campaign for the protection of beaches and public gardens was carried out during the holiday season through the Press and Broadcasting Service and, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, through primary and secondary schools. These efforts were repeated at different periods of the year as the occasion demanded. One more beach was proclaimed public, bringing to four the number of new beaches opened to local residents and visitors since the completion of a survey of beaches.

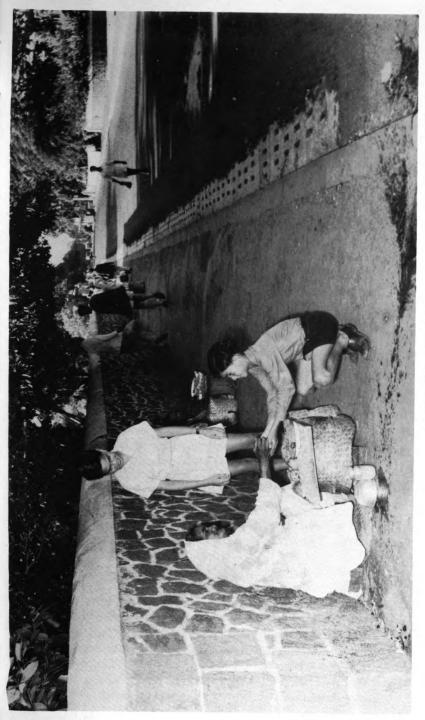
Local and Overseas Publicity

A Slogan and a Colour Slide Competition were held by the Office. Over 20,000 entries were received for the Slogan Competition and a few hundreds for the Photograph Competition. This initiative helped to create a greater appreciation of the island's tourist potential. Prizes of the value of Rs 1,150 were awarded to the winners.

The impact of the publicity derived from visits of journalists, broadcasters, photographers and visitors of note was reflected in the increasing number of articles on Mauritius which were published in the overseas press. Visitors were provided with facilities such as free transport, hotel accommodation when the opportunity arose and visits to places of interest. They were interviewed for radio and put in touch with officials and other personalities. Rhodesian "Garden and Country Side" and "Travel and Trade News Pictorial" emphasised the island's scenic opportunities. A special issue of "La Revue Française" was devoted to Mauritius and her sister-island La Reunion. This prestige publication projects Mauritius not only as a tourist country but as a country with a developing economy.

Fishing for Camarons (large fresh-water shrimps)

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Advertisements were inserted in the 1964 Annual Report of the Mauritius Chamber of Merchants, in the January issue of "B.O.A.C. Review" and the Handbook of the "World Association of Travel Agencies"—WATA. It is the responsibility of the Office to revise sections dealing with Mauritius in handbooks.

Four display units were constructed and sent for installation in the Office of the Mauritius Commissioner in London and in airlines' offices in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Many white and black negative prints and colour transparencies were added to the photograph library which is in the process of formation. About 500 prints were distributed on request to illustrate articles and to prepare small displays for special promotions overseas.

Mauritius participated in several exhibitions held overseas by National Tourist Offices. In recognition of its contribution to the Annual Tourist Exhibition in Seoul, the Office was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation.

Despite their limited range, the locally-made articles displayed at Plaisance Air Terminal aroused interest. Orders were received from passengers in transit and many inquiries were made about the possibility of purchasing some of the articles on show.

The production of two posters was under way at the end of the year. A reprint of the "Mauritius Tourist Map and Travel Digest" in a new form was most favourably received by the press, the travel agencies and airlines. With the successful cooperation of Qantas, the Office started work on the publication of a folder on Mauritius in the series "Fly Qantas to . . ." For artwork, a photographer came from Australia and went on guided tours of the island.

The numerous requests received from visitors for copies of a time table of bus services published by the Office testified to its usefulness.

The production of a 16 mm film having a tourist appeal was completed by the end of the year.

There was an appreciable increase in the circulation of the monthly bulletin "Coming Events" which is designed for the information of visitors and more copies were printed.

A new venture in the field of tourist promotion was "La Nuit du Séga" with the participation of practically every element of outstanding local talent. It was organised by the Tourist Advisory Board with the co-operation of the office. This event consisted of a festival of light and sound—the first to be held in the Indian Ocean—and a Competition of Séga—a Creole dance. "La Nuit du Séga" earned high praise from the public and visitors from overseas. The local newspapers gave it extensive coverage and leading periodicals published in France made appreciative reference to it.

During the year, two cruise ships visited Mauritius. The effective help received from the Government departments concerned, and various interested bodies, combined to make of these occasions a success from the point of view of tourism.

Tourist Statistics

	Year		No. of Tourists	Estimated Expenditure Rs
1959			3,350	1,800,000
1960	•••		3,390	1,700,000
1961	•••		4,430	2,200,000
1962			5,875	6,800,000
1963			7,727	9,300,000
JanJune 1964		•••	4,192	

Chapter 12: The Press and Information Services

THE PRESS

The history of the Press in Mauritius has been traced as far back as 1773. "Le Cernéen", one of the existing daily newspapers, has had an uninterrupted existence of more than 131 years and "Le Mauricien", another daily, has been published regularly for the past 56 years. The languages in which the newspapers are published are French, English, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu and Chinese. 11 newspapers appear daily, 20 appear twice weekly, weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

Information Services

The functions of the Central Information Office are:

- (a) to establish and maintain relations of confidence and mutual understanding with all sections of the Press;
- (b) to ensure a flow of accurate information from the Government to the public;
- (c) to impress upon the public the following themes:
 - (i) the facts of the situation in which Mauritius finds itself (as summarised in the Report: A time for decision) and the consequences which will follow if it is not remedied;
 - (ii) the strategy and plans of the Government in dealing with the situation;
 - (iii) the need to abolish economic waste;
 - (iv) the need for increased tood production.

The broadcast feature entitled "Monday Night Topic" prepared in French and Hindi by the office continued to be on the air throughout the year. As in previous years, this programme provided listeners with comments on topical news most of them chosen, apart from their relevance to current themes, for their social, economic and educational value.

Apart from the feature mentioned above, the office provided the Mauritius Boadcasting Service daily with local news of public interest, communiqués from the various ministries and departments and, whenever any public utility campaigns organized by the office warranted it, with slogans.

The mobile cinema units gave 863 public shows and 201 private shows to social or other welfare organisations and semi-official bodies during the year as compared with 731 public shows and 182 private shows in 1963.

30 editions of the office's bilingual (English/French) bulletin were published during the year. This 12-15 page roneoed publication, which was adorned during the year with bi-colour reproductions, has a circulation of 3,000. 1,075 copies of a Hindi version of this bulletin were also published. There is an ever growing demand for these bulletins.

The publicity campaigns undertaken during the year were:

- (i) the anti-spitting campaign which was taken up again by the Social Welfare Department under the aegis of the Ministry of Health. The office helped, as before, with the transmission of information and slogans to the press and to the M.B.S.
- (ii) The Post Office Savings Bank Campaign which started in December, 1963, was continued during the year.

The Office continued, as in past years, to prepare for the benefit of Mauritius Students in the U.K., a monthly news bulletin, typed on wax, which is sent to the Mauritius Students' Unit in London for distribution. Copies of the weekly bulletin, besides being sent by surface mail to the Commonwealth Public Relations Office, the Colonial Office, the British High Commissioner's Office, India, are also sent by air to the Mauritius Students' Unit and the Mauritius Commission, London.

Photographs showing the implementation of Government projects, Ministerial and other Government activities, as well as other aspects of the Mauritian national life continued to be displayed in front of Government House.

"Commonwealth To-Day" and other periodicals supplied to the Office by the London Central Office of Information were distributed, as usual, to schools, colleges, youth clubs, village councils, social welfare centres, baitkas and madressas and other allied institutions. The increase in the supply of most of these publications made it possible for the office to keep step with the increasing demand from youth clubs and village organisations which are, every year, growing in number.

Seventy-four 16 mm documentary films and 52 British News were received free of charge from the London Central Office of Information which brought the total number of films available in the film library as at 31st December to 971 as compared with 420 in the previous year.

As a result of the setting up in Mauritius of a branch of the British Information Services in November, 1964, the periodicals and other literature as well as the films and tapes formerly received by the office from the London Central Office of Information were taken over by the B.I.S.

The office also prepared a short documentary film in the series "Mauritius News" featuring important events of 1964, such as the 50th anniversary of the Veterinary Services, the Sega festival at Le Morne, etc.

Some 121 requests for information about Mauritius, as compared with 200 last year, were received at the office. Enquiries about possibilities of settlement and touristic facilities in this country formed the bulk of these requests. A distinctive note of interest in the industries and administration of the island was also quite noticeable.

There has been a great step forward during the year in the distribution of books by the mobile library service. The number of distribution points has jumped from 35 to 45 and this was made possible by the grant free of charge through the efforts of this office of some 2,400 volumes of books by the National Central Library, London and the U.S. Embassy at Tananarive. The mobile library van is on the road twice a week for library service over and above its commitments for film shows to the rural areas for the exclusive benefit of labourers.

BROADCASTING

In January 1962, responsibility for the Mauritius Broadcasting Service was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Office to the newly created Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

On the 8th of June, 1964, the M.B.S. became a Corporation known as the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation under Ordinance No. 7 of 1964.

Work on the new Broadcasting house which started in October, 1963 were completed in 1964, and in October of that year the administrative and programme sections moved to the New Broadcasting House.

As regards television transmission, the main transmitter had already been installed in 1963. In the course of the year, three repeater stations were installed to ensure full coverage of the whole island. The T.V. service was due to be inaugurated early in 1965.

Since 1944, the number of radio licences has increased from 2,746 to 64,362 of which 7,109 were in respect of new radio sets licensed in 1964.

In 1963-64 the recurrent expenditure of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service amounted to Rs 481,792.75 as compared with a total revenue of Rs 681,000 derived from wireless licences.

In the 1960-66 Capital Expenditure Programme for the island, the Broadcasting Service was allotted Rs 1,131,855 to which the Colonial, Welfare and Development Fund will contribute Rs 876,000. At the end of June, 1964 a sum of Rs 641,499 had been spent on this development scheme.

The two 10 kw transmitters operate on the 439.2 metre band for listeners in Mauritius and on the 31 and 61 metres bands for listeners in the dependencies. A 250 W transmitter operating on 439 metres is available in emergencies.

The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation is also responsible for the maintenance of the radio services belonging to the Telecommunications, Meteorological and Harbour Departments.

Transmissions are carried out for an average of 112½ hours a week, since 1963, as compared with 72 hours in 1962, in the course of which English, French and Hindustani are spoken. Programmes are also broadcast in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati and Marathi and in two Chinese dialects.

Owing to lack of local professional artists, the programmes are mainly made up of recorded music and of transcription recordings from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the "Radiodiffusion-Television Française".

Eight news bulletins—two in English, four in French and two in Hindustani covering a total of one hour and twenty minutes are broadcast daily.

The Education Department broadcasts 2½ hours of programme weekly for the benefit of Primary and Secondary Schools.

As a result of the Mauritius Broadcasting Service becoming a Corporation, the Globe Reuter News Service was transferred to the Central Information Office.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

THE SPECIAL (MOBILE) FORCE

When the Mauritius Garrison was withdrawn on the 30th June, 1960, after 150 years in the Island, the Government established a Special (Mobile) Force at the former barracks at Vacoas to replace the military for purposes of internal security.

The total authorised establishment of the Force is 6 Officers and 246 other ranks. At the end of the year its actual strength was 6 Officers and 146 other ranks. The two senior officers are styled Commandant and Deputy Commandant respectively.

The Force is equipped with four 3 ton/load carrying vehicles and 8 Land Rovers fitted with two-way wireless sets, which can operate on the Police Island wireless network. In addition these sets can operate in conjunction with a Mobile repeater station on their own frequency independent of the Police network.

The Special (Mobile) Force was on parade on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Assembly, on Her Majesty's Birthday, on Bastille Day, on a Farewell Ceremonial Parade on the retirement of the Commissioner of Police, and on Remembrance Sunday.

MAURITIUS NAVAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force completed its fifteenth year of service on 30th September, 1964.

On 31st December, 1964, the Force consisted of the Commanding Officer, one Lieutenant as Staff Officer, one Sub-Lieutenant as Staff Instructor, three Petty Officers and eight ratings as Permanent Staff and eighty-five volunteer ratings. The number of applications for entry into the Force remains high.

Volunteer ratings attend Evening Drills twice weekly and can attend extra voluntary sea training on MFV 189 on specified days and at week-ends. The attendance at both voluntary drills and extra training has continued to be most satisfactory.

In addition to voluntary drills and training, all members of the Force are required to carry out 14 days compulsory training annually. This year the training took place in September at the Pointe Jerome Youth Camp site, and was attended by 95 per cent of the Force. During this period of annual training the members of the Force carry out the normal routine of the ship's company of a naval establishment, and volunteer ratings receive pay and allowances according to their rate. Instruction in general seamanship, boat-pulling, sailing, communications, rifle shooting, physical training, etc., was given, and sea training was carried out daily in MFV 189. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government paid an informal visit to the camp on 29th September, followed by a further visit to Ile de la Passe on MFV 189.

During the year the Force provided contingents for the Queen's Birthday and Remembrance Sunday parades.

Chapter 14: General

THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE

The Mauritius Institute, situated in La Chaussée, Port Louis, traces its origin back to the year 1880 when an Ordinance was passed "to establish and incorporate a Public Institute, to be called the Mauritius Institute, a Public Museum and a Public Library, for the purpose of promoting the general study and cultivation of the various branches and departments of Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy, and for the instruction and recreation of the people".

The foundation stone of the present building was laid on the 23rd November, 1880, by Sir George Bowen, then Governor. The building was completed in 1884 and in the course of the following year the Natural History Museum, known as the "Desjardins Museum", until then housed in a wing of the Royal College in Port Louis, was transferred to the new building. The public library was opened in 1903, following the munificent bequest of the Sir Virgile Naz Library which forms the nucleus of the present collection. The Institute has expanded its activities over the years and to-day it comprises a Public Library, a Natural History Museum, an Historica! Museum, and a small Art Gallery.

The Institute is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of ten members approinted annually by the Governor and of such persons as may be recommended by any literary or scientific society associated with the Institute. The staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director of Museum, a Librarian, and eight other officers.

The Public Library

The Mauritius Institute Public Library was created in 1902 from a nucleus of some 9,000 volumes which had been bequeathed to the Colony by Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. (1825–1901). By subsequent purchases and gifts the stock of books now consists of 41,965 volumes. Legislation provides for the compulsory deposit in the library of one copy of all books, pamphlets and separates published locally and this right of legal deposit, which exists since the foundation of the library, is an implicit recognition of its status as the National Library of the island.

In addition to the Virgile Naz section which, in accordance with the will of the donor, is kept separately, the library comprises the following sections: art, science, technology, biography, fiction, etc. There is also a "quick reference" section consisting

of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, directories. A collection of bound periodicals covering a wide range of subjects is also available. A special book-case is devoted to oriental languages.

An important feature of the library is the special collection of works, periodicals and manuscripts in many fields of study relative to Mauritius and the other Mascarene Islands. The collection is as far as possible extended to publications on Madagascar and at the end of the year was composed of 3,651 volumes. During the last decade, the scope of this local section has been enlarged to include, geographically, works on the Indian Ocean and, topically, monographs and reference works bearing on those themes in the development of which Mauritius had a part to play. Microfilms of rare works and of certain documents in overseas institutions have also been acquired. The bibliographical section has been enlarged and together with the existing card-catalogue provides facilities to the many research workers and students who make use of the library. These fall in several categories: overseas workers at universities or research institutions who maintain a regular correspondence with the Institute, visitors carrying on field work for shorter or longer periods in the island, visiting experts or technicians on Government missions, members of local institutions, societies and Government departments requiring information on a wide range of subjects.

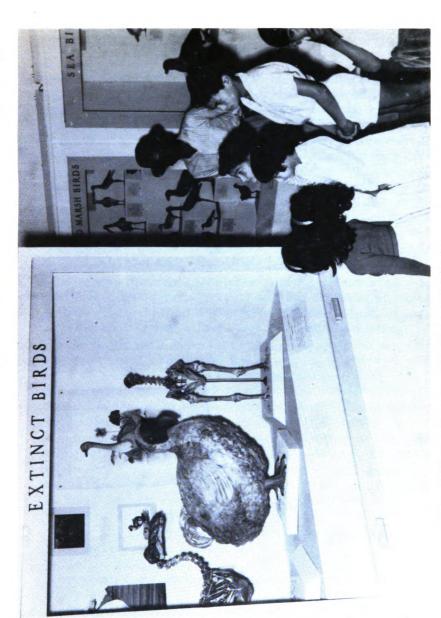
The existence of a valuable section on natural history and biology should also be mentioned. It consists mainly of an important collection of works (about 6,000 volumes) many of which are now very scarce. Most of these books belong to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius which is incorporated with the Mauritius Institute.

The library is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Browne system of book issue is in use.

Access to the Public Library is free, but a deposit of Rs 10 (15shs.) is required from readers wishing to borrow books. Some sections are however reserved and loans are made in special circumstances only. The number of registered borrowers has increased from about 200 in 1945 to 2,299 in 1964. The number of readers using the library facilities during the year was 43,592 and the book circulation for the same period was 41,617.

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum is mainly regional in character and contains representative collections of the fauna, flora and geology of Mauritius and of the neighbouring islands. The Museum was visited by 81,384 persons during the year.



Natural History Museum-The Dodo and Soletaire

The bird section contains specimens of most of the one hundred species of the birds of Mauritius. They have been grouped as shore birds, marsh birds, sea birds, game birds and land birds. The endemic species of which nine are still found out of a total of twenty-four, are displayed separately. The extinct species are shown by means of feathered restorations and paintings, and in some cases by actual skeletons. The Dodo is exhibited together with its relatives which inhabited the neighbouring islands of Reunion and Rodrigues. The species which was found in Reunion was known as the "White Dodo": it is known only from historical evidence and by a 17th century painting, a reproduction of which is exhibited in the Museum. The Rodrigues Solitaire is exemplified by a genuine skeleton and by a water-colour reproduction of the feathered bird. The Museum also possesses the only known skeleton of the Mauritius flightless Red Hen (Aphanapteryx bonasia) and one of the three stuffed examples of the Mauritius Dutch Pigeon (Alectroenas nitidissima). a species which became extinct about one hundred years ago.

In the mammal section are found examples of the very few species occurring in the Island which, with the exception of bats, have all been introduced by man at various times. These include the Javanese Deer imported by the Dutch, a Borneo Macaque released in the Island by the Portuguese, the Wild Pig and the Indian Hare.

In the reptile section are exhibited examples of the giant species of tortoises, extinct or still living, peculiar to the Indian Ocean islands, and of various kinds of turtles found in the region. The geckos, lizards and snakes of the Island are exhibited, including the very curious Round Island snakes, two species of which are found and are considered to be "living fossils".

The fish section displays examples of the numerous species found in the territorial waters of the Island, all of them stuffed and painted in their natural colours. Fresh-water fishes, comprising about twenty-five species, some indigenous, others introduced, are also exhibited.

A large number of Echinoderms (sea-stars and urchins) live in the region and examples of nearly all the species, including a few almost unique ones, are represented in the Museum.

The Mollusca section has a rich collection and the Island is reputed for its extremely large variety of sea-shells, though most of these occur as well all over the Indo-Pacific region. The land shall fauna, comprising about two hundred species, is less spectacular

but is scientifically more important, as many groups are peculiar to the Island. The fresh-water mollusca are insignificant, except from a medical point of view, one species being known to transmit Bilharzia disease.

The Museum also possesses local collections of crustaceans, insects, corals and plants.

Biological Research

The very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora, together with the rich marine life of the surrounding seas present excellent opportunities for biological research. Scientific collections of all groups are made and these are studied overseas and locally by experts, the results being published in the Mauritius Institute Bulletin and in specialized publications abroad.

Art Gallery

A small art gallery is attached to the Port Louis Museum; it comprises some 325 paintings, lithographs and engravings consisting mainly of a collection presented to the Institute in 1921 by the late Mr. Edgar de Rochecouste. This collection includes a certain number of paintings of artists such as Ziem, Le Sidaner, Harpignies, and Jacques-Emile Blanche. A small section is devoted to the works of local artists.

The Historical Museum

A subsidiary museum devoted to local history has been arranged in an old French house at Mahebourg. It was in this house that Monsieur de Robillard, the French Commandant of Grand Port, received the two wounded commanders of the English and French squadrons, Admirals Willoughby and Duperré, during the well-known naval battle of August, 1810. Several objects connected with this episode and recovered one hundred and twenty-four years later from the wreck of the Magicienne, one of the English frigates sunk in Grand Port bay during the engagement, are exhibited. These objects include a portion of the ship's hulk, several heavy guns and carronades, cannon balls, grape-shot, copper coins, pieces of sailor's uniform and various other relics.

The capture of the Island by the British at the beginning of December, 1810, is illustrated by a series of coloured prints drawn on the spot by Temple.

A section of the museum is devoted to the display of a valuable collection of maps, charts, engravings and watercolours (many in original) which serve to introduce the visitor to the various periods of the history of Mauritius from its discovery to the present time.

Worthy of special mention in this section are a portulan map published at Amsterdam in 1595, probably the most accurate map of the region available at the time of the first Dutch visit to Mauritius in 1590, an English map of Mauritius by Mount and Page published in 1745 and derived from a Dutch source, Abbé de la Caille's map (1753) which is the first accurate map of the Island, Bellin's map of 1763, and two maps by Lislet Geoffroy, published by the British Admiralty in 1813 and 1814. Modern maps are also shown, including the fine one-inch map by Descubes (1880) which is of great practical interest as it indicates the site of over a thousand concessions.

Among the series of lithographs and water-colours recording the life, scenery and customs of different periods, may be noted six water-colours by Kelsey (early 1840's), coloured prints by Thuillier, coloured lithographs by Bradshaw and Rider (1831–32), water-colours by Leroy (1860's), and a water-colour panoramic view of Mauritius, sketched from Port Louis harbour by Augustus Earle who was on board the *Beagle* when Charles Darwin visited Mauritius in 1836.

A few pieces of local furniture belonging to the French Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais (1699–1753) and exhibits from the East Indiaman *Kent* which was captured by Robert Surcouf, *Roi des Corsaires*, in the Bay of Bengal in October, 1800, are on view.

Relics connected with the activities of the French privateers in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of the 19th century are also displayed.

Part of a room of the Museum is devoted to the history of transport in Mauritius exemplified by two palanquins and a chaise à porteurs which were in use before the era of roads and wheeled traffic.

A small exhibit is devoted to the history of the famous "Post Office" stamp of Mauritius (1847) and is illustrated by reprints of the stamp.

Among miscellaneous items of interest may be cited: objects rescued from some memorable shipwrecks in the region, the portraits or busts of certain French and British Governors (Mahé de Labourdonnais, Charles Decaen, Robert Farquhar, Lowry Cole, John Pope Hennessy), and the Roll of Honour of the Mauritian soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War.

During the year the Historical Museum was visited by 21,863 persons, including 7,723 schoolchildren.

Learned Societies

The following scientific and literary societies are associated with the Mauritius Institute:

- (1) The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius was founded in 1829 under the name of Société d'Histoire Naturelle and was honoured in 1847 by the permission of Queen Victoria to add the word "Royal" to its name. Its activities extend to most branches of natural history. Lectures on science and art are delivered by its members from time to time and also by visiting professors, artists and scientists. Four lectures were delivered during the year, two were connected with the work of the International Indian Ocean Expedition, one was a general account of Africa and Madagascar, and the fourth dealt with the use of close-up photography in natural history. Proceedings of the Society, containing papers read before the Society, are published annually. The Society owns a library which contains many rare and valuable books and periodicals on natural history.
- (2) The Société de Technologie Agricole et Sucrière de Maurice is a technical body founded in 1910 and devoted to the study of questions relating to agriculture and to sugar technology. The papers and proceedings of the Society are published in the quarterly Revue Agricole.
- (3) The Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens was founded in 1938 with the object of encouraging the publication of literary works, and of establishing contacts with literary institutions overseas.
- (4) The Indian Cultural Association was founded in 1936 with the object of promoting Indian culture in Mauritius and of fostering spiritual ties with India. It publishes a quarterly journal called "The Indian Cultural Review".
- (5) The Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice was founded in 1938 to foster and encourage the study of the Colony's history by the collection of documents on local history, publication of historical works, and the organisation of historical exhibitions and lectures. One of the principal activities of the Society has been the production of the Dictionary of Mauritian Biography, twenty-seven parts of which have already appeared. These contain about one thousand biographies of persons connected with Mauritius by birth or residence. The Society awards prizes to schoolchildren to encourage the study of Mauritian history. It keeps in touch and exchanges publications with overseas institutions of like interests.

THE MAURITIUS ARCHIVES

The Mauritius Archives Office is not only one of the oldest departments of the Colony, dating from the early years of the French settlement, but it is also one of the oldest archive centres of the Southern Hemisphere, ranking only after the Cape and Réunion repositories.

Under French rule the Office was a branch of the Conseil Supérieur and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1776, which set up a central Dépôt des Chartes des Colonies at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine which for a long time supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

At the time of the land fighting which led to the surrender of the Island by the French, the local archives were removed from Port Louis to a safer place of custody in Plaines Wilhems and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final cession of Mauritius to Great Britain, they were handed over to the British authorities in an almost complete state, as comparatively few of the records were retained by the French Government.

Until 1949 the Archives were attached to the Registrar General's Department, and from January, 1950, to the Central Administration. By the Archives Ordinance (No. 71 of 1952) they were transferred to an Archives Department which is the central repository of all public archives.

The Archives Office is now divided into the following sections:

- (i) the Repository, which comprises inter alia the records of the old French Administration (1721-1810), records of the British Administration (from 1810), notarial records, and private records;
- (ii) the Library, which, besides being the official registry of all publications issued in Mauritius, contains Mauritiana printed abroad, reference books on general history, colonial history and archivology with a section devoted to collections of stamps, seals, currency notes and other material;
- (iii) the Land Registry, which comprises the records of the former Land Court, memoranda of survey deposited by sworn land surveyors, with a section containing maps, charts and plans.

The Department is also equipped with a photostat and a duostat for the photocopying of records and the supply of copies to Government departments and to the public.

The control and disposal of records is supervised by the Public Archives Records Committee. The Chief Archivist also inspects regularly archives lying in repositories other than the Archives Department.

Publications include the annual report, the quarterly memoranda of books issued in Mauritius and registered in the Archives, and the publications issued by the Archives Publication Fund Committee (established in 1951).

The bibliographical survey of Mauritiana started in 1951 was completed in February, 1955. The book, including about 1,000 pages and comprising altogether 8,865 entries, was published in 1956 under the title of Bibliography of Mauritius, 1502–1954. It was compiled with particular attention to historical development and with the main object of meeting the needs of those interested in history. To keep it up to date a bibliographical supplement including additional material recorded during each successive year from 1955 onwards, is issued as an appendix to the annual report of the Archives Department. Nine supplements have appeared.

In 1963 the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee issued its seventh publication entitled: Les deux princesses, edited by Mr. René Le Juge de Segrais.

Former publications of the Committee comprise an Atlas-Souvenir to commemorate the work of Abbé de la Caille in Mauritius, a selection of documents on early American trade with Mauritius, an inventory of the records of the French East India Company's administration for 1715-1768 preserved in the Archives, a study on Mauritius and the spice trade, an account of a vovage to Mauritius and the Indian Ocean countries in 1802-05 and a selection of documents on the various constitutions of Mauritius. No publication was issued in 1964.

BRITISH COUNCIL

The visit of the Director-General from 17th to 21st March, 1964, was the outstanding British Council event of the year. Sir Paul Sinker was able to meet most of the leading figures in Mauritius during his stay, to give a public lecture and to review all aspects of Council policy.

The second outstanding event was the production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to celebrate the quater-centenary of the birth of W. Shakespeare. The play was staged from 22nd to 26th September at the Plaza Theatre, Rose Hill, under the auspices of the Mauritius Dramatic Club and the British Council and with the aid of a grant from the Mauritius Government. Once more a British professional producer and a group of 3 visiting professional actors were involved as well as a number of Mauritian amateur actors.

The Council sponsored an 8 weeks' visit to Mauritius in April of Mr. Tom Criddle, a professional actor, who helped a number of youth clubs with the production of English plays for the Youth Drama Festival, Mr. Criddle also advised on stage management and production in general.

Scholarships for the Teaching of English as a Second Language were awarded to two primary school teachers—Messrs. Dwarka and Johnson.

A six weeks' study tour in the United Kingdom was arranged for Messrs. Poupard, Maudave and Avrillon, local town Councillors to enable them to see something of the British system of Local Government. Another British Council visitor to the U.K. was Mr. K. Hazareesingh, the Director of the Central Information Office.

During the year the Council took over from the Ministry of Education the administration and supervision of the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.

Over 30,000 books were loaned from the library during the year. 103 Mauritians attended the Introductory Course for students proceeding to Great Britain. Travel and welfare arrangements for Commonwealth Scholars were handled as usual and all "sponsored" students going to the United Kingdom were met and provided with temporary accommodation. 193 filmshows were given to schools and other institutions in Mauritius.

Under the aid for Commonwealth English Scheme (ACE) a British Council Officer arrived in Mauritius in December and was seconded to the Ministry of Education as English Language Officer.

The Representative Mr. Guy de Grave Sells left Mauritius on leave prior to transfer in December.

Alliance Française

The Mauritius Branch of the Alliance Française was founded in 1884 with the object of encouraging the study of the French language by means of French courses in schools and annual examinations, by meetings and conferences on French literature and art. Two prizes are awarded annually to the best candidates in French of the Royal College and the Queen Elizabeth College. The Labourdonnais College, which provides secondary education leading to the baccalauréat, was opened in 1953 by the Alliance Française.

Le Cercle Littéraire de Port Louis

The principal object of this Society is to seek to bring together all those interested in French culture and ideas. Its aims are to encourage, by means of annual competitions and public lectures, the study of the French language and literature.

Mauritius Dramatic Club

The first record of an organised amateur theatrical production in Mauritius goes back as far as the 25th April, 1848, when officers of the 5th Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers, staged three one-act plays at the Port Louis Theatre.

A Mauritius Amateur Dramatic Club was formed in 1898 and stage productions and play readings were regularly featured until the 1914-1918 War.

The present Mauritius Dramatic Club owes its origin to a revival in theatrical activity which began in early 1920 and which ultimately led to the formation of the Club in 1932. Since then stage plays, play readings and broadcasts have been frequently presented.

The Hindi Pracharini Sabha

This society was established in 19:35 with headquarters at Montagne Longue. Its main object is to promote and encourage study of Hindi in Mauritius. 121 Hindi Schools are at present affiliated to it. Efforts are being made to produce a uniform curriculum in all Hindi schools, to improve the standard of teaching, and to foster the study of Hindi language and literature. Three annual examinations in Higher Hindi are conducted with the collaboration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, India.

The Vacoas House of Debaters

This association, founded in 1936, takes a special interest in general educational and cultural development.

The Municipal Theatre, Port Louis

Fortnightly meetings are held for debates, play reading, unprepared stunt speeches and quiz programmes. Lectures and talks by eminent outside personalities are delivered from time to time.

Table-tennis, carrum, card games, outings, open-air campings, film-projections are some of the recreational activities.

Arrangements are periodically made for internal as well as inter-club contests in indoor games and debates.

The Young Men's Christian Association

The Mauritius Y.M.C.A. was founded in collaboration with the London Central Y.M.C.A. and inaugurated in August, 1952. It is also a member of the World Council of Y.M.C.A.

The P.E.N. Club de l'Océan Indien

The Mauritius section of the "Federation Internationale des P.E.N. Clubs" was founded in Mauritius in 1951. It seeks to promote a spirit of understanding and friendship among the writers of all sections of the community and also among those of the neighbouring islands.

Centre Culturel Français

The Centre Culturel Français which was inaugurated in May, 1959, had, by the end of the year, enrolled some 700 members drawn up from all sections of the community.

The Centre Culturel Français is provided with a film unit, a goodsized library, an auditorium where records may be played at will. The Centre, situated at Curepipe, is open to the public. It is administered by two Honorary Chairmen (one of whom is the Consul for France), one President, two Vice-Presidents assisted by a Working Committee of 26 members.

The activities of the Centre Culturel Français are many and varied. Documentary films are shown twice monthly to the public while a cine-club operates for members twice monthly. Talks are given regularly on many subjects, literary as well as scientific, by visiting lecturers or by members of the Centre. Socials, seminars, debates, literary matinees and amateur film and slide projections are also held at the Centre.

Académie Mauricienne

The Académie Mauricienne was founded in collaboration with the Académie Française and was inaugurated during the year. Its main aim is to improve the knowledge of spoken and written French in Mauritius.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Position

Few people living outside the Indian Ocean area would, without research, be able to place Mauritius accurately, unless perhaps they were stamp-collectors. On the map of the Indian Ocean the Island is shown by a dot somewhere near the centre. Yet it has laid claim with some degree of historical justification to the title of "The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean". It is situated about 500 miles off the centre of the east coast of Madagascar, and is practically on the Tropic of Capricorn. By sea, it is 1,552 miles distant from Durban, 2,094 from Colombo and 3,182 from Perth, Australia. The voyage to the United Kingdom via the Suez Canal entails a journey of 6,942 miles, but if the alternate route via the Cape of Good Hope is taken the distance is 8,393 miles. Nowadays, most people travel to and from the Island by air, to Europe, India or South Africa, and journeys which used to involve weeks or months have shrunk to a matter of hours.

Physical Features

Geologically, the Indian Ocean consists of two great basins separated by a central submarine ridge running southwards from India. Mauritius is one of the few points on this ridge which appear above the surface. It is of purely volcanic origin and the Island we know today is probably only the worn down summit of an immense shield volcano which built itself up from the ocean bed in Cretaceo-Tertiary times. There were two distinct phases of volcanic activity, separated by a very long period of erosion. The older volcanic series began by the opening of a fissure in the earth's crust beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean. Eruptions slowly built up a submarine ridge of considerable height and extent. The base of the future island of Mauritius was one of the domes of this ridge. The island that appeared was perhaps, at one time, as high as the present-day Himalayas; then before the first cycle of volcanic activity ceased, a series of explosions partially destroyed what had been built up. During the very long period of quiescence which followed, the agents of erosion-wind and water, heat and coldreduced the volcanic pile to a mere remnant. The olivine basalt blocks of the older volcanic series are hard, compact and black in colour.

Towards the close of the Tertiary period, the second great phase of volcanic activity occurred. It was divided into two periods of eruptions, separated by a short period of erosion. The first outburst appears to have been confined to the south-west of Mauritius; the last one consisted of a succession of thin lava flows from 2" to 20" in thickness. These cover about 70 per cent of the present surface of the Island. Lava tunnels dating from this period are common, some of them carrying underground streams. There are also low hummocks (tunuli) of up to 15 feet in height, and a few depressions (e.g. at Ile d'Ambre and the Puits des Hollandais). The rocks of the younger volcanic series are medium grey doleritic basalts.

Volcanic activity must have ceased in Mauritius more than 100,000 years ago, although the neighbouring French Island of Réunion still has an active volcano. In Mauritius a complicated series of geological submergences and emergences followed the cessation of volcanic activity. The present is a period of slow submergence. Raised reefs and beaches are found at many localities along the coast, some as much as 60 feet above sea level. The Island rests on a submarine shelf varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, except towards the North where it covers an area of 15 by 13 miles. Outside this shelf the submarine ridge slopes rapidly down to the mean Indian Ocean depth of 2,000 fathoms.

Mauritius, which is roughly pear-shaped, is 38 miles long by 29 miles broad. From the North an extensive undulating plain rises gently towards the central plateau, where it reaches a height of about 2,200' before dropping sharply to the southern and western coasts. There are three main groups of mountains—the Port Louis group running in a east-north-easterly direction, the Black River— Savanne group massed in a north to south direction, and the Bambous group with a east-west trend. The mountains are a striking feature of the Mauritian landscape, rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, with their lower slopes covered with dense vegetation-now being replaced by sugar cane or tea-and their upper slopes ending in precipitous rocky peaks with most distinctive outlines. They appear to be much higher than they actually are, and are particularly impressive in the early morning or towards sunset. Few visitors fail to notice the contrast between these stark, upthrusting masses, and the flat, fertile cultivated plains from which they rise.

The main watershed of the Island runs northwards across the central plateau for a distance of about 20 miles. From this ridge the ground slopes towards the coast, except where interrupted by the mountain ranges or by isolated peaks. The rivers consequently tend to run westward or eastward. Most of them are short and fast flowing, generally at the bottom of deep ravines and interrupted by waterfalls. Some of the larger have been harnessed for hydroelectric purposes. True crater lakes are found at Bassin Blanc and Grand Bassin, but in general water conservation is achieved by man-made reservoirs, of which there are now seven.

The Island is almost completely encircled by coral fringing reefs, within which are peaceful lagoons and a succession of lovely beaches of white, coral sand. Together with the mountains, the seashore is the glory of Mauritius and much of the social life of the Island is based upon it. Those who can afford the cost, have seaside residences which they occupy during the winter months and at weekends for most of the other months. Public beaches give an outlet to the less favoured part of the population. As may be expected, swimming, sailing and fishing are popular pastimes in which all sections of the population indulge, no part of the Island being more than 17 miles from the coast.

Mauritius has a number of island dependencies in the Indian Ocean. These are Rodrigues, 350 miles to the east, Chagos Archipelago, 1,180 miles north-east in the direction of Ceylon, Agalega and Cargados Carajos, 580 miles and 250 miles respectively, north and north-east of Mauritius.

Rodrigues*, the principal dependency, is a mountainous island of volcanic formation encircled by a coral reef and has a total area of about 40 square miles. It measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width and its population consists mostly of fishermen and peasant farmers.

Chagos* consists of five groups of coral islands, the biggest of which is Diégo Garcia. The horseshoe-shaped ribbon of land lying just above sea level surrounds a lagoon thirteen miles long and between four and five miles wide.

Agalega* consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow strip of sandbank. These two dependencies are the main source of copra for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

The archipelago of Cargados Carajos*, usually referred to by the name of the principal islet, St Brandon, is a fishing station leased to a Mauritian company.

^{*}See Maps at end of Report.

Climate and Vegetation

Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony: further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts. The greenness of the Island is, indeed, a striking feature of the territory giving an impression of high natural fertility. However, as the soil is generally shallow and deficient in phosphates and exchangeable bases, the productivity of the Island is in fact largely the consequence of man's intervention and skill.

The summer season runs from November to April, and the winter from June to October, though the months April—June and September—November can be looked upon as transitional periods and are usually the most pleasant in the year. Rain falls mainly in summer, but there is no well-defined dry season. At sea the annual rainfall near Mauritius is about 40 inches, but the uplift of the moisture-laden maritime air, caused by the mountains, results in an annual rainfall varying from about 60 inches on the south-east coast to 200 inches on the central plateau. On the west coast the annual fall is 35 inches. Variation from year to year is not large, but is nevertheless sufficiently great to reduce considerably the size of the sugar and other crops when the year is dry. The rain water percolates through the soil and is carried off in the ravines without causing much damage even in very wet years.

Average relative humidity varies from 70 per cent in October to 78 per cent in February on the coast in the Port Louis area. Upcountry at Curepipe, the variation is from 85 per cent in the drier months to 90 per cent average in the wetter. On high ground 100 per cent humidity is frequently experienced. Relative humidity is highest about dawn and lowest at noon, but the daily range is only about 20 per cent because of the maritime climate. For the same reason, neither the seasonal nor the diurnal range of temperature is large.

In Port Louis the day maximum and night minimum temperatures during the hottest months average 31°C and 24°C respectively; in the winter they average 25°C and 20°C. The highest and lowest temperatures ever reached are:

					M.	laximum	Minimum
Port Louis	•••	•••	•••		•••	36°C	12°C
Curepipe (1,85	0 feet	above	mean	sea lev	el)	32°C	7°C

The amount of sunshine varies considerably from day to day, as might be expected in a mountainous, sub-tropical island, but there is relatively little change with the months of the year. In the drier north-west of the Island, there is an average of 8 hours' bright sunshine per day; on the high south-eastern slopes it averages 6 hours for most of the year but falls to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in midwinter. The topography of Mauritius makes it an easy task to chase the sunshine.

For most of the year the Island experiences steady trade winds of moderate strength, blowing from south-east to east-south-east. In summer they may die away and be replaced for periods of a few days by calms or by a northerly wind which is humid and rather warm. Summer, too, is the cyclone season, the greatest frequency being in January and February. March cyclones are more dieaded, however, as, when they occur at this time of the year, they damage the maturing sugarcane crop to a greater extent.

During the past century cyclones have caused winds with gust speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour on about a dozen occasions. Wind speeds increase towards the centre of a tropical cyclone and little damage is likely to be caused if the centre passes at a distance of over 100 miles from the island.

Sometimes, as in the period 1947 to 1959, no cyclones come near enough to affect Mauritius appreciably, whilst during other periods, such as 1943 to 1946 (in which there were seven considerable cyclones), the island seems continuously to be threatened. In 1960, Mauritius was hit twice, the maximum gust recorded being 159 m.p.h. At the end of 1961 and early 1962 two more cyclones damaged installations and crops.

On the 20th January, 1964, a cyclone passed very close to the west of the island giving hurricane winds with gusts reaching 136 m.p.h. and causing considerable damage especially to the sugar cane and other crops. In two other cyclones late in February and early in March the centres passed at a greater distance to the north but gusts of 65 to 70 m.p.h. again retarded summer growth of crops.

Economic Conditions

To-day, sugar means more to Mauritius than wool did to England in the days of the Merchant Guilds. The sugar cane covers 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation, and the yield

represents 96 per cent of all arable production. Nearly 45 per cent of the total area of the Island is cultivated: an intensity of cultivation with few parallels in the tropics. Of this area, what is not under sugar is producing tea (mainly in the up-lands), tobacco, some maize, vegetables and in the drier coastal areas, aloe fibre for the making of sacks.

Originally indigenous forests covered the greater part of the Island. From the surviving remnants it is possible to distinguish two types—the rich, evergreen forests of the uplands where the rainfall is in excess of 75" per annum, and the dry forests in the areas of lower rainfall. In all, they amount to only a few thousand acres of the area at present forested, the majority with exotic conifers and eucalyptus. The two disastrous cyclones which struck the Island at the beginning of 1960 have played havoc in the forests and the exotic species, specially conifers have in many cases been reduced to a chaotic mass of broken branches and trunks. Crown forests, mainly in the uplands, cover 67,000 acres. Around the coast there are 3,500 acres of Crown Land leased for tree cultivation. River and mountain reserves in private hands slightly exceed 15,000 acres. The forests have a dual function, as a protective cover on unproductive ground forming the catchment area of a number of rivers, and for producing most of the timber needed by the Island for construction or for use as fuel.

With such a high proportion of land under arable crops and forest cover there is little room for livestock production. Cattle number only about 40,000. Pig-keeping is limited; sheep do not do well; goats are kept mainly by the Indian population; poultry-keeping both on an industrial basis and as a background occupation is growing in popularity. But the Island as a whole has placed its reliance on the skill of the sugar industry to continue to provide it with the means of purchasing from abroad its food and clothing manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizers and building material—in fact, practically all it needs to live.

Sugar accounts for more than 95 per cent of domestic exports and tea and molasses are the only other exports from the Colony which exceed an annual value of over one million rupees. Domestic exports which usually vary between 250 and 325 million rupees a year, reached in 1963 the record figure of 414.8 million rupees; this was mainly due to a record sugar crop and very high prices

obtained for that commodity on the world market. In 1964 domestic exports of sugar amounted to 353.1 million rupees. At the beginning of the year sugar commanded on the world market, as in 1963, a fairly high price which by the end of the year had dropped. Almost all the sugar goes to the United Kingdom and Canada. Similarly about three quarters of the imports come from within the Commonwealth. Port Louis, the capital and only port equipped to handle ocean-going vessels, handles the sugar exports by means of lighters carrying the bagged sugar to ships moored in the stream. Inward freight is mainly discharged into lighters also. The opening of a new transit shed in October 1963 has greatly helped to more speedy clearance of goods.

Mauritius is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepot trade and apart from sugar and its by-products, has few manufacturing enterprises. It is a text book example of a one crop economy.

Chapter 2: History

The Island was probably visited both by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages, and on maps of about 1500 it is shown with an Arabic name. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited it several times, and the first European to discover Mauritius is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The Island appears on many sixteenth century maps with the Portuguese name of Cerné or Cirné.

Dutch sailors first visited the Island in 1598 and renamed it Mauritius, after their ruler Prince Maurice of Nassau; later they made frequent calls on their trading expeditions to the East Indies. First-hand accounts exist of these visits, and of visits by English, French and Danish ships, which called at Mauritius for water, food and cargoes of ebony. An English trading company planned to occupy the Island but was forestalled in 1638 by a Dutch company, whose settlement lasted (with a gap from 1658 to 1664) until 1710. It was from Mauritius in 1642 that Tasman set out on his most important voyage of Australian discovery.

The Dutch settlers never numbered much over three hundred (including children and slaves) and the most useful element was a group of twenty or thirty farmers, rearing cattle, hunting, fishing and growing food crops as well as some tobacco. But the settlement never developed enough to produce dividends and the Dutch company finally abandoned it in 1710. The most noteworthy results of this Dutch occupation were the exploitation of the Islands's great ebony forests and the extinction of the Dodo, a bird peculiar to Mauritius, often mentioned by early seventeenth-century travellers. The Dutch are also to be remembered for the introduction of sugarcane, cotton, domestic animals and deer. Before the Dutch occupation the Island was uninhabited. The slaves introduced into Mauritius by the Dutch were brought from Madagascar.

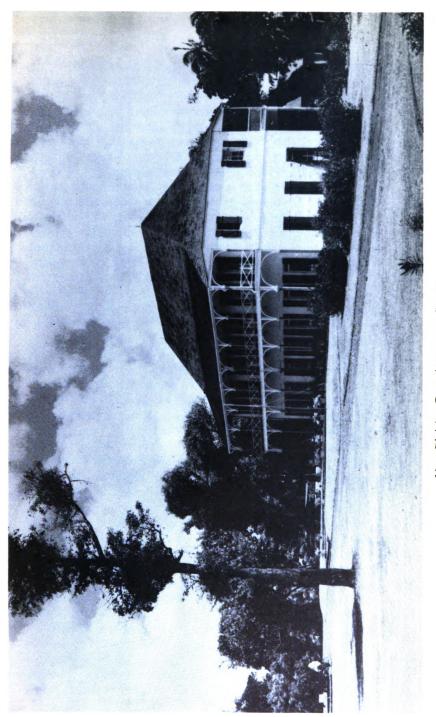
The French in 1715 claimed the Island and called it *Ile de France*, but do not seem to have settled any of their surplus Bourbon colonists there until 1722. In the interval, European pirates from Madagascar and ships of the British Navy, searching for the pirates, were almost the only visitors.

From 1722 till about 1767 Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company. From 1767 to 1810 it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government, apart from a brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the

French Revolution. In 1735 the population had grown to almost one thousand, including two hundred Europeans, and from the time of the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais onwards increased rapidly, reaching nearly twenty thousand in 1767 (fifteen thousand ot them slaves). Labourdonnais did more than any other Governor to change what was a petty outpost into a strong, prosperous and well populated colony. Much of the land was divided into concessions of approximately a quarter-mile by a mile, and most of these were farmed. Coffee, manioc, maize, vegetables, fruit, indigo, cloves and sugar, were among the crops grown. There was some rearing of poultry, goats and cattle.

Towards the end of the Company's rule Port Louis, the capital, was a lair of speculators and adventurers desirous of returning to Europe as soon as they had made their fortunes. During the wars of the eighteenth century (Austrian Succession War, Seven Years War, and War of American Independence), the Island became a naval depot, supplying French fleets fighting the British in the Indian Ocean, and was the pivot of French schemes to drive the British out of their Indian trading settlements. It was also a port of call for several expeditions, notably that of Bougainville, and was described by many French travellers, of whom the best known is Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of Paul et Virginie.

From 1767, under royal government, the population continued to increase, reaching thirty thousand in 1777, forty thousand in 1787, and nearly sixty thousand in 1797, including fifty thousand slaves from Madagascar and Africa. During the French Revolution the inhabitants of Mauritius set up a government virtually independent of France, because the property owners were resolved to defend their interests against the Jacobins and sans culottes and to resist the attempt made by the French revolutionary government to release the slaves. The Colonial Assembly organised successful and damaging raids on English commerce whenever England and France were at war. The raids continued while Decaen, one of Napoleon's generals, was Governor until, in 1810, a strong British expedition, long planned and more than once postponed, was sent to capture the Island. A preliminary attack was foiled at Grand Port in August, 1810, but the main attack, launched in December of the same year with larger forces, was successful. Bourbon and Rodrigues were also occupied by the British in the same year, but by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 Bourbon was given back to France. Mauritius and its dependencies, including Rodrigues and the Sevchelles, were then ceded definitely to Great Britain.



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Many English officials were brought in, together with a large garrison of several regiments. By 1870 the garrison had been gradually reduced to half a battalion, which was still further reduced after 1914. Few English merchants and private persons have settled in Mauritius, whose European population has remained mainly French in language and sentiment although loval to the British Crown, After 1825 the Island flourished, especially by the export of sugar to England, the crop increasing from 14,000 tons to 34,000 tons in the decade 1823-33. During these early years the English Government's policy of suppression of the slave trade and the consequent plans to free the slaves were opposed until a sum of two million pounds sterling had been paid to the slave owners as compensation for the loss of their slaves. To replace the freed slaves labourers were brought from India to work in the fields. The population, which in 1833 had reached a hundred thousand (three-quarters of them slaves), had by 1861 risen to three hundred thousand, nearly two hundred thousand of them being immigrants from India, most of whom remained to settle in Mauritius.

With the aid of immigrant labour, imported fertilizers, improved methods of agriculture and richer cane varieties, the sugar crop rose to 70,000 tons in 1853, 150,000 tons by 1900, 580,372 in 1959, and reached the record figure of 685,600 tons in 1963. In the interest of the sugar industry, forests were cut down, labourers brought in, reservoir and irrigation schemes carried out, new government departments set up and technicians trained. As Joseph Conrad wrote: "First rate sugarcane is grown there. All the population lives for it and by it. Sugar is their daily bread."

Other industries were sporadically encouraged and usually neglected. After the slaves had been freed, much less food was grown locally and more was imported, especially rice from India. This became the staple food of the population and remained so, except in the 1939–45 war when rice supplies from Burma and India were cut off and imported flour and local crops had to be used as substitutes. When boom prices were being paid for sugar after the 1914–18 war, various minor industries including tea, brick and tile manufacture, tobacco, aloe fibre bags and a government dairy were developed.

One side of Mauritian history is concerned with cyclones, epidemics and crop pests, which from time to time have upset the economy of the island. In the eighteen-fifties there were epidemics of cholera and in the eighteen-sixties five years of epidemic malaria which caused in 1867 the death of 20,000 people in Port Louis alone

and the mass migration of thousands of persons, including almost all the well-to-do, from Port Louis and the coastal districts to the higher, healthier parts of Plaines Wilhems. Curepipe, a scattered village in 1865, was by 1895 large enough to have a town board, nominated annually by the Governor, and by 1959 was a town of 27,900 people. The district of Plaines Wilhems, which in 1851 had 14,000 inhabitants, grew to 75,000 in 1921 and 194,800 in 1961. The cyclone of 1892, in which 1,200 persons were killed; the epidemic of sura in 1902, which killed off all the draught oxen and caused sugar estates hurriedly to import light railways; bubonic plague in 1899; the Phytalus Smithi beetle, which in 1911 was found to be attacking the sugarcane; the 1919 epidemic of influenza; the spread of malaria during the nineteen-thirties into the hills and higher districts; three cyclones and a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1945 and finally two severe cyclones in 1960 are some of the greater misfortunes woven into the pattern of the Island's history.

When sugar prices were high and the Island was prosperous, living conditions were improved in various ways. The sanitation of Port Louis was improved in the eighteen-nineties after long discussion. Sir Ronald Ross's visit in 1908 led to useful anti-malarial work during the next twenty years. Reservoirs at Mare-aux-Vacoas (1893-95), La Ferme (1918), La Nicolière (1924) and Piton du Milieu (1956) brought irrigation and domestic water in private houses and to sugar estates in several districts. Child welfare and similar activities developed in the war years. After expert inquiries in 1921 the water supply of Port Louis was greatly improved and the port itself was modernised. Under the stimulus of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts more money was spent on education after the War. Before 1937 government revenue had come mainly from taxes on goods entering or leaving the Island as well as on various local products. A graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced and within ten years had almost doubled government revenue. The poll tax was replaced by an income tax as from the 1st July, 1951. The revenue from this source rose from Rs 17,322,000 in the financial year 1950-51 to Rs 41,371,113 in the financial year 1960-61.

At times when sugar prices were low or climatic difficulties discouraging, the Island had to raise loans or obtain grants from London. This happened in 1892, in 1908 when a Royal Commission of Inquiry under Sir Frank Swettenham was sent out from England, in 1930 when government expenditure on public works and on salaries was cut, in 1945 and 1960 as the consequence of the disastrous cyclones of these years.

The main political events of the period 1850-1900 were the establishment of the Municipality of Port Louis in 1850, the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Indian Immigration in 1872, and the creation in 1886 of a Council of Government including elected members.

The early years of the present century were a period of slow recovery after the epidemics, cyclones and other calamities. The years that immediately followed the 1914-18 war were years of unprecedented prosperity, owing to a boom in sugar prices, but this prosperity did not last long. During the second World War, Mauritius assumed considerable strategic importance through the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by the Japanese after their conquest of most of the European settlements in the Far East. The population at large played a valuable part in the organisation of local, military, and passive defence and a large number of the Colony's youth volunteered to serve overseas.

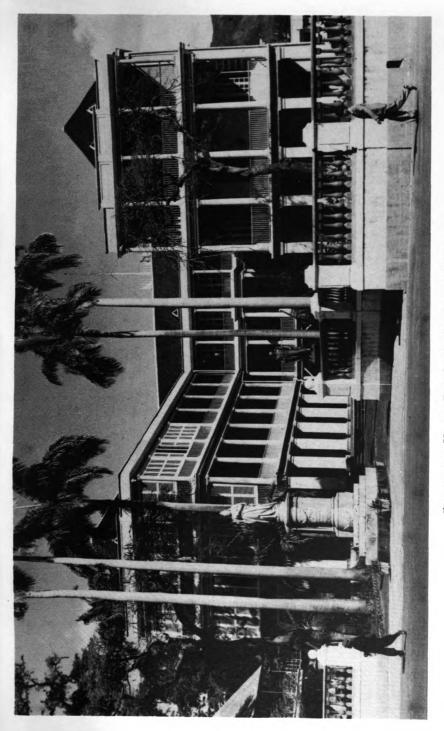
Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy. With certain exceptions the Governor is obliged to consult it in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Mauritius Letters Patent, other than those which he is empowered to exercise in his discretion, viz. appointments and matters involving the use of the Prerogative. The exceptions are that the Governor is not obliged to consult the Council of Ministers on matters which in his judgment would entail material prejudice to the Crown or are too unimportant, or too urgent to allow time for consultation. In every case in the last category the Governor is required as soon as possible afterwards to inform the Council of Ministers of the steps he has taken and the reasons why. Where the Governor consults with the Council of Ministers, but considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that he should not act in accordance with its advice, he may with the prior approval of the Secretary of State act against its advice, or in case of urgency act against it without such prior approval, provided he promptly reports the matter to the Secretary of State with the reasons for his action

In accordance with the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, the Counc'l of Ministers, which is presided over by the Governor, consists of the Premier and Minister of Finance, appointed by the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and 14 other members appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Premier, from among the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Assembly. The members are styled Ministers. Each Minister is responsible for the administration of specified departments or subjects and is bound by the rules of collective responsibility. The fourteen appointed Ministers hold the portfolios of Finance; Health; Education and Cultural Affairs; Social Security; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Works and Internal Communications; Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications; Industry, Commerce and External Communications; Local Government and Co-operative Development; Attorney General; Labour; Housing,



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Lands and Town and Country Planning; Development, in the Ministry of Finance; Budget, in the Ministry of Finance.

The official Head of the Civil Service is the Chief Secretary who is also responsible, as a Minister and Member of the Council of Ministers, for the portfolio which includes, *inter alia*, external affairs, justice, defence, internal security, Police and the Dependencies

In 1963 and up to the 11th March, 1964, the Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, three *ex-officio* members (The Chief Secretary, The Attorney General and the Financial Secretary), 40 elected and 12 nominated members. As from the 12th March, 1964, when, as a consequence of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964, the Legislative Council became the Legislative Assembly, the only *ex-officio* member has been the Chief Secretary, an unofficial member has become Attorney General and the Financial Secretary has ceased to be a member.

A Deputy Speaker is elected by the Assembly from amongst those members who are not Ministers. In debates in the Legislative Assembly members may speak either in English or in French. The Governor retains a reserved power in regard to legislation. The names of the members of the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly in 1964 are given in Appendices II and III to this report.

A Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. In the following year the Constitution was amended and a Council which included unofficial members was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landowners and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven non-officials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government under the revised Constitution consisted of the Governor, eight ex-officio members, nine members nominated by the Governor, and ten elected members; of the latter, two represented the town of Port Louis, the capital of the Island, and the remaining eight represented the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July 1933 by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who were to be non-officials and, although no provision to that effect was made in the Letters Patent, the nominated non-official members were allowed a free vote on all occasions. The Constitution of the Executive Council, which had hitherto consisted of the Governor and four ex-officio members, was amended at the same time, and the practice of appointing non-official members to the Council, which had prevailed before the Royal Commission of 1909 reported, was revived.

The normal life of the Legislative Council was five years, but the last one to sit under the 1933 Constitution lasted from 1936 to 1948. This long extension was caused first by the war from 1939 to 1945 and subsequently by the time required to reach a final decision on a new and more liberal Constitution. The protracted labours of the Consultative Committee on the revision of the Constitution had ended in a virtual stalemate. In 1947 the then Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, broke this stalemate by submitting to the Secretary of State revised proposals based on his belief that the bulk of the population was not ready for fully democratic institutions. To guard against possible abuse certain safeguards were suggested, but within these limitations the widest possible measure of enfranchisement, on the basis of a "simple literacy " requirement, was recommended by the Governor whose recommendations were accepted and embodied in the Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council dated the 9th December, 1947. A general election was held in August 1948 and the first Legislative Council met on the 1st September 1948.

Constituencies were regrouped under the Order in Council of December, 1947. Plaines Wilhems and Black River were joined together to form one constituency returning six members. The constituencies of Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart, Moka/Flacq and Grand Port/Savanne each returned three members, and the constituency of Port Louis had four members.

Under the 1933 Constitution the number of registered electors was never greater than 12,000 (the figure in December 1947 was 11,799). The number of registered electors under the 1947 Constitution was six times greater—71,723 having qualified to vote in the 1948 general election—and by the end of 1957 had risen to 91,010.

In 1958, by virtue of the Mauritius (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1958, the 40 constituencies recommended in the report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission were demarcated and proclaimed, the registration of electors for the Legislative Council was undertaken for the first time on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the number of registered electors rose to 208,684. The number of registered electors for the 1963 general elections was 233,488.

On the 31st December, 1958, the Second Legislative Council was dissolved and the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, was brought into operation with the exception of Part II relating to the Executive Council. The way was thus clear for a general election for the Legislative Council to take place early in 1959 on the basis provided in the 1958 Order in Council.

In June and July 1961 a constitutional Review Conference was held at the Colonial Office with the Secretary of State in the Chair. The talks laid down two stages of advance. The first, including the title of Chief Minister for the Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislature, provision for the Governor to consult the Chief Minister on such matters as the appointment and removal of Ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Council and the creation of an additional unofficial ministerial post with responsibility for Posts and Telegraphs, Telecommunications, the Central Office of Information and the Broadcasting Service, was to be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The First Stage actually took effect on the 1st January 1962 with the coming into operation of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1961. The Second Stage presented a broad basis of the Constitution for adoption after the next General Election and in the light of that election, if following an affirmative vote by the Legislative Council, it was recommended to the Secretary of State by the Chief Minister. On the assumption that the Second Stage was implemented after the next General Election, it was expected that during the period between the next two General Elections, i.e. the Second Stage, Mauritius should be able to move towards full internal self-government, if all went well and if it seemed generally desirable.

In December 1963 the Legislative Council approved a motion that the Second Stage should now be implemented and the Chief Minister recommended that the Second Stage should be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. This was done on the 12th March, when the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964 came into force.

The Public Service Commission Ordinance was passed in 1953 (No. 23 of that year) providing for the constitution of a Public Service Commission with a membership of not more than four members including the Chairman. The Ordinance was brought into force with effect from the 11th May, 1955, by Proclamation. Subsequently the Ordinance was amended by the Public Service (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1959) increasing the number of members to five. By virtue of sections 76 to 78 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964, the Commission is part of the constitution of Mauritius. The Commission's function is to advise the Governor on appointments, promotions, disciplinary actions and other matters which are referred to it in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. During 1964, the Commission considered 2,755 applications in connexion with first appointments to 453 posts, as well as the claims of 402 candidates for promotion: this involved a total of 606 interviews. The Commission also advised on 23 disciplinary cases and considered 53 matters concerning the grant of study leave or scholarships. 557 candidates sat for examinations or written tests held by the Commission.

The Police Service Commission, consisting of a Chairman and four other members, was constituted on 28th July, 1959, in accordance with section 3 of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959, later revoked and replaced by sections 79 to 81 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964. The Chairman of the Public Service Commission serves as Chairman.

The Commission advises the Governor on any question relating to the appointment, promotion, dismissal or disciplinary control of members of the Police Force, and any matters affecting the Police Force which may be referred to it.

Under Section 82 of the Maurit'us (Constitution) Order, 1964 a Judicial and Legal Service Commission has been constituted, consisting of the Chief Justice, as Chairman, the Senior Puisne Judge, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and one other member appointed by the Governor.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Urban

The Municipality of Port Louis was first established in 1850. The membership of the Municipal Council, which is wholly elected, was increased from 12 to 16 by the Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 35 of that year).

In Plaines Wilhems the Town Councils (Constitution) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1950) provided for Town Councils to replace the former Boards of Commissioners for Curepipe, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes. By virtue of Proclamation No. 13 of 1963, the township of Vacoas—Phoenix was created and the Town Council came into existence on the 20th December 1963. Each of these Councils has twelve elected and four nominated members.

The franchise was formerly based on residence, plus a simple literacy test, occupation of business premises in the electoral area, or the payment of rates or taxes. During 1959, however, the decision was taken to hold the Municipal and Town Council elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage and certain taxpayers' qualifications.

The number of registered electors for the Municipal and Town Councils at the end of 1964 was as follows:

(Registered electors		
Port Louis		•••	37,926
Curepipe	•••	•••	16,382
Beau Bassii	n/Rose	e Hill	19,023
Quatre Bor	nes	•••	12,319
Vacoas-Pl	nœnix		13.629

By virtue of the Local Government Elections Ordinance (No. 1 of 1956) responsibility for the registration of electors and for the conduct of elections in the electoral areas of the Municipality and the three Town Councils was placed on an Electoral Commissioner appointed by the Governor. In 1956 electors were registered and the general elections for the Municipal and Town Councils were conducted in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance for the first time. This Ordinance, however, was repealed by the Representation of the People Ordinance (No.14 of 1958) which provides for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections for both the Legislative Council and the Municipal and Town Councils. Responsibility for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections continues to be vested in the Electoral Commissioner.

In July 1962, the Local Government Ordinance, primarily designed to substitute one comprehensive ordinance for the numerous existing ordinances applying to Local Government Bodies, came into force. The pattern of the ordinance follows the legislation in force in England and Wales, modified or adapted where considered appropriate to meet local circumstances.

So far as urban authorities are concerned, the main provisions embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, may be summarised as follows:

- (a) More comprehensive provisions for the appointment, discipline, accountability and protection of officers;
- (b) more comprehensive provisions for the creation of new areas;
- (c) additional powers in respect of the acquisition and disposal of land, taxation and borrowing;
- (d) a new rating system, with the appointment of a Valuation Officer and the establishment of a Valuation Tribunal;
- (e) more adequate and suitable provision in respect of expenditure control, maintenance and audit of accounts.

Rural

The main developments in rural local government since the end of the last war may be outlined as follows:

- (a) Appointment of Civil Commissioners—A fresh start in local government was made in October, 1946, when a Civil Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the southern districts of Grand Port and Savanne. Three other Civil Commissioners were subsequently appointed: one for the North (Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart) in 1947, one for Moka-Flacq in 1948, and one for Plaines Wilhems-Black River in 1955.
- (b) Establishment of Village Councils.—Village councils were first constituted in 1947. A few councils developed very rapidly indeed, and with funds provided by the central government undertook road repairs, the construction of bridges, markets, public latrines, improvements to water supplies, etc.
- (c) Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951.—
 The Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951, constituted the first step towards decentralisation of administration. Regular elections and powers to revise taxes, own property, and make bye-laws greatly enhanced the status of the village councils.

At the end of 1952 district councils were set up in each of three Civil Commissioners' districts, and in the fourth (Plaines Wilhems-Black River) in 1958.

(d) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956.—In 1955, the problems of rural administration, its relations with the central government, the position of the Civil Commissioners and the future of district councils as they advanced beyond the preliminary stage of their development, were reviewed by Government. In November, 1956, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956 on the development of rural local government in Mauritius was debated by Legislative Council and was accepted as providing a sound basis for such development. The paper reviewed the position of village and district councils in rural local government, and suggested the general line on which the responsibilities and exercise of active citizenship in rural areas could best be developed.

In brief, the recommendations made in this paper were as follows:

- (i) District and village councils should cease to be agencies for the distribution of funds derived from the central government and should raise their own funds;
- (ii) district and village councils should have appropriate trained staff;
- (iii) the direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils as members of those councils should cease while their essential functions as guides and advisers of the district councils, particularly in financial matters, should remain unchanged;
- (iv) representatives of Government departments should similarly cease to be members of district councils by nomination:
- (v) the nomination to district councils of members of the Legislature, estate managers, and presidents of Co-operative Socities should also be reviewed in the light of the principles outlined in the Sessional Paper.
- (e) Local Government Ordinance, 1962.—The recommendations of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956, referred to above, were largely embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962. This substituted one comprehensive ordinance, applicable to all local government bodies, for a number of ordinances which were out-of-date, and had been extensively amended.

Under the provisions of Proclamation No. 12 of 1963. village councils were dissolved, 13 in Wilhems-Black River and 3 in Pamplemousses-Rivière du Rempart districts. The boundaries of the towns of Port Louis, Curepipe, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes were accordingly altered to include the areas formerly falling within the jurisdiction of these councils. At the end of 1963 there were 27 village councils in the North, 29 in the South, 32 in Moka—Flacq and 10 in Plaines Wilhems-Black River. Village councils consist of not less than 7 and not more than 12 members including 3 appointed by the Governor. District councils consist of 10 chairmen of village councils and 5 persons appointed by the Governor. Employees of Government or of local authorities are no longer entitled to sit on village or district councils. The direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils has ceased, but they retain certain statutory responsibilities, and continue to act as guides and advisers to the councils.

Local Government forms part of the portfolio of the Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

- 1. The metric system is in general use in the Colony, certain French measures are still used in connection with measurements of land, the more common being:
 - 1 French foot = 1.06 English feet
 - 1 Arpent = 40,000 French square feet or 1.04 acres
 - 1 Toise = 6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches
 - 2. The following measures of capacity are also in use:
 - 1 Bouteille = 800 c.c. (liquid)
 - 1 Chopine = half-bouteille
 - 1 Corde = 80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet (used only to measure firewood).
- 3. A measure of length commonly used in the field is the Gaulette which is equivalent to 10 French feet. The term livre is used currently to mean half a kilogram.
- 4. The Weights and Measures Control Section of the Police Force is responsible for examining and stamping weights, scales, weighing machines, measures of length and measures of capacity. This section also deals with all inaccurate weights and measures seized by the Police, and issues the necessary certificates for production in Court. The control of weighbridges on sugar estates is the responsibility of the Central Board constituted under the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance.
- 5. The amount of duty collected on weights and measures in 1964 was Rs 14,796.48 compared with Rs 12,479.23 in 1963.



Chapter 5: Reading List

A list of Publications of General Interest relating to Mauritius is given in Appendix IV.

APPENDIX I

Capital Expenditure Programme 1960—1966

Allocations made in Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961, as subsequently amended, and Actual Expenditure to 30th June, 1964

	CENTRAL	AND	Dis	STRICT	ADM	IINISTRATIONS	
Allocation						Tolal 1960–66 Revised	Actual Expenditure to 30.6.64
						Rs	Rs
Central Admi	nietration					4,876,136	1,057,880
District Admi		•••	•••	•••	•••	32,683	32,683
Police				•••	•••	5,021,188	2,444 ,215
Fire Services	• •••	•••	•••	•••		624,700	303,055
Training Sche		•••			•••	500,000	136,687
Printing		•••		•••		200,000	162,087
Special Mobil						220,500	185,463
Electoral Con				•••		121,470	121.470
		Ton	TAL		•••	11,596,677	4,443,540
TREASURY,					,-		
	s Loans a			TIONS		102 245	102 245
Treasury	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	103,345	103,345
Customs and		···		•••	•••	400,000	<u> </u>
Miscellaneous Loans and Subventions Loans for development Institutions					•••	52,000	52,000
Loans for dev	elopinent i	msmu	10118	•••	•••	38,698,500	11,083,166
		Tot	ΓAL	•••		39,253,845	11,238,511
AGRICULTU	JRE AND N	ATURA	l Re	SOURCE	S		
Agriculture			•••			22,442,420	11,899,032
Forests	• , •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	531,256	112,124
		Тота	L	•••	•••	22,973,676	12,011,156
EDUCATI	ION AND C	ULTURA	AL A	FFAIRS			
Primary Educ	cation		•••	•••	•••	15,522,879	4,460,797
Secondary Ed	lucation	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,512,000	3,354,081
Archives		•••	•••	•••	•••	16,488	16,488
Mauritius Ins	titute	•••	•••	•••	•••	30,000	25,508
		To	ral	•••	•••	26,081,367	7,856,874
HEALTH	AND REF	orm In	STIT	UTIONS			
Health		•••	•••	•••	•••	20,037,309	1,305,605
Prisons		•••	•••	•••	•••	672,631	426,941
Social Welfar		•••	•••	•••	•••	132,904	133,926
		To	TAL	•••	•••	20,842,844	1,866,472

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APPENDIX I-continued

	Alloc	Total 1960–66	Actual Expenditure to 30.6.64				
Labour A	wo e	CLAI	C EQUID	T/#3/		Rs	Rs
Public Assistance		CIAL		300,000	95,655		
Labour	•••	···			•••	300,000	93,033
		T	DTAL	•••	•••	600,000	95,655
Works and I	NTERN	AL CO	MMUNI	CATION	IS		
New storage and	Irriga	tion V	Vorks			6,290,973	3,618,695
Domestic Water	Suppli	es	•••			12,041,511	5,908,448
Sewerage		•••	•••			28,668,000	19,248,061
Public Works			•••			4,502,295	1,880,519
Roads		•••	•••	•••		34,513,100	25,485,824
Road Traffic Lice	nsing	Autho	rity	•••	•••	350,000	178,023
		T	OTAL	•••		86,365,879	56,319,570
Industry, C	OMME	RCE AN	ND EXT	TERNAL			
	OMMUN					100.000	50.047
Secondary Indust		•••	•••	•••	•••	100,000	58,017
Electricity	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	45,519,543	29 ,126,210
Harbour and Qua	•	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,595,000	11,852,734
Meteorology	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	355,000 17,640,987	99.119 9,374,2×7
Civil Aviation	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,610,560	1,404,355
Tourism	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
		T	OTAL	•••		81,821,090	51,914,722
Local Gover	nment Devel			PERATI	Æ		
Local Governmen			•			11,200,000	5,169,904
Loans to Co-oper			es	•••		110,000	110,000
•		4.	OTAL			11,310,000	5,279,904
		•	UIAL	•••	•••	11,510,000	3,279,904
Housing, Land		Tow:	N AND	Coun	rry		
Housing						74,878,000	44,290,910
Cadastral Survey	,					22,660	22,635
Clearance of Bell					•••	25,000	25,000
		T	OTAL	•••	•••	74,925,660	44,338.545
Cyclone Emerger	ncy Ex	pendi	ture			11,743,461	11,285,336
Information	, Pos	rs & 1	ELEGR	APHS 8	ż	, ,	•
	ECOMM					1 121 055	641 400
Broadcasting		•••	•••	•••	•••	1,131,855 263,339	641,499 64,752
Posts and Telegr Telecommunicati		•••	•••	•••	•••	10,620,308	8,251,733
1 elecommunicati	0115	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,020,500	
		T	OTAL	•••	•••	12,015,502	8,957,984
			ERVE			469,999	_
	GR.	and T	OTAL			400.000,000	215,608,269

APPENDIX II

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(up to and including the 11th March, 1964)

President

His Excellency SIR JOHN RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Ex Officio Members

The Chief Secretary

The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G.

The Attorney General

The Honourable J. M. LAVOIPIERRE, Q.C., until 11th March.

The Financial Secretary

The Honourable A. F. BATES, C.M.G. until 18th February.

The Honourable J. D. Greig, from 19th February and until 11th March.

Appointed by the Governor

- Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM, Chief Minister and Minister of Finance.
- The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Health and Reform Institutions.
- The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Labour and Social Security.
- The Honourable A. R. Mohamed, Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning.
- The Honourable S. Boolell, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- The Honourable H. E. Walter, Minister of Works and Internal Communications.
- The Honourable A. H. M. Osman, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.
- The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications.
- The Honourable S. Bissoondoyal, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

In accordance with the provisions of section 58 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, the Executive Council was replaced by the Council of Ministers with effect from the 12th March, 1964.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(as contituted under section 58 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964)

President

- His Excellency SIR JOHN RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. until 24th August and from 1st December.
- His Excellency T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G. from 26th August and until 30th November.

The Chief Secretary

- The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G., until 25th August and from 1st December.
- The Honourable A. S. Allan, M.B.E., from 26th August and until 4th November.
- The Honourable R. V. Rostowski, from 5th November and until 30th November.

Other Members

- Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM, Premier and Minister of Finance.
- The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Health.
- The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs.
- The Honourable A. R. Mohamed, Minister of Social Security.
- The Honourable S. Boolell, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- The Honourable H. E. Walter, Minister of Works and Internal Communications.
- The Honourable A. H. M. Osman, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.
- The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications.
- The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.
- The Honourable J. Koenig, Q.C., Attorney General.
- The Honourable R. Jomadar, Minister of Labour.
- The Honourable L. R. Devienne, Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance.
- The Honourable C. G. DUVAL, Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning.
- The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance.

APPENDIX III

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration) THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN 1964

Speaker

The Honourable H. R. VAGHJEE

Deputy Speaker

The Honourable C. C. DAVID, Nominated Member until 4th June. The Honourable R. Sewgobind as from 16th June.

Ex Officio Members

The Chief Secretary

- T. D. VICKERS, Esq., C.M.G., until 25th August and from 1st December.
- A. S. Allan, Esq., M.B.E. (Acting) from 26th August to 4th November.
- R. V. Rostowski, Esq., (Acting) from 5th November to 30th November.

The Attorney General

M. LAVOIPIERRE, Esq., Q.C., until 11th March.

The Financial Secretary

- A. F. BATES, Esq., C.M.G., until 17th February.
- J. D. GREIG, Esq., (Acting) from 18th February to 11th March.

Elected Members

The Honourable H. R. K. Abdool, Member for Port Louis Central.

The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN, Member for Port Louis Maritime.

The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Member for Port Louis South.

The Honourable R. Balgobin, Member for Grand River South East.

The Honourable D. BASANT RAI, Member for Vieux Grand Port.

Dr. the Honourable R. Bhageerutty, Member for La Caverne.

The Honourable S. Bissoondoyal, Member for Belle Rose.

The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Member for Montagne Blanche.

Dr. the Honourable R. Chaperon, Member for Stanley.

The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE, Member for Port Louis West.

The Honourable C. G. DUVAL, Member for Curepipe.

The Honourable M. Foogooa, Member for Long Mountain.

The Honourable A. W. FOONDUN, Member for Bon Accueil.

The Honourable J. G. Forget, Member for Belle Rose.

The Honourable K. Gokulsing, Member for Black River.

The Honourable V. GOVINDEN, M.B.E. Member for Souillac.

The Honourable R. JAYPAL, Member for Grand'Baie.

The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Member for Flacq.

The Honourable A. Jugnauth, Member for Rivière du Rempart.

The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KOENIG, Q.C. Member for Beau Bassin.

The Honourable L. M. LEAL, Member for Grand River North West.

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The Honourable M. LESAGE, Member for Quatre Bornes.

Dr. the Honourable J. J. Maingard de La Ville-es-Offrans, M.B.E., Member for Floréal.

The Honourable R. Modun, Member for Pamplemousses.

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Member for Port Louis East.

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Member for Phoenix.

The Honourable I. M. POUPARD. Member for Midlands.

The Honourable N. P. PADARUTH, Member for Petite Rivière.

Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM, Member for Triolet.

The Honourable S. Y. RAMJAN, Member for Rivière des Anguilles.

The Honourable B. RAMLALLAH, Member for Poudre d'Or.

The Honourable H. RAMNARAIN, Member for Piton.

The Honourable M. J. J. R. REY, Member for Moka.

The Honourable J. A. RIMA, Member for Port Louis North.

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Member for Quartier Militaire.

The Honourable J. N. Roy, Member for Plaine Magnien.

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND, Member for Vacoas.

The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Member for Savanne.

The Honourable H. E. Walter, Member for Mahebourg.

The Honourable J. H. YTHIER, Member for Rose Hill.

Nominated Members

The Honourable H. BAHEMIA.

The Honourable S. BAPPOO.

The Honourable Mrs. N. CHICORÉE.

Dr. the Honourable J. M. Curé.

The Honourable C. C. DAVID. (died on 4th June).

Dr. the Honourable R. Ghurburrun.

The Honourable R. GUJADHUR.

The Honourable C. A. F. LECKNING.

The Honourable J. M. M. G. MARCHAND.

The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C.

The Honourable A. H. Rossenkhan.

The Honouralbe K. Sunassee.

The Honourable S. VIRAHSAWMY.

APPENDIX IV

(Part III—Chapter 5: Reading list) Leading Books on Mauritius

GENERAL

GENERALIA

- Unienville, Marie Claude Antoine Marrier, baron d': Statistique de l'île Maurice et ses dépendances, suivie d'une notice historique sur cette colonie et d'un Essai sur l'île de Madagascar. Paris G. Barba, 1838. 3v.
 - A second edition was published in Port Louis, Typ. The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1885-86, 3 vols, with phot. portr.
- MAURITIUS. Central Statistical Office. Year Book of statistics. v. 1 (1946)—v. 14 (1959).
- MACMILLAN, Allister, ed: Mauritius Illustrated. Historical and descriptive, commercial and industrial facts, figures, and resources. London, W. H. and L. Collingridge, 1914. 456, with numerous illus. and maps.
- PRIDHAM, Charles. An historical, political and statistical account of Mauritius and its dependencies. London, T. and W. Boone, 1849. xiii, 410p.
- Walter, A. Chronological table of events in Mauritius, 1507-1916. Appendix to the Mauritius Almanac, (1917). Mauritius, The Mauritius Stationery and Printing Cy. Ltd., 1917. 57p.
 - Fairly complete for the period of British occupation.
- CHAROUX, Clément. Guide illustré de l'île Maurice. Port Louis. General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1936. 64, (32), 11p., illus.
- Toussaint, Auguste. Port Louis, deux siècles d'histoire, (1735-1935). Avec une Préface de Pierre Crépin, Docteur-ès-Lettres, Lauréat de l'Académie Française. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1936. (IX), 516p., with 50 plates and 9 maps.
 - Published on the occasion of the celebration of the bi-centenary or the foundation of Port Louis under the patronage of the Bi-centenary Committee, the Historical Records Committee and the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius. A very full account of the development of Port Louis.
- BARNWELL, P. J. and Toussaint, A. A short history of Mauritius London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1949, 268p, illus.

- SORNAY, Pierre de. Isle de France—Ile Maurice. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1950. XIV, 550, XXVIIp., illus.
- Toussaint, Auguste: Select bibliography of Mauritius. Port Louis, The Standard Printing and Stationery Establishment, 1951. 56p.
- Toussaint, A., and Adolphe, H. Bibliography of Mauritius (1502-1954), covering the printed records, manuscripts, archivalia and cartographic material. Port Louis, Esclapon Ltd. 1956. xvii, 884p.
- Toussaint, Auguste: Histoire de l'Ocean Indien. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1960.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

- RAE, William Charles, Comp.: A handbook on the constitution, practice and proceedings of the Council of Government of Mauritius. Mauritius, Central Printing Establishment, 1896. XXXIX, 228p.
- SWETTENHAM, Sir Frank Athestane, and others: Report of the Mauritius Royal Commission, 1909, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June 1910 (Cd.5185). London, Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd., 1910.60, XIIID.
 - Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence printed separately (Cd. 5186), 581p. Documents received by the Commission also printed separately (Cd. 5187), 135p.
- Swinden, J. B.: Local Government in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1946. 25p.
- Revision of the Constitution. Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mauritius, Government Press, 1947, 18p.
- Problems of Parliamentary Government in Colonies—A report by the Hansard Society.
- The development of rural local government in Mauritius. 12p. (Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956).
- Constitutional development in Mauritius. 56p. (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956).
- Correspondence on proposals for Constitutional Changes. 5p (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1957).
- Eve, Malcolm Trustram. Report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission, 48p. (Sessional Paper No. 1, 1958).

- NAPAL, D., cd. Les constitutions de L'île Maurice. (Publication No. 6 of the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee). Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1962. 150p
- Constitutional development in Mauritius. Despatch No. 699 of the 5th December, 1960 and No. 565 of the 27th July, 1961 from the Secretary of State to the Governor. 7p. (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1961).

SOCIAL

POPULATION

- BEEJADHUR, Aunauth, Les Indiens à l'Île Maurice. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1935. 126p.
- THORNTON WHITE, L. W. A master plan for Port Louis, Mauritius. South Africa, Cape Times Ltd., 1953. 89p., diag., plans.
- UNIENVILLE, Noël, d': L'Île Menacée. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 109p., map. illus.
- HERCHENRODER, M. and others. Report of the Committee on population, 1953-54. 55p. (Sessional Paper No. 4, 1955).
- MAURITIUS. Central Statistical Office. Natality and fertility in Mauritius, 1825–1955. 1956. 58p.
- HAZAREESINGH, K. A history of Indians in Mauitius, Port Louis. The General Printing Establishment, 1950. 220p.
- TITMUSS, R., and ABEL-SMITH, B. Social policies and population growth in Mauritius. 308p. (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1960).
- BENEDICT, Burton. Indians in a plural society. A report on Mauritius. London, H.M.S.O., 1962. 168p.
- MAURITIUS CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE—1962 Population Census of Mauritius and its dependencies—Volume I and II. Processed 1964. 141p.

SLAVERY

- Bernard, Eugène. Essai sur les nouveaux affranchis de l'Île Maurice. Maurice, Imp. du Mauricien, 1834. 210p.
- Noël, Karl. La condition matérielle des esclaves à l'Ile de France, période française (1715-1810). Revue d'Histoire des Colonies, XL, 3e & 4e trimestre 1954, 303-313.
- Toussaint, Auguste, ed. Les missions d'Adrien d'Epinay (1830-1834). Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1946. XXXII, 216p.

EDUCATION

- MACQUET, Adolphe. L'instruction à l'Île Maurice, ancienne Île de France à l'origine de sa colonisation. Port Louis, Engelbrecht & Cie., 1890. 36p.
- WARD, W. E. F.: Report on Education in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1952. 58p.
- Report of the Select Committee on the Ward Report on Education.

 Mauritius Government Press, 1953. 41p.
- NICHOLS, A. E.: A report on secondary education in Mauritius.

 Mauritius, The Government Printer, 1949, 31, (2)p.
- BENEDICT, Burton. Education without opportunity; education, economics and communalism in Mauritius. University of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Reprint no. 4. 15p. (from Human Relations, XI, 4(1958), 315-329).
- JONES, J. C. Technical education in Mauritius. Report upon a visit made from 13th to 28th August, 1960. 14p. (Sessional Paper No. 22 of 1962).
- LOCKWOOD, Dr. J. F. An examination of the possibility of setting up a University College in Mauritius. 15p. (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1962).
- LEYS: Prof. Colin: The development of a University College of Mauritius 25p. (Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1964).

ECONOMICS

Economics

- ELLIOT, Ivo D. and LOUGHNANE, N. G. Financial situation of Mauritius. Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1931. Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, March, 1932. (Cmd. 4034). London H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 285p., map.
- HOOPER, Charles Arthur, and others: Report of the Commission of enquiry into unrest on sugar estates in Mauritius, 1937.

 Mauritius, Government Press, 1938. XXIII, 253p.
- Luce, R. W. Report to the Government of Mauritius on Employment, unemployment and underemployment in the Colony in 1958 together with Report on an investigation into Wages and conditions of employment of labourers and artisans in the Sugar Industry (Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1958).

A time for decision (Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1958).

- MOODY, S., and others. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances which occurred in the North of Mauritius in 1943. London, n.d. 81p., 1 map.
- COODE AND PARTNERS. Report on harbour facilities and suggested improvements at Port Louis, Mauritius. The Government Printer. 12p., 3 diags.
- MAURITIUS. Central Statistical Office. The national income and national accounts of Mauritius, 1948–1954. Port Louis Government Printing, 1956. 33p.
- MEADE, E., and others. The economic and social structure of Mauritius. 246p., maps. (Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1960).
- MAURITIUS MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN MAURITIUS, PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS—Printing & Co. Ltd. 98p. illus.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRONOMY

NORTH COOMBES, A. Tea in Mauritius, 1817-1944. Revue Agricole de l'île Maurice, vol. XXIII, No.6, Nov.-Dec. 1944, 238-241.

An historical survey of the tea industry.

- NORTH COOMBES, G. A. The fibre industry of Mauritius. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1951. 85p.
- MAURITIUS CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE. The President's report for the year 1953-54. Centenary Number. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1954. 117p. illus. tabs.
- DUPAVILLON, F. Le manguier à l'île Maurice. Esclapon Ltd., ii, 130p.

SUGARCANE

- WALTER, A. The sugar industry of Mauritius: a study in correlation. London, Arthur L. Humphreys, 1910. XVI, 228p.
- NORTH COOMBES, A. The Evolution of Sugarcane Culture in Mauritius, with a chapter on the Evolution of the Mauritian Sugar Factory. Mauritius, General Printing, 1937. xv, 197p., illus., map.
- Sornay, Pierre de. La canne à sucre à l'île Maurice. Paris Challamel, 1920. VIII, 677p., illus., maps.
- SORNAY, P. DE and SORNAY, A. DE: Manuel de la canne a sucre a l'usage des chargés de cours et des eleves des grandes écoles coloniales. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952. 279p. 22.5 cm.

A revised 2nd edition.

WILLIAMS, J. R., ed. Proceedings of the 11th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Mauritius, 1962. London, Elsevier Publishing Company, 1963. 1,259p., illus.

SCIENTIFIC

METEOROLOGY

- HERCHENRODER, MARC. La pluie à l'Île Maurice. Étude de soixante années d'observations. Préface de Maxime Kœnig. Maurice, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1935. 61p.
- MAURITIUS METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. The tropical cyclone; its nature and habits. The Government Printer, 1964, 12/P.

BOTANY

- BAKER, J. G.: Flora of the Mauritius and the Seychelles. London, L. Reeve & Co., 1877, 557p.
- VAUGHAN, R. E. and Wiehe, P. O.: Studies on the vegetation of Mauritius. Journal of Ecology, London. 1937–1947.
- Hubbard, C. E. and Vaughan, R. E.: The grasses of Mauritius and Rodriguez. With a foreword by Sir Arthur W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. London, Waterlow & Sons, 1940. 128p., illus.
- Brouard, N. R. A history of woods and forests in Mauritius. Mauritius, The Government Printer, 1963. 86p.

ZOOLOGY

- Baissac, J. de B.: Poissons de l'île Maurice. Proceedings Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, 1950.
- HACHISUKA, M.: The Dodo and kindred birds of the Mascarene Islands. London, Witherby, 1953, 250p., illus.
- MAMET, R.: Cococoidea of Mauritius. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1949.
- MAMET, R.: Hemiptera of Mauritius. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1957.
- ROUNTREE, F. R. G. and others: Birds of Mauritius. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1952.
- STRICKLAND, H. E. and MELVILLE, H. E.: The Dodo and its kindred; or the history, affinities and osteology of the Dodo Solitaire and other extinct birds of the islands of Mauritius, Rodriguez and Bourbon. London. Reeve, Benham and Reeve, 1848, 142p., 9 woodcuts, 16 plates.

- VINSON, J.: Lepidoptera of the Mascarene Islands. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1938.
- VINSON, J.: Coleoptera of Mauritius and Rodriguez. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1956.
- WHEELER, DR. J. F. G. and OMMANNEY, DR. F. D. P.: Report on the Mauritius—Seychelles fisheries survey, 1948-49. London, H.M.S.O., 1953. 145p.
- WILLIAMS, J. R.: Hymenoptera of Mauritius. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1958.
- VINSON, J.: The Obrine beetles of the Mascarene islands. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1961.

ART

Bradshaw, T.: Views in the Mauritius, or Isle of France, drawn from nature by T. Bradshaw, and on stone by William Rider, of Leamington; with a memoir of island, and a description of each view. London, James Carpenter & Son, 1832. 40 plates.

LITERARY

GENERAL

- ITHIER, J. J. Wasley. La littérature de langue française à l'Île Maurice. Paris, Lib. M.Lac, 1930. 288p.
- ROSNAY, Edouard Fromet de. Table Ovale Poètes créoles: anthologie mauricienne; galerie poétique de l'Ile de France, 1803-1897. Port Louis, The Planters Gazette, 1897. 522p.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS: French

- CHAROUX, Clément: L'Ile Maurice au temps des diligences. Port Louis, General Printing and Stationery Co. Ltd., 1932. 81p.
- GUEUVIN, Charles. Les savanaises, 1856-1866. T.I. and T.II. Port Louis, Typ. Mercantile Record, 1883; The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1891.
- HART, Robert-Edward: Mer Indienne, poèmes. Port Louis, General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1925. 82p.
- LAGESSE, Marcelle. La diligence s'éloigne à l'aube. Port Louis, Esclapon, 1958. 252p.
- LAGESSE, Marcelle. Le vingt floréal au matin. Paris, Julliard, 1960. L'HOMME, Léoville. Poésies et poèmes. Port Louis, Esclapon, 1927. 142p.
- Masson, Loys: L'étoile et la clef. Paris, Gallimard, 1946. 366p.
- SAINT PIERRE, Jacques Henri Bernardin de. Paul et Virginie.
 - First published in 1788 and since then often reprinted. The finest French edition is that of Curmer, Paris, 1838. A number of English and American translations are available.

STYLET, [Selmour Ahnee]. Fagots. 2v. Port Louis, Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1953, 1954. 288p; 330p.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS: English

- MALIM, Michael. Island of the Swan. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1952. 232p.
- Ommaney, F. D. The Shoals of Capricorn. London, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co. Ltd., 1952. 322p. illus.

HISTORICAL

EARLY HISTORY

Pitot, Albert. T'Eylandt Mauritius. Esquisses historiques (1598–1710), précédées d'une notice sur la découverte des Mascareignes et suivies d'une monographie du Dodo, des Solitaires de Rodrigues et de Bourbon et de l'Oiseau Bleu. Maurice, Coignet frères & Cie., 1905. 372p.

The only complete history of Mauritius during the Dutch period.

- VISDELOU-GUIMBEAU, G. de: La découverte des îles Mascareignes. Port Louis, the General Printing and Stationery Cy Ltd., 1949. 65p., illus.
- Chapuiset Le Merle, André de. Précis d'histoire de l'Île Maurice, XVe au XVIIIe siècle, Port Louis, Nouvelle Imprimerie Coopérative, 1950. 225p., illus.; maps.

FRENCH HISTORY

- Pitot, Abert. L'Île de France. Esquisses historiques (1715-1810). Port Louis, E. Pezzani, 1899. III, 447p.
- Mahé de Labourdonnais, B. F. Mémoire des Iles de France et de Bourbon. Edité par Albert Lougnon et Auguste Toussaint. Paris, E. Leroux, 1937. IX, 204p.
 - The first complete edition of Labourdonnais' report to the French East India Company on his administration of Mauritius from 1735 to 1740, from the manuscript preserved in the Curepipe Carnegie Library, Mauritius.
- PRENTOUT, Henri. L'Ile de France sous Decaen, 1803-1810. Paris Hachette, 1901. XIV 688p., front.
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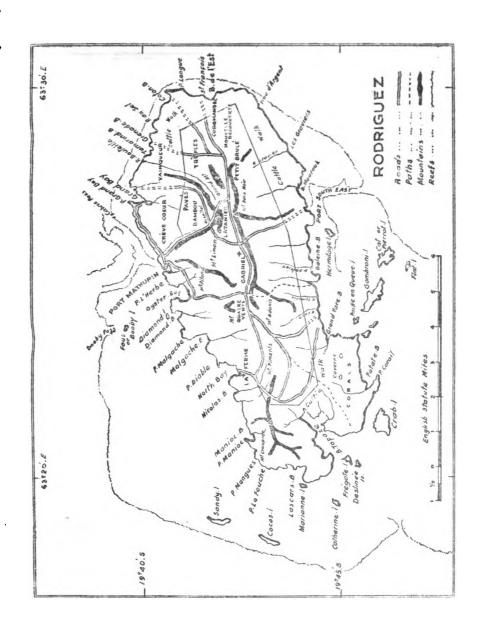
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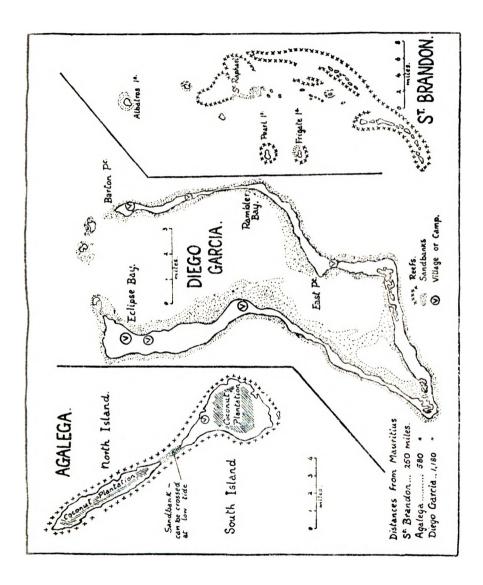
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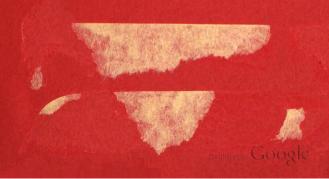
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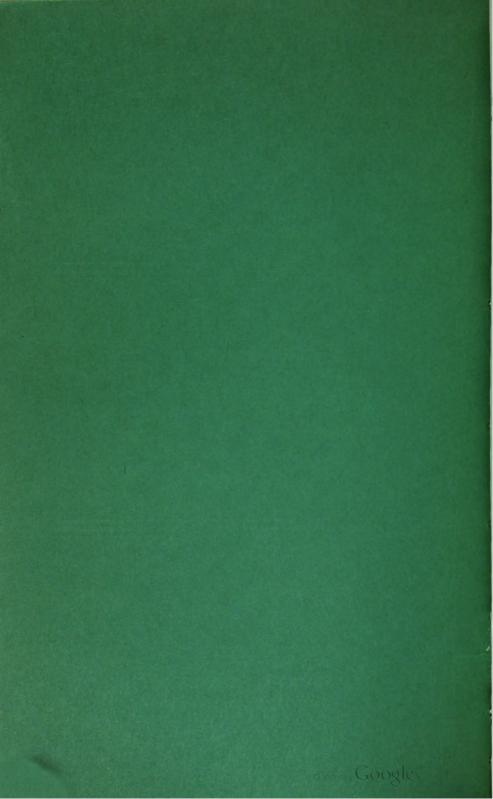


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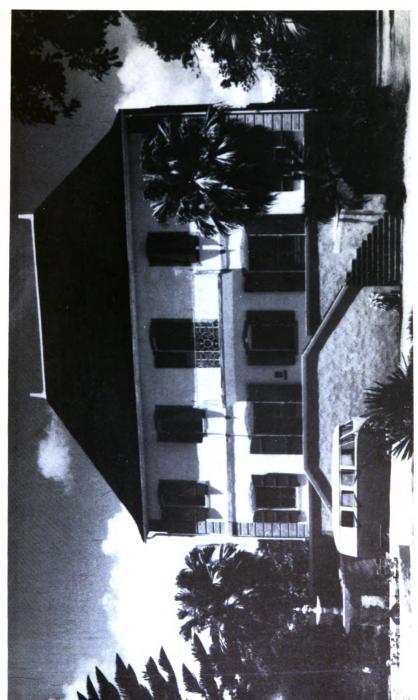


MAURITIUS

Report for the year 1965

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1967

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The Historical Museum, Mahebourg

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PART I

Review of the Year 1965

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1965 was a more than usually eventful year for political and constitutional development: in April the Secretary of State held discussions with political leaders in the course of a visit to the Island; in June the Secretary of State invited the Premier and the Leaders of other political parties to a Constitutional Conference in London which met at Lancaster House in September; and at the Conference the Secretary of State announced the British Government's decision that Mauritius should go forward to Independence if a resolution in favour were carried by a simple majority of the Legislative Assembly to be elected on a new electoral system.

The arrival of the Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P., on the 5th April 1965 was marked by very large demonstrations organized in Curepipe (by the P.M.S.D.) and at the St. Jean roundabout near Quatre Bornes (by the Mauritius Labour Party). During his visit Mr. Greenwood had discussions with the Premier and the Leaders of all the parties represented in the Legislature. In a subsequent despatch to the Governor on the 8th June 1965, conveying an invitation to the Premier and the other Leaders of political parties represented in the Legislature to attend a Constitutional Conference in London in September, the Secretary of State said that since it appeared that consideration of the question of the ultimate status of Mauritius had reached the point where specific alternatives were emerging, the main task of the Conference should be to endeavour to reach agreement on this ultimate status, the timing of accession to it, whether such accession should be preceded by consultation with the people, and if so in what form. The Conference would also consider the electoral system and the changes in the Constitution required by internal self-government.

After the departure of the Secretary of State politico-communal feeling, which had been running high under the influence of mass meetings and demonstrations, provocative speeches and the violent behaviour of a small number of irresponsible persons, failed to subside. At large public meetings held in Port Louis on Labour Day, the 1st May, clashes occurred between the supporters of rival political parties. There were subsequent disturbances on 2nd and 3rd May first at Grand Gaube, Goodlands and elsewhere

in the North, and then at Mahebourg, Trois Boutiques and other places in the South in the course of which three men, including a Police Constable, were killed. After calling out the Special (Mobile) Force in support of the regular Police the Governor decided that the situation could more quickly be brought under control if a State of Emergency were declared so that special regulations could be made to supplement the existing law relating to the detention, arrest, search and prosecution of offenders, the carrying of offensive weapons, and restriction of movement. He therefore made a Proclamation to this effect on the 14th May 1965 under the powers vested in him by Section 3 of the Emergency Powers Orders in Council 1939-65.

As a further measure to restore public confidence and to enable the Police to deploy their full strength for the maintenance of law and order the Governor requested that the timing for a pre-arranged military training exercise for a Company of British troops from Middle East Command should be advanced. A Company of the Second Bn. Coldstream Guards accordingly arrived by air from Aden on the night of the 13/14th May and remained until the 17th July when it was relieved by a Company of the Gloucestershire Regiment. The latter stayed five months and left for Aden in the middle of December. These British troops were never required to go into action. There were no further disturbances but the State of Emergency was maintained as a precautionary measure until the end of July. In the meantime legislation was enacted by the Legislative Assembly to provide for better control over public processions and meetings and to make incitement of racial hatred or contempt an offence.

The Constitutional Conference met at Lancaster House under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, Mr. Anthony Greenwood, from the 7th September to the 24th September 1965 and was attended by representatives of all the political parties in the Legislative Assembly, namely:—

The Mauritius Labour Party—(Leader Dr. the Hon. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam).

The Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate—(Leader the Hon-J. Koenig, Q.C.).

The Independent Forward Bloc—(Leader the Hon. S. Bissoondoyal)

The Muslim Committee of Action—(Leader the Hon. A. R. Mohamed).

Two Independent Members of the Legislature—the Hon J. M. Paturau, D.F.C., and the Hon. J. Ah-Chuen—also attended.



New Government Centre Port Louis:
The Secretary of State lays the foundation stone

The main issue at the Conference was the ultimate status of Mauritius: whether this should be full independence within the Commonwealth or some form of continued association with Britain short of Independence. The Conference agreed to proceed in advance with the consideration of matters for which the future constitution must provide whatever might be the final status. It was thus possible to reach agreement on a basic constitutional framework that could be adapted to either status.

On the other hand, it proved impossible to reach agreement on the electoral system, and as the Secretary of State was reluctant to determine such an important matter without further consultation, he decided that a Commission should be appointed to make recommendations to him on (a) the electoral system and the method of allocating seats in the Legislature most appropriate for Mauritius; and (b) the boundaries of electoral constituencies. The Secretary of State also laid down principles for the guidance of the Commission, including the rejection of communal electoral rolls, no provision for nominated members, and the inclusion of Rodrigues in the electoral system.

On the main issue the Secretary of State eventually concluded that it was right that Mauritius should be independent and take her place among the sovereign nations of the world. He decided against a referendum, for which the PMSD had asked, but said that when the Electoral Commission had reported, a date would be fixed for a general election under the new system, and thereafter a new Government would be formed. In consultation with this new Government, the British Government would be prepared to fix a date and take the necessary steps to declare Mauritius independent, after a period of six months internal self-government, if a resolution asking for this action were passed by a simple majority of the new Assembly. These decisions were announced at a final plenary session of the Conference on 24th September 1965.

The decision that Mauritius should go forward to Independence if the next Legislative Assembly approved, was welcomed by the Mauritius Labour Party, the Independent Forward Bloc and the Muslim Committee of Action, but did not satisfy the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate, which felt unable to attend the final session.

The Official Report of the Conference was presented to Parliament in October 1965 as Cmnd. 2797 and was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly as Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1965 on the 19th October 1965.

On the 10th November 1965, in reply to a Parliamentary Question in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced that with the agreement of the Governments of Mauritius and the Sevchelles new arrangements for the administration of certain islands, namely, the Chagos Archipelago, Aldabra. Farguhar and Desroches, had been introduced by an Order in Council made on the 8th November 1965. The islands, of which the Chagos Archipelago was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius and the other three by the Government of the Seychelles, would be called the British Indian Ocean Territory and would be administered by a Conunissioner. It was intended that the islands would be available for the construction of defence facilities by the British and United States Governments but no firm plans had yet been made by either Government. It was later announced that in recognition of the transfer of the Chagos Archipelago the British Government had undertaken to provide additional grants to Mauritius amounting to £3,000,000.

On the day after the announcement of the transfer of the Chagos Archipelago the three PMSD Ministers in the all-party Government, namely, the Hon. Jules Koenig (Attorney General), the Hon. C. G. Duval (Minister of Housing) and the Hon. L. R. Devienne (Minister of State (Development), Ministry of Finance) resigned from the Government. At a Press Conference on the 12th November 1965 the Leader of the PMSD, Mr. Koenig, explained that while his Party were not against the principle of the transfer of the Chagos Archipelago for the purpose in view, they considered that the Government of Mauritius should have obtained better compensation.

The resignation of the three PMSD Ministers led to a reshuffle of ministerial portfolios and the appointment of three new Ministers: the Hon. A. R. Mohamed (Muslim Committee of Action) moved from the Ministry of Social Security to the Ministry of Housing; the Hon. A. H. M. Osman (Muslim Committee of Action) moved from the Ministry of Information to become Attorney General; the Hon. P. G. G. Balancy (Labour Party) was appointed Minister of Information; Dr. the Hon. B. Ghurburrun (Labour Party) was appointed Minister of Social Security; and the Hon. A. Jugnauth (Independent Forward Bloc) was appointed Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance.

On the 3rd December 1965 it was announced that the Secretary of State had appointed Sir Harold Banwell to be Chairman, Professor C. H. Leys and Mr. T. G. Randall, C.B.E., to be Members, and Mr. C. A. Seller to be Secretary of an Electoral Commission to make recommendations to him on a new electoral system and related matters. The terms of reference of the Commission would be as set out in the Report of the Mauritius Constitutional Conference in September 1965. The Commission would leave London by Air for Mauritius on the 2nd January, 1966, and would spend about a month in the island.

Because of the preoccupation with constitutional changes the Government decided to postpone by one year the Village Council Elections due in September 1965. Legislative effect to this decision was given in the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (No. 9).

FINANCIAL

The closing of the Colony's accounts for the year 1964-65 showed a surplus of Rs 26,077,796 against an estimated surplus of Rs 28,653,060, expenditure having been underestimated by Rs 9,130,722 and revenue underestimated by Rs 6,555,450. The increase in revenue arose from a net increase of Rs 2m in the proceeds of income tax and development contribution and additional yields of Rs 5m from import duties and Rs 2.3m from interest and royalties, offset to some degree by a reduction of Rs 5m in the yield from export duty on sugar as a result of a reduction in the 1964 crop arising from cyclone damage.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (1960-66) which has a ceiling of Rs 400m, will be wound up at the end of the financial year 1965-66. Expenditure during the first five years amounted to Rs 272m, or an annual average of Rs 54.4m. Capital works are being accelerated and it is expected that expenditure during the final year of the Programme may amount to some Rs 60m, thus leaving an unexpended balance of Rs 58m. Schemes which will not be completed under the current programme will have to be carried over to the next plan (1966-70) which is under preparation by the Economic Planning Unit. The large schemes on which provision will have to be carried forward include the central hospital for the north, the University of Mauritius, the Port Louis sewerage scheme (northern outfall) and the Registrar General's Office. Potential assistance from the British Government to finance certain of these schemes is estimated at Rs 21m.

The revised projections for the financing of the current Programme are as follows:—

						Rs m
Local Resources		•••	•••	•••	•••	181.34
C.D. & W. Fund cost cyclone he						20.72
Loans and gran Vote (other cyclone housing	than	grai	nts for	low-	-cost	26.83
Loans and gr Government for programme.	or lov					61.13
Loans from exter	rnal s	ource	s	•••		57.64
Miscellaneous gr	ants	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.00
			To	TAL		348.66

In April 1965 a staff of three economists were recruited to form the Economic Planning Unit under the temporary Directorship of Mr. W. A. B. Hopkin, C.B.E., of the Economic Section of the Treasury. A Ministerial Committee on Economic Development and Planning and a Development Advisory Council were also set up.

The proposed public sector Development Programme for 1966-70 was discussed at all stages with the Economic Planning Unit, which drew up a projection for each sector of the economy, private as well as public, for use in the preparation of a national economic plan.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Total sugar output in 1965 amounted to 664,500 metric tons, as compared with the previous record crop of 685,000 tons in 1963 and 519,000 tons in 1964.

Cane yield per arpent reached the unprecedented figure of 30.8 tons, against 29.6 in 1963 and 22.4 in 1964.

Because of unseasonable weather during the maturation season average sugar recovery was only 11.10 per cent, the lowest on record since 1953. The comparative figures for 1963 and 1964 were 11.93 per cent and 11.85 per cent respectively.

The tonnage of canes crushed also reached the record figure of 5,985,000 metric tons, against 5,747,000 in 1963 and 4,380,000 in 1964.

The duration of the crop lasted for 157 days, against 150 in 1963 and 126 in 1964.

The negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the year 1965 was £46.11.6d. (f.o.b. and stowed bulk) per long ton and the quota allotted to Mauritius was increased to 380,000 long tons. The gross f.o.b. value of sugar exports for the 1964 crop was Rs 275.5m., against Rs 475.5m. for 1963. It is estimated that the f.o.b. value of the 1965 crop will amount to approximately Rs 325m.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The turnover in internal trade was brisk. This ensured that importers tried, usually with success, to obtain goods of quality all over the world at the cheapest possible prices.

The aim of industrial development was pursued. Incentives in the form of income tax reliefs and customs duty concessions were granted to various new industries with a view to manufacturing locally articles which have so far been imported. An important industry which started to operate in 1965 was that of the processing of synthetic stones (micro jewels) for use in watches, pick-up heads and precision instruments. The industry is labour-intensive and only one stage of the production process is carried out in Mauritius after which the micro-jewels are all re-exported. This has been rendered possible by the relatively cheap labour which Mauritius can offer to industries of this kind.

SOCIAL SERVICES Education

The two main steps towards the creation of a University were the passing of a University of Mauritius (Provisional Council) Ordinance in December 1965, and the inaugural meeting of the Provisional Council, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable H. R. Vaghjee, on the 16th December, 1965.

On the 16th January, 1965, John Kennedy College, a state secondary school with a bias towards the teaching of commercial and technical subjects was officially opened. This College is a successor to and a development of the Technical Institute.

The number of Primary and Senior Primary Schools was increased by three and two respectively.

A vocational Training Centre for allied leather trades was officially opened at Mare d'Albert on the 1st December, 1965.

Family Planning

The organisation of a family planning campaign on a national scale was pursued during the year. As a result of an application to the Ministry of Overseas Development for technical assistance in connection with the temporary services of an expert

to advise the Government on family planning, Dr. J. W. McAllan, arrived in Mauritius on the 30th August and left on the 27th September.

Health

Vaccination against tetanus, whooping-cough, diphteria and poliomyelitis (oral Sabin vaccine) continued during the year. It has become a routine for babies as from 8 months of age.

Help from the World Health Organisation continued to be received in the fields of tuberculosis, malaria and nutrition. UNICEF help also continued in the field of maternal and child health in the form of dried milk, drugs and equipment for maternity and child welfare centres.

Housing

In continuation of their housing programme the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund completed 200 of the 600 houses for sugar workers included in their second housing loan scheme. The number of houses taken over by the Central Housing Authority from the contractors reached the total of 10,543 by the end of 1965.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

During the course of the year a request from the Federation of Civil Service and Primary Aided Schools Teachers' Unions for the implementation of the "check-off" system was accepted. Under this system contributions of members of Staff Associations would be deducted from their salaries and paid in bulk to the Federation.

MISCELLANEOUS

In January memorial services were held in memory of Sir Winston Churchill.

In February Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, the World Chief Guide, visited Mauritius for one week on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Girl Guide Movement and was the guest of the Governor and Lady Rennie at Le Reduit. The main events included a gathering of Girl Guides at Le Reduit, a reception at the Town Hall, Port Louis, and a camp-fire at Rose Hill stadium.

In February the new Broadcasting House of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation was opened and the television service was inaugurated.

In November the President of the Malagasy Republic, Mr. Philibert Tsiranana, the first Head of State to visit Mauritius, was an honoured guest of the Government for two days en route for an official visit of Australia and the Far East.

In November the Archbishop of Canterbury was the guest of the Bishop of Mauritius for three days and paid visits to most Anglican churches of the Diocese of Mauritius.

Honours

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to approve the following appointments and awards on the occasion of the New Year and on Her Birthday:

NEW YEAR HONOURS

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Officer

HUBERT JOHN SABBEN, Esq., Comptroller of Customs

Members

Oomah Sunkar Geerjanan. Esq. Producer, M.B.C.

MRS. MARIE FÉLICITÉ PATRICIA ROUNTREE

British Empire Medal

MARIE GREGOIRE PIERRE HURON
Senior Health Inspector

Certificate and Badge of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following awards:

MAMODE BAKHAR MUNGROO, Esq.

GOINSAMY RAGAVEN, Esq.
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

Knight Bachelor

DR. THE HONOURABLE SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM
Premier and Minister of Finance

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George Companion

> WILLIAM STANLEY MORGAN, Esq. Chairman, Public Service Commission

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire Officer

AUBREY GORDON BOOKER, Esq., D.S.C.
Director of Marine

Member

CLAUDE JOSEPH GUY DE COMARMOND, ESQ.

Colonial Police Medal

JOSEPH LUC DUVERGÉ
Pay and Quarter Master, Mauritius Police

PIERRE FERNAND RÉGIS COMARMOND Inspector, Mauritius Police

VISITING SHIPS

Mauritius was visited by the destroyer H.M.S. London in January; by the French minesweeper La Malouine in March; by the Australian frigate H.M.A.S. Diamantina in May; and by the frigate H.M.S. Jaguar in August.

VISITORS

Visitors to Mauritius during 1965 included:

MR. PHILIBERT TSIRANANA, President of the Malagasy Republic.

THE MOST REV. A. M. RAMSEY, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE RT. HON. A. GREENWOOD, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

OLAVE, LADY BADEN-POWELL, G.B.E., World Chief Guide.

Lt. General Sir Charles Harington, KCB, CBE, DSO, MC, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

SURGEON VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DEREK STEELE-PERKINS, KCVO, CB, Medical Director-General (Naval).

VICE-ADMIRAL J. M. D. GRAY, CB, OBE, Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic and South America Station.

MR. H. YAARI, Israeli Consul-General to Mauritius.

MR. K. K. PANNI, Pakistan High Commissioner, Nairobi.

MR. VICTOR MONTAGU, M.P.

MR. TOM DRIBERG, M.P.

MR. NIGEL FISHER, M.C., M.P.

HON. W. B. TENNENT, Chairman, General Council, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.



The Premier offers a present to President Tsiranana

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His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury waves farewell to Mauritius

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- DR. R. BIRLEY, CMG, University of Witwatersrand.
- MR. J. B. LOYNES, CMG, Bank of England.
- MR. F. E. L. CARTER, CBE, Director-General Overseas Audit Service.
- MR. W. E. M. LOGAN, OBE, Forestry Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development.
- MR. MARC BLANCPAIN, Secretary-General of the Alliance Française.
- MR. A. DIEFENBACHER, Préfet of Réunion.
- MISS M. DIGBY, OBE, Secretary of the Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies.
- DR. J. SUTHERLAND, Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh.
- DR. S. GERTH, Director of the Seminar in Adult Education.
- MR. W. CLARK, Overseas Development Institute.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

A census of population taken in the night of the 30th June—1st July, 1962 showed a total population of 681,619 made up of 342,306 males and 339,313 females. The population on the 31st December, 1965 was estimated at 751,421 representing an increase of 69,802 in three and a half years. The rate of growth averaged 2.69 per cent per annum and the average density per square mile based on the midyear population was 1,029. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths was 19,942 in 1965, a figure which is more than seven times the corresponding average for the five pre-war years 1935-39.

The following table gives the ethnic distribution of the population, classified under the two headings urban and rural.

	Urban Arcas	Rural Areas	Total	Total Population %
Hindus	113,250	270,292	383,542	
Muslims	61,136	61,874	123.010	16.4
Total Indo-Mauritians	174 386	332,166	506,552	67.4
General Population	138,422	81,671	220,093	29.3
Sino-Mauritians	19,275	5,501	24,776	3.3
TOTAL	332,083	419,338	751,421	100

The term "General Population" refers to people of European descent and of mixed and African descent.

BIRTHS

Registration of births is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices all over the island. The number of live births during the year was 26,279 a decrease of 1,249 as compared with the previous year, but this figure exceeds the yearly average of the last ten years by 794.

Live births, classified under ethnic groups, are given in the following table:

	Males	Females	Total	% of Total No. of births	Male births per 1,000 female births
Hindus	7.051	6,916	13,967	53 1	1,020
Muslims	2,277	2,292	4,569	17.4	993
Total Indo-Mauritians	9,328	9,208	18,536	70.5	1,013
General Population	3,633	3,467	7,100	27.0	1,048
Sino-Mauritians	300	317	643	2.5	1,028
TOTAL	13,287	12,992	26,279	100	1,023

The birth rate (per 1000 of the mid-year population) for the last six years were:

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
39.3	39.4	38.5	39.9	38.1	35. 5

Still births which are not included in birth or death statistics numbered 1,557 (864 males, 693 females) corresponding to a rate of 5.9 per hundred live births as compared with 1,611 still births and a rate of 5.9 in 1964.

DEATHS

Registration of deaths is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices; death statistics are completely accurate since burial permits can only be obtained after registration.

Registered deaths numbered 6,337 corresponding to a rate of 8.6 per thousand of the population as compared with an average of 10.4 for the period 1956-1965. March was the month of maximum mortality with a total of 592 deaths:

		Males	Females	Total
Number of deaths	•••	 3,388	2,949	6,337
Rate per 1,000		 9.1	8.0	8.6

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants less than one year of age was 1,685 as compared with 1,561 in 1964, figures which are considerably lower than the average for five years 1944-1948.

Year		Rate
1964	•••	 56.7
1965	•••	 64.1

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages during the last five years was:

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
3,481	3.893	3.472	3.965	3.976

Classification of marriages in ethnic groups was:

Hindus	Muslims	General Population	Sino-Mauritians	Total
1,797	570	1,440	169	3,976

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Departures from the Colony exceeded arrivals by 2,126.

	Males	Females	Tota l
Arrivals	13,571	8,453	22,024
Departures	14,759	9,391	24,150

GENERAL

Mauritius has the unenviable claim to fame of being one of the most densely populated agricultural areas in the world, with a population increase of 30 per cent in the last decade and no important outlet in sight for its surplus population. The problem is further complicated by the heterogeneous nature of the population, drawn from European, African, and Asian sources over the last three centuries, and divided among various religious groups, Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, Hindus and Muslims, and Budhist.

Creole, a French patois, can be said to be generally spoken in the Colony. The official language is English, but French may also be used in the Legislative Assembly and in the lower courts of law. French is extensively used in the industrial, commercial and professional world. Oriental languages are spoken in the rural areas.

In spite of the important difference recorded above the various sections of the population live and work in harmony. Overpopulation is at the basis of all the difficult problems of Mauritius. So far the development of the sugar production has enabled Mauritius to pay its way and to maintain the national income per capita at a level reasonable enough for an agricultural community in this geographical area. That effective measures must be taken to regulate births and encourage responsible parenthood is now very much in the public mind, and the fact that the number of births in 1965 was slightly less than in 1964 may be an indication of this consciousness.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of employment in selected industries under main industrial groups is shown in the table below:

Code	Industry			Number of persons employed			
Cour	11141317 y				Males	Females	Total
0	Agriculture, forestry hur	ting ar	d fish	ing	57,478	13,388	70,866
1	Mining and quarrying				126	34	160
2-3	Manufacturing	•••	•••	•••	25,119	2,281	27,400
4	Construction	•••	•••		19,761	73	19,834
5	Electricity, gas, water	r and	sanit	ary	,		•
	services	•••	•••	•••	2,182	94	2,276
6	Commerce	•••		•••	17,093	1,709	18,80?
7	Transport, storage and	commu	nicati	ons	11,651	181	11,832
8	Services	•••	•••		19,539	15,492	35,031
9	Activities not adequately	y descr	ibed	•••	1,136	64	1,200
		To	TAI.		154,085	33,316	187,401

The above figures are taken from the national census held on 30th June, 1962.

The main industry of the island is the growing of sugar as a plantation crop. Some 57,000 workers are employed in this industry during the harvest or "crop" season, from July to December, and 48,000 during the intercrop season. These figures do not include workers employed by planters with less than 25 arpents of sugarcane.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The following figures represent the number of persons on the live register of the Employment Service on the last day of each month in 1965:

1	Month				No on register
January			•••		9,986
Februar	v	•••	•••		8,679
March	•••	•••	•••		8,426
April	•••	•••			8,517
Mav	•••		•		9,154
Iune	•••	•••	•••		8,783
ľulv		•••	•••		8,779
August	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,801
Septemb	er	•••	•••	•••	8,169
October	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,706
Novemb	er	•••	•••	••	8,729
Decemb	er	•••	•••		10,263

Another 10,456 persons were placed in employment during the same period as compared to 9,081 during the previous year.

LEAVE ON FULL PAY

In the sugar industry daily-paid workers who have worked for an employer for at least 80 per cent of the number of working days during the harvest period are thereafter entitled to six days paid leave in January and to be paid for every estate holiday. Monthly workers who have remained in employment during 80 per cent of the crop period, except for absences on account of sickness, are entitled to 10 days' leave on full pay during the following year, and to be paid for estate holidays (the Wages Regulation Orders for the sugar industry, Government Notices Nos. 59 and 60 of 1963 as amended).

The range and average of daily wages of the principal categories of workers in selected industries is shown in the following table:

	Occupation		Daily wages-Rupees				
Industry			Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Sugar	Labourers		5.00	6.50	5.75*		
Road passenger transport	Bus drivers	•••	8.00	8,00	8.00		
	Bus conductors		6.80	7.00	6.90		
Repairs of motor vehicles	Mechanics		5.00	8.85	6.35		
Electricity	Electricians		7.20	9.90	8.60		
Building Industry	Carpenters	•••	6.25	10.00	7.10		
-	Masons		6.25	7.50	7.20		
Manufacture of furniture	Cabinet makers	•••	7.00	10.00	8.70		

The daily wage rates and weekly hours of work of manual workers in government employment are as follows:

				Maximum wages Rs. c.	Minimum wages Rs. c.	No. of hrs. worked per week
Foremen		•••		14.00	11.00	45
Artisans		•••		10.70	7.20	45
Hospital ser	vants	s (male)	•••	7.00	6.60	45
· do		(female)	١	6.40	6.00	45
Labourers	•••	•••		6.00	5.00	45

Some Government departments work from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on week days with half an hour break for lunch and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Others have adopted the five-day week and work from 8.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a half-hour break. Business offices follow more or less the same practice.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Two wages councils were established during the year: one for the construction industry and one for the printing industry. The wages councils for the cinema industry and for the road passenger transport industry both made proposals to the Minister of Labour, who then promulgated wages regulation orders for those industries.

^{*} Not weighted—the rest are weighted

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

For administrative purposes the Ministry of Labour is divided into:

Headquarters, responsible for overall administration, with a Principal Assistant Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and executive and clerical staff;

The Inspectorate, comprising the field inspectorate, industrial relations and the factory inspectorate;

The Employment Service;

The Registry of Associations;

The main functions of the Ministry comprise the following:

advice to the Minister on all matters of policy affecting his portfolio; formulation of employment policy and manpower assessment;

the uniform application of the relevant legislation and the introduction of new or amended legislation:

the maintenance of a labour field inspectorate including an industrial relations branch and a factory inspectorate;

the maintenance of an employment service;

the compilation of reports on International Labour Conventions:

the compilation and publication of statistical and other intormation related to the activities of the Ministry; and

the control and supervision of the Registry of Associations.

TRADE UNIONS

There were at the end of June 1965, 96 trade unions consisting of 47 associations of employees in private employment, 32 associations of government servants, 15 of employers and 2 registered federations. The total membership on the rolls was 48,715 of which 45,195 were compliance members.

The larger workers' trade unions and their membership on rolls were:

The Plantation Workers Union (18,079)

The Agricultural and Other Workers Union (9,099)

The Government Servants and Other Employees Association (2,108)

The Sugar Industry and Mechanical Engineering Workers' Union (576)

The Seaport Workers' Union (903)

The Government Labour Power Union (626)

The Union of Primary School Teachers (1,000)

The Government and Non-Government General Employees Union (921)

The General Port, Harbour and Other Workers Union (713)

The Artisans and General Workers Union (715)

The Sugar Industry Staff Employees Association (809)

The Transport and General Workers' Union (1,118)

The Government, Urban Boards and Other Workers' Union (1,544)

The Nursing Association (544)

The Government and Other Manual Workers Union (843)

The Artisans, Taxi Drivers and Other Manual Labourers Union (2,632)

The Bus Drivers, Conductors and Other Bus Industry Workers Union (562)

The larger employers trade unions and their membership on rolls were:

The Mauritius Tobacco Producers Syndicate (81)

The Mauritius Butchery Owners Association (54)

The United Butchers Association (40)

The Mauritius Cane Growers Association (41)

The Bread Manufacturers Union (29)

The Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (21)

The Market Traders Association (153)

LABOUR DISPUTES AND SETTLEMENTS

Three hundred and twenty-five workers employed at Midlands Tea Estate went on strike on the 4th January, 1965, complaining of low rates of pay. Agreement was reached after informal conciliations and work was resumed on the 9th January.

One hundred and thirty and ninety-two workers employed at Mme. Laurent and Nouvelle France Tea Estates respectively went on strike on the 5th January, 1965, to express their sympathy with the workers of Midlands Tea Estate. Agreement was reached after informal conciliations and work was resumed on the 6th and the 8th January, respectively.

Two hundred and fifty workers employed at the Compagnie Sucrière de Beau Vallon Ltée went on partial strike on the 29th March, 1965, because of the dismissal by the estate of all workers with 70 per cent crop qualification who had completed the period on intercrop during which they were entitled to employment under the provisions of the Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance, 1963. Work was resumed on the 2nd April, 1965, after arrangements had been made to secure alternative employment for the dismissed workers.

Five hundred workers employed by the Mauritius Building Co. Ltd. went on strike on the 8th February, 1965, when the management refused to grant recognition to the Agricultural and Other Workers' Union and in support of a claim for an amendment of the Wages Regulation (Building Industry) Order, 1960. Work was resumed on the 9th February after informal conciliation.

Thirty-seven workers employed at Dynamotors Ltd. went on strike on the 16th February, 1965, when the management refused to grant recognition to the Artisans, Taxi Drivers and Other Manual Labourers' Union. Work was resumed on the same day when provisional recognition had been granted and when the employers had agreed to meet representatives of the Union to discuss a revision of the existing wage rates.

One hundred and forty workers employed at Forges Tardieu Ltd. went on strike on the 15th April, 1965, when the management refused to refer a demand for a revision of wages, on which deadlock had been reached during conciliation, to voluntary arbitration. Work was resumed on the 20th April, 1965, after the Minister of Labour had nominated a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the dispute.

Twenty-six workers employed at the Boulangerie Industrielle Ltée went on strike in March, 1965, when four regular workers were dismissed. The strikers were immediately replaced and no stoppage occurred in the factory. Following negotiations with the representatives of the workers, nine of the strikers were reinstated and the rest were dismissed and paid compensation according to their years of service.

About sixty-five workers employed in the Forestry Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources went on strike on the 21st June, 1965, in support of a claim for regular and continuous employment instead of the semi-casual terms offered to them. Work was resumed on the 26th June, 1965, after agreement had been reached through informal conciliation.

About ninety-five workers employed in the Orthopaedic Workshop of the Ministry of Health went on strike on the 5th July, 1965, in support of a claim for permanent employment on the pensionable establishment of the civil service. Work was resumed on the 14th July, 1965, after Government had agreed to examine their claim.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation is payable to injured workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, (Cap. 220), as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY

All monthly-employed workers aged eighteen years or over engaged in the sugar industry contribute to the Sugar Industry

Pension Fund, set up under The Sugar Industry Pension Fund Ordinance, 1955. Other statutory funds are operated under the provisions of the Employers Superannuation Fund Ordinance, 1954.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The John Kennedy College, which is a new establishment of the Ministry of Education, started an Introductory Technical Course for the benefit of apprentices in engineering trades. Altogether 22 apprentices followed the course on a day-release basis.

EMIGRATION

A total of 153 vouchers, issued under the Commonwealth Immigrants (United Kingdom) Act, 1962, were issued to applicants for employment in Great Britain. One hundred and seventy four applicants for nursing training in the United Kingdom were recommended by the Nursing Training Selection Committee. One hundred and forty eight workers left the Colony for other employment overseas.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Ordinance, 1946, was 414 on 31st December 1965, including 23 sugar factories. This represents a net increase of 13 factories over the previous year.

LEGISLATION

The main body of legislation for the administration of which the Ministry of Labour is responsible is contained in the following enactments and their related subsidiary legislation:

The Boilers Ordinance	Cap. 209
The Employment of Women, Young Persons and	
Children Ordinance	Cap. 211
The Employment and Labour Ordinance	Cap 214
The Recruitment of Workers Ordinance	Cap. 218
The Safety of Dockers Ordinance (administered by the	•
Director of Marine)	Cap. 219
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance	Cap. 220
The Apprenticeship Ordinance	No. 13 of 1946
The Factories Ordinance	No. 42 of 1946
The Registration of Associations Ordinance	No. 45 of 1949
The Employees Superannuation Fund Ordinance	No. 28 of 1954
The Trade Union Ordinance	No. 36 of 1954
The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employ-	
ment Ordinance	No. 71 of 1961
The Employment and Training Ordinance	No. 14 of 1963
The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordi-	
nance	No. 28 of 1963
The Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance	No. 33 of 1963
	No. 31 of 1964
The Trade Disputes Ordinance	No. 26 of 1965

The Ministry of Labour also has certain responsibilities under other legislation including the Shops Ordinance (Cap. 409), the Free Emigration Ordinance (Cap. 150) and the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 168) and under sundry items of unrelated subsidiary legislation.

One new Ordinance for which the Ministry of Labour is responsible was published during the year, i.e. the Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1965. The following amending Ordinances were also passed during the year:

to amend the Factories Ordinance, 1946-No. 7 of 1965;

to amend the Trade Union Ordinance, 1954-No. 14 of 1965;

to amend the Employment and Labour Ordinance, Cap. 214 of the Laws—No. 25 of 1965;

to amend the Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance, 1963—No. 29 of 1965;

to amend the Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance 1963—No. 42 of 1965.

The following Government Notices relating to Labour matters were published during the year:

No. 12 of 1965 Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

No. 18 of 1965 Wages Council (Female Factory Workers) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

No. 19 of 1965 Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment (Records of Service) (Sugar Industry) Regulations, 1965.

No. 23 of 1965 Wages Council (Printing Industry) Order, 1965.

No. 28 of 1965 Wages Council (Construction Industry) Order, 1965.

No. 59 of 1965 Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

No. 61 of 1965 Wages Council (Printing Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

No. 63 of 1965 Wages Regulation (Agricultural workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1965.

No. 71 of 1965 Wages Council (Construction Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965.

No. 85 of 1965 Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) Rules, 1965.

No. 94 of 1965 Wages Regulation (Cinema Industry) Order, 1965. No. 105 of 1965 Wages Regulation (Non Agricultural Workemployed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965. Wages Regulation (Road Passenger Trans-No. 112 of 1965 port Industry) (Buses) Order, 1965. Regulation of Wages and Conditions of No. 114 of 1965 Employment (Records) (Cinema Industry) Regulations, 1965. Wages Council (Agricultural Workers em-No. 115 of 1965 ployed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965. No. 116 of 1965 Wages Council (Non-Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1965. No. 121 of 1965 Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1965.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following tables give a comparison under the main heads of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years ended 30th June, 1939, 1964 and 1965.

CURRENT REVENUE

Market III I	Year ended 30th June			
Main Head	1939	1964	1965	
	Rs	Rs	R s	
I. Direct Taxes	1,036,451	41,213,627	90,476,514	
II. Indirect Taxes	11,411,317	118,016,550	111,7+3,552	
III. Receipts from Public Utilities	1,390,767	10,854,651	11,583,791	
IV. Receipts from Public Services	1,082,113	5,265,433	5,648,166	
V. Livestock Feed Factory	· ·	· ·	96,691	
VI. Rental of Government Property	229,221	1,554,739	1,819,498	
VII. Interest and Royalties	486,474	6,973,837	9,046,055	
VIII. Reimbursement by Her Majesty's			, ,	
Government		537,979	1,695,682	
IX. Reimbursement by Admiralty		137,070	129,900	
TOTAL	15,636,343	184,553,886	231,739,849	
CAPITAL	REVENUI	3		
L. Transfer from Recurrent Budget		12,000,000	20,000,000	
LI. Capital Receipts, Colonial Deve-				
lopment and Welfare Schemes	15,858	2,645,754	1,358,562	
LII. Sale of Property	329	72,030	95,030	
LIII. Loans		53,212,066	17,368,735	
LIV. Miscellaneous	-	738,800	1,580,743	
LV. Grants	_	3,576,441	3,562,921	
LVI. Interest on Investments	_	396,383	471,308	
Repayment of Loans and Advances	2,198,308	_	_	
Total	2,214,495	72,641,474	44,437,299	

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

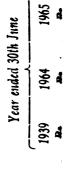
34 37.4 .	Year ended 30th June			
Main Vote		1939	1964	1965
		Rs	Rs	Rs
1-1. Governor	•••	82,659	234,010	250,158
2. Judicial		402,390	1,371,699	1,400,383
3. Legislature		12,889	538,045	601,656
4. Attorney General's Office		99,564	293,588	383,476
5. Audit	•••	79,185	397,582	421,507
6. Public Service Commission			131,086	130,512
7. Chief Secretary's Office		88,893	1,592,074	1,415,646
8. Defence		935,903	1,537,019	1,469,741
9. District Administration	•••	<u>-</u>	173,356	165,384
Carried forward		1,701,483	6,268,459	6,238,663

		Year ended 30th June			
	Main Vote		1939	1964	1965
			R s	R s	Rs
	Brought forward	•••	1,701,483	6 ,2 68,4 5 9	6,238,663
			•		
	Ecclesiastical		211,914	669,795	825,935
	Fire Services		070.002	1,091,516	1,194,403
	Printing Department		970,903 107,77 2	8,546,580 844,349	8,737,406
		•••	10,772	3,449,327	847,421
	Police Service Commiss			48,885	3,697,906 48,968
	Ministry of Finance		_	7,931,617	8,738,033
21.	Accountant General .		197,112	7,751,017	0,730,033
2	Central Statistical Offic			289,396	276,158
4.			1,107,217	207,570	470,130
3	Contributions			12,000,000	20,000,000
				1,837,994	2,198,391
٧.	Customs, Harbour Po			1,200,127	2,270,271
	37		613,206		-
5.			_	592,319	5 9 4,245
	5 1 11 D 14		2,292,014	11,867,480	13,663,387
	Public Service Pension		1,695,428	11,415,648	13,774,232
8.	Registrar General		113,897	303,734	321,583
9.	Overseas Service Aid Se	cheme		810,362	1,023,842
3-t.	Ministry of Agricultu	re and			
	Natural Resources		_	142,605	139,400
2.	Agriculture		542,280	4,960,912	5,267,990
			203,331	2,692,330	2,636,002
4-1	Ministry of Works and	Internal			
				2,764,83 9	5,582,944
	Public Works and	Surveys			
		,	340,007	0 440 375	10 504 140
	Works Annually Recurr		1,039,379	9,110,375	10,584,162
	Railways	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	765,444	1,183,204	800,612
4.		ensing		202 219	257 817
	Authority		_	203,318	2 57 ,5 17
5-1.	Ministry of Industry, Co				
	and External Com	munica-		331,578	353,988
•	tions	•• •••		766,256	800,936
	•	·· ···	79,421	515,426	536,449
		•• •••		1,650,678	1,684,204
			41,543	694,076	654,181
	Ministry of Education			,	,
0 1.	Cultural Affairs	•••	_	24,929,870	26,048,182
2				108,378	121,835
	—		1,441,412	<u> </u>	
3.			17,115	129,2 60	148,667
	Ministry of Health and	Reform			
				19,20 5,094	19,750,114
	Health		1,477,202	_	
2.	Prisons and Industrial	School	178,741	1,675,226	1,688,866
	~			617,463	654,509
3 1.	Ministry of Labour .	••		1,289,184	1,401,344
		•••	770,307		
2.	Public Assistance .			27,570,346	_
	Counted forms		15 007 134	168,597,876	161 315 475
	Carried forward .	•• •••	15,707,134		101,313,473
			_		

ı June	1965	4
Year ended 30th June	1964	a
Yea	1939	4
		i

Main Vote

		Year ended 30th June			
	Main Vote	1939	1964	1965	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	
	Brought forward	1,701,483	6 ,268,4 5 9	6,238,663	
	• •				
	Ecclesiastical	211,914	669, 79 5	825,9 3 5	
	Fire Services	070.002	1,091,516	1,194,403	
	Police	970,903	8,546,580	8,737,406	
	Printing Department	107,772	844,349	847,421	
	Rodrigues		3,449,327	3,697,906	
	Police Service Commission	•	48,885	48,968	
21.	Ministry of Finance	107.110	7,931,617	8,738,033	
_	Accountant General	197,112	200 206	276 150	
2.	Central Statistical Office		289,396	276,15 8	
	Miscellaneous	1,107,217		22 222 222	
	Contributions		12,000,000	29,000,000	
4.	Customs and Excise	_	1,837,994	2,198,391	
	Customs, Harbour Port and				
	Marine	613,206			
	Income Tax		592,319	594,245	
6.	Public Debt	2,292,014	11,867,480	13,663,387	
7.	Public Service Pension	1,695,428	11,415,648	13,774,232	
	Registrar General	113,897	303,734	321,58 3	
9.	Overseas Service Aid Scheme		810,362	1,023,842	
	Ministry of Agriculture and				
•	Natural Resources		142,605	139,400	
2.	Agriculture	542,280	4,960,912	5,267,990	
3	Forests	203,331	2,692,330	2,636,002	
4-1	Ministry of Works and Internal				
	Communications		2,764,839	5,5 82,944	
	Public Works and Surveys				
	Establishment	340,007			
2	Works Annually Recurrent	1,039,379	9,110,375	10,584,162	
	Railways	765,444	1,183,204	800,612	
	Road Traffic Licensing				
••	Authority		203,318	2 57 ,5 17	
51	Ministry of Industry, Commerce		•		
31.	and External Communica-				
	tions	_	331,578	353,988	
2	Civil Aviation		766,256	800,936	
	Granary	79,421	515,426	536,449	
J.	Harbour and Quays		1,650,678	1,684,204	
	Meteorology	41,543	694,076	654,181	
	Ministry of Education and				
0-1	Cultural Affairs		24,929,870	26,048,182	
2	Archives	_	108,378	121,835	
4	Education	1,441,412		_	
2	Mauritius Institute	17,115	129,260	148,667	
7 1	Minister of Health and Reform	17,110	127,100	3.0,00	
4 · 1	Ministry of Health and Reform Institutions		19,205,094	19,750,114	
		1,477,202	- × 1		
~		178,741	1,675,226	1,688,866	
	Prisons and Industrial School		617,463	654,509	
-	Social Welfare	-	1,289,184	1,401,344	
31	Ministry of Labour	720,307	1,207,001	-,,5 * *	
_	Dillones,	724,507	27,570,346		
2	Public Assistance				
	Carried forward	15,907,134	168,597,876	161,315,475	



l

Main Vote

June, 1965

ASSETS

onsolidated Fund nents		 	•••	Rs c 2,720,593 00 7,185,805 66 9,000,000 00	Rs 18,906,398	c 66
		ı 			18,906,398	66 —
		Rs 673,007	23			
	•••	12,716,646	95			
ash held on acapital Fund (See abo	count of	13,389,654 7,185,805	- 1	(202 040 52		
nce between Chests onsolidated Fund tents	···			6,203,848 52 101,972 58 1,764,925 49 33,922,500 00	41.002.046	50
					41,993,246	8
MENT: SUPPLEMENT	ary Sinki	ng Fund	•••		1,255,561	97
oller of Supplies		•••	•••	11,315,205 28 7,266,692 44	18,581,897	72
L FUNDS Investment	d). (See Sta	atement B)		47,358,670 38	10,501,537	
Funds Investmen are Fund)		Lat		10,527,115 02	66,885,785	40
					128,716,491	68

June, 1965, in respect of Loans and Grants under Heads 1 and 3 o Capital Revenue.

t of Grants made under scheme D 6214—Tapping of underground assist in the development of the tourist industry in the Colony,

tea production.
uritius Housing Corporation.
. in favour of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation.

es of any bill issued under the authority of the Mauritius Agrice and the interest thereon are charged upon and made payable

Examined:

HERMANS, tant General.

OWEN CLARK, Director of Auditablized by Coogle 25th January, 1966.

THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THEIR YIELDS

Customs :-				Rs
Import Duties	•••	•••	•••	56,247,264
Export Duties	•••	•••	• • •	12,911,360
Excise duty on Rum (S alcoholic bever		iquors	and	15,802,696
Tobacco Excise		•••	•••	9,235,750
Licence Duties	•••	•••		3,859,736
Income Tax, (Compar	ni es an d	Bodie	:6	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Corporate)	•••	•••	•••	46,108,529
Income Tax (Others)	•••		•••	31,796,175
Tax on Sweepstakes a	nd Lot	teries	•••	1,889,745
	Te	OTAL.		177,851,255

	ક્ષ		73.4			15.8		15.8	· •		•	0.3	;	5		Ċ	2			2.3	15:7	4.0	-			100.0	
CENTRAL	re Rs (millions)		. 567	ا. ي		. 122	70 5	122		4		 6 4		35		·			ż	5) :			т 773	
THE NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION FIGURE FOR 1964 WAS CALCULATED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL, OFFICE TO BE APPROXIMATELY RS 773,000,000	Gross National Expenditure Composition	Private consumption ex- penditure on goods and	:	General Government	consumption expellar- ture on goods and	:	Gross domestic fixed	capital formation o	Gross domestic fixed	capital formation of	Government and public	:,	Net exports of goods	sə:	Net factor income pay-	ments from rest of the	:		7. GROSS NATIONAL EXPEN-	DITURE AT MAKKET	T		:: 535			GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT FACTOR COST	
OME AND DEPRECIATION FIGURE FOR 1964 WAS CALCULATED STATISTICAL, OFFICE TO BE APPROXIMATELY RS 773,000,000	ross Nationa Compo	. Private co penditure	services	. General	ture on	services	Gross do	capital 1	Gross do	capital f	Governm	enterprises	Net expo	and services	6. Net factor	ments fro	world	;	GROSS NA	DITURE		o. Less indirect Las	. I tas Guos			BROSS NATION DITURE AT	
WAS CA Rs 773	ક્	1 26.8		7		14.1	m		15.5 4	83		დ	un,		1.6	3	0.1		0.4		•	0 (•		1	0.001	i
964 v FELY	ns)																ı		i							773 10	
OR 19	Rs (millions)	439				100			120	2		37		,	. 15		1	,	1							.: 72	
RE FC	nd (en-	arms,	other	enter- by	· :	perty	holds	10.0	ations	rpo-	:	nent	erty	ship	ublic	:	-uoo	:							N	
Figur	ome a	o uc	m f	professions and other	unincorporated enter- prises received by	households	n pro	received by households		orpora	on co	:	overni	income from property	and entrepreneurship	Less Interest on public	:	o U	:							DEPRECIATION	
ION J	ional Income Depreciation	ensatic	e fr	sions	orpora rec	holds	e fror	ed by	tions	o jo	taxes	:	ع اع	e fron	ıtrepr	nterest	:	nteres	sumers' debt							ECIATI	
ECIAT FICE	National Income and Depreciation	1. Compensation of ployees	Income from farms.	profes	uninc	house	Income from property	receiv	institutions	Saving of corporations	Direct taxes on corpo-	rations	General Government	incom	and c	Less I	debt	Less Interest on con-	samer							NATIONAL INCOME DEPRECIATION .	
EPRI L. OF		- i	6				ж.			₹	'n		9		1	۲.		œ								N.	
AND L	%		0.1	15.9	6.3	2.2		12.4	11.3		5.0	9.2		4.5	11.0			0.86		7.0-				+2.1		0.001	
OME STA	Rs (millions)	28	-	123	49	21	: :	9	87		15	29		35	82	1		759		7				+16		773	
INC		•	ng:	:	:-	:	age	::	11811	and	:	lings	tion	:	:		RO-	ost)	from	:	E C	-nc)	one			Ro-	,
IONAI	s National Produc	forest	uarryi	:	rater	es	n, Stor	ication	מן זע	rance	:	dwel	nistra	:	:		sric P	TOR C	come 1	orld	eipts f	urers	באס	1112	:	NAL P	:
NAT	ional	ure,	and Q	ture	ction	servi	ortatio	mmm	ale a	z. Insu	state	hip of	Adıni	fence	' 0		DOMES	T FAC	tor inc	the W	et rec	re-ins	dustry	Jugur	:	NATIO T FAC	
Тне	Gross National Product	Agriculture, forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacture	Construction	Sanitary services	Transportation, Storage	and Communication	Wholesale and Ketall Trade	Banking, Insurance and	Real Estate	Ownership of dwellings	Public Administration	and Defence	Services		GROSS DOMESTIC PRO-	DUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	Plus factor income from	rest of the world	Plus Net receipts from	loreign re-insurers (Su-	gar Industry Cyclone	Find	,	GROSS NATIONAL PRO-	:
	Gro	1. Ag	7 7		4, n	•	6. T		< ⊱ <	· Ω		9.0		æ	11. S		G	Ω	P	ĭ	α,	¥	Ø€ ¢	Q (I	•	<u>ج</u> ق	1

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT 1958-64

Year	P fe	Gross National roduct at actor cost 's million	Increase or decrease on 1958 per cent	De facto Population 31st Dec. in each year (thousand)	Gross National product per head Rs
1958	•••	633	_	620	1,020
1959	•••	679	+ 7.3	637	1,066
1960	•••	605	- 4.4	655	924
1961	•••	702	+10.9	673	1,043
1962	•••	720	+13.7	692	1,040
1963	•••	922	+45.7	713	1,293
1964		773	+22.1	734	1,053

CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Customs Tariff is based on the Standard International Trade Classification. Following a recommendation of the Meade report provision has been made for affording help and encouragement to local secondary industries. Important rebates are afforded on raw materials imported by registered industries and duties at protective rates are levied on certain manufactured imported articles.

Provision exists in the tariff for the imposition of preferential rates of duty on imports from the U.K. and certain other scheduled territories subject to the production of supporting evidence of value and origin in the form of a prescribed combined certificate.

Export duties are levied on sugar and molasses, and in addition there are small duties imposed on goods exported from bond, goods in transit and goods reshipped after being landed from distressed vessels.

PACKAGE TAX

A package tax at variable low rates is levied under the Package Tax Ordinance No. 32 of 1951 on all goods imported and landed in the Colony.

Excise Duties

Excise duties are leviable on Colonial Spirits (rum), country liquor (Mauritius Fruit Wine), beer, tobacco, matches, vinegar, colonial spirits used in the manufacture of denatured spirits (except spirits denatured for power purposes), tinctures and drugs and perfumed spirits. The consumption of rum during the year showed a decrease on the figures of the previous year. The revenue collected in respect of country liquor and beer has also fallen because of reduced consumption of these local products.

STAMP DUTIES

Stamp duties are of three kinds:

Schedule "A" to the Stamps Ordinance (Cap. 160, as subsequently amended), specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a duty in proportion to the size of paper used. The tariff varies from 30 cents to Rs 1.80.

Schedule "B" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a fixed stamp duty. The amounts vary from 10 cents to Rs 18.

Schedule "C" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to an ad valorem duty. These include Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Policies of Insurance, Debentures. The duties are mainly on a sliding scale.

The stamp duties collected in respect of impressed paper during the financial year 1964-65 amounted to Rs 900,608.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax is imposed by the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, as subsequently amended.

The following schedule shows the rates of tax payable by individuals for the year of assessment 1965-66.

	C	hargeable Income		Rate of
		Rs		%
For every rupec	of the first	5,000		10
For every rupec			•••	15
do.	do.	5,000		20
do.	do.	5,000		30
do.	do.	5,000		40
do.	do.	10,000		50
do.	do.	15,000		60
For every rupee	of the rem	ainder of t	he	
chargeable is	ncome			70
			_	

The rates of tax applicable to Companies and Bodies Corporate are:

Banks and other companies whose business consists wholly or mainly of making loans for the purposes of trade, Insurance companies, bodies corporate and foreign companies

Other companies

40 per cent of the chargeable income

35 per cent of the chargeable income and 25 per cent of the contribution income

In ascertaining the chargeable income and the contribution income of companies, various deductions are allowed and in the case of individuals, the chargeable income is arrived at after deducting personal reliefs and allowances.

Collection in the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs 87,163,947 compared with Rs 37,980,595 in 1963-64.

Succession Duty

Duty is payable on the value of the property accruing to each beneficiary at a rate dependent upon the degree of relationship to the deceased and the net value of such property, without aggregation of the whole estate.

The duty collected during 1965 amounted to Rs 1,269,268 compared with Rs 1,232,547 in 1964.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FINANCES

The undermentioned table gives comparative figures of revenue and expenditure of the five urban local authorities for the last financial year:

Local Authority	Financial Year	Revenue Rs	Expenditure Rs
Municipality of Port Louis (excluding Housing Scheme)	1964–65	6,071,878 99	5,746,630 61
Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill (excluding Housing Scheme)	1964-65	1,977,315 27	1,906,388 25
Town Council of Quatre Bornes (excluding Housing Scheme)	1964-65	887,500 56	1,047,879 80
Town Council of Curepipe (excluding Housing Scheme)	1964–65	1,904,605 —	2,015,415 —
Town Council of Vacoas-Phoenix	196465	987,242 —	921,996 —

DISTRICT AND VILLAGE COUNCILS

The four District Councils established under Ordinance No. 76 of 1951 receive subsidies and grants from the Government which are partly allocated to the Village Councils, according to estimates approved by the District Councils. In addition to any taxation which may be imposed by the Village Councils, the District Councils have the right to levy taxes which do not apply to any particular village, such as advertisement and placard tax and entertainment tax. The total estimates of expenditure for the existing 98 Village Councils amounted to approximately Rs 640,095 and the total revenue including subsidies for scavenging, roads and cemeteries, to Rs 1,352,868. Revenue from entertainment tax totalled Rs 90,624.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius Rupee, equivalent to 1s 6d sterling, and divided into 100 cents.

The notes and coins at present in circulation are of the following denominations:

Notes	Coins
Rs 5	Cupro Nickel: Rupee
Rs 10	Half Rupce
Rs 25	Quarter Rupec
	10 cent
	Bronze: 5 cent
	2 cent
	1 cent

Notes of Rs 1,000 are used between banks and the Commissioners of Currency.

The value of currency in circulation at the 31st December of the last three years is given hereunder:

	31.12.63	31.12.64	31.12.65
	Rs c	Rs c	Rs c
Notes	95,745,000 00	92,184,500 00	93,444,500 00
Coins	5,338,878 30	5,599,378 30	5,579,378 30
Total	101,083,878 30	97,783,878 30	99,023,878 30

BANKING

Five trading banks operate in Mauritius: the Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., the Mercantile Bank Ltd., the Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Bank of Baroda Ltd., and the Habib Bank Ltd.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Post Office Savings Bank, The Development Bank of Mauritius, The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., The Mercantile Bank Ltd., The Bank of Baroda Ltd. and the Habib Bank Ltd.

The housing activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank ceased with the establishment of the Mauritius Housing Corporation under the provisions of Ordinance No. 36 of 1962 which came into operation on the 1st January 1963. On the 1st March, 1964, the Mauritius Development Bank was set up under the provisions of Ordinance No. 34 of 1963 and took over the remaining activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank on that date. The Mauritius Housing Corporation provides loans for the construction of houses, flats and housing estates, while the Development Bank of Mauritius provides loans to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd., and the Mauritius Commercial Bank Finance Corporation undertake medium term finance on a commercial basis and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. provides finance on a seasonal basis for the cultivation requirements of the cooperative credit movement.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited is one of the oldest banking institutions South of the Sahara. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838 its original capital of Rs 1,000,000 was brought by subsequent increases to Rs 6,000,000 in 1963 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs 200 (market value Rs 360). It was registered as a limited liability company in August 1955.

The Head Office is in Port Louis but a branch was established in Curepipe as far back as 1920 and since 1952, other branches were created at Rose Hill, Mahebourg, Quatre Bornes, Centre-de-Flacq, Triolet, Desforges Street Port Louis, Vacoas and Goodlands. The Bank's London Agents are Lloyds Bank Limited and it has correspondents all over the world.

The Bank's reserves as at 31st December, 1964 stood at Rs 7,399,491.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. was established in Mauritius in 1919 when it took over Port Louis Office of the then National Bank of South Africa Limited. Since 1919 the Bank has expanded considerably in Mauritius and is now represented by 13 offices throughout the island.

The Mercantile Bank Ltd. is a member of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation group and took over the business of the Bank Mauritius Limited on the 31st May, 1916.

The Bank of Baroda Limited opened a branch in Port Louis in October, 1962, and the Habib Bank opened a branch in September, 1964.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At the 30th June, 1965, the Bank had 85,410 active accounts and 1,519 dormant accounts with a balance due to depositors of Rs 35,170,557. Savings Bank business is transacted at 31 Post Offices. During 1965 transactions amounted in number and value to 57,985 deposits, totalling Rs 15,764,087 and 58,413 withdrawals totalling Rs 16,014,931. Accounts are regarded as dormant if no transaction takes place for a period of twenty years.

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF MAURITIUS

The Development Bank of Mauritius was established on 1st March 1964 by the Development Bank of Mauritius Ordinance 1963 (No. 34 of 1963) to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. It incorporated the business of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank established since 1936.

The purposes of the Bank are defined in its Ordinance as being "to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of the Colony by promoting, encouraging and assisting in all or any of the following activities:

- (a) The financing, management and establishment of:
 - (i) new undertakings;
 - (ii) schemes for the expansion, better organisation, modernisation and more beneficial exploitation of any undertaking;
- (b) The conduct of research into the industrial, agricultural, mineral, maritime and commercial potentialities of the Colony,
- (c) The participation of private enterprise and capital, whether from abroad or from within the Colony, in the said activities ".

In a policy directive from the Premier and Minister of Finance, the Bank was enjoined to have particular regard to the need in Mauritius for diversification of agriculture and the promotion of industrial development.

Capital Funds

The capital of the Bank is derived partly from public loan issues and partly from Mauritius Government Loans. Loan capital

from public loan issues in Mauritius amounts to approximately Rs 20,000,000 (£1,500,000) on long term and approximately Rs 4,000,000 (£300,000) on short term. Reserves stand at Rs 6,000,000 (£450,000). A sum of Rs 20,000,000 (£1,500,000) has been earmarked in the Government Development Programme for lending to the Bank. The total capital funds available to the Bank thus amount in all to approximately Rs 50,000,000 (£3,750,000).

Activities

The main activity of the Bank is to provide finance for agricultural and industrial development. This is normally done by means of long and medium term loans but the Bank will consider equity investments in suitable cases. The Bank is prepared to give technical and financial advice and to assist in the preparation and initial study of agricultural and industrial projects. Savings facilities are available in the form of savings and short term deposit accounts.

At the 31st December 1965, the Bank had paid out Rs 54,710,750 in loans as follows:

				R s
For agriculture	•••	•••		52,556,495
For industry		•••	•••	2,154,255
		TOTAL		54,710,750

The following is a summary of the Bank's Balance Sheet as at the 30th June 1965.

Balance Sheet, as at 30th June 1965

LIABIL	Assets						
Government Loans	•••	Rs 4,191,812	Loans		•••	•••	Rs 26,791,223
Long term loans		19,369,806	Cash				2,601,402
Short-term loans	•••	4,114,081	Investme	nts	•••		2,901,967
Internal Accounts other expenses	and 	508,671	Other As	sets	•••	•••	2,111,617
Reserve and Profit Loss Account	a nd	6,221,839					
		34,406,209					34,406,209

BANKING STATISTICS

Number of Reporting Banks: 5

Figures as at 31st December, 1965

All figures are in rupees (000 omitted)

Liabilities	Assets
Rs 1. Notes in circulation —	Rs 1. Cash 5,831
2. Deposits:— (1) Demand 128,432 (2) Time 38,220 (3) Savings 28,108	2. Balance due by other banks in the Colony 1,671 3. Balances due from banks abroad 57,850 4. Loans and advances :—
3. Balances due to :— (1) Other banks in the Colony 1,838 (2) Banks abroad 13,893 4. Other Liabilities 69,562	(1) Primary production (including processing of primary products) 51,994 (2) Other industries (including Commerce, Transport and Distribution) 60,433 (3) Other advances 32,661
	5. Investments:— (a) Local 5,788 (b) Other 4,344 6. Other Assets:— (1) Bills discounted 2,906 (2) Bills receivable 9,423
Total Liabilities 280,053	(3) Other 47,152 TOTAL ASSETS 280,053

BANKS EXCHANGE RATES

The buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers were at the end of 1965, roughly as under:

		Buying		Selling
British Sterling Under £ 5,000		Rs 13.25 per £1		Rs 13.43 per £1
£5,000 and over		Rs 13.26		Rs 13.40 ,,
Canadian Dollars	•••	Rs 4.37 per \$1	•••	Rs 4.47 per \$1
U.S.A. DOLLARS	•••	Rs 4.72 per \$1		Rs 4.82 per \$1
SOUTH AFRICAN RANDS				
Under Rd 10,000	•••	Rs 6.60 per Rd 1		Rs 6.73 per Rd 1
Rd 10,000 and over	•••	Rs 6.60 ,,	•••	Rs 6.71 ,,
Australian Pounds				
Under £5,000		Rs 10.55 per £1	•••	Rs 10.85 per £1
£5,000 and over	•••	Rs 10.55 ,,	•••	Rs 10.80 ,,
FRENCH FRANCS				
France		Rs 0.94 per NF 1	•••	Rs 0.99 per NF 1
C.F.A	•••	Rs 1.88 per 100 franc	s	Rs 1.98 per 100 francs
OTHER CURRENCIES				
India and Pakistan	•••	At par	•••	1 % premium
East Africa	•••	Rs 66 per 100 shs	•••	Rs 67.15 per 100 shs.

The control of foreign exchange was maintained in 1965 under the Mauritius Exchange Control Ordinance, 1951, which was enacted on the lines of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act 1947, and thus ensures similarity of practice in exchange control matters in the Scheduled Territories.

Chapter 5: Commerce and Industry

The commerce of the Colony depends almost entirely on the sugar crop which in 1965 yielded 664,464 metric tons as compared with 518,994 metric tons in 1964 and 685,566 metric tons in 1963. High degree alcohol, a by-product of sugar, is produced mainly for local consumption and the quantity exported in 1965 was negligible. The exportation of molasses. another by-product of sugar was 92,114 metric tons against 99,125 metric tons in 1964 and 109,770 metric tons in 1963. Exports of tea reached 1.104 metric tons as compared with 782 metric tons in 1964 and 987 metric tons in 1963. A small part of the Colony's demand for foodstuffs is met by local production namely meat, sugar, salt, fruits and vegetables, fish (fresh and dried) and tea. Local industries produce beer, cigarettes, matches, aloe-fibre bags for sugar, rum, aerated minerals, country liquor, leather, rubber, leather and plastic footwear, door and windows, wooden and steel furniture, pasteurized milk, spring mattresses, fibre glass manufactures, furniture polish, louvre windows, paints, retread tyres, nails and car batteries. The bulk of the needs of the Colony are met by importation from other countries.

Imports of rice, the staple food of the Colony, reached 67,162 metric tons as compared with 68,123 metric tons in 1964 and 69,690 metric tons in 1963. Wheaten flour was imported mainly from Australia and France, beef on the hoof from Madagascar and considerable quantities of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa and Australia.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large supplies of general merchandise are imported from Hong Kong and Japan. Cotton piece goods are imported mainly from Hong Kong, India and the United Kingdom and manufactured fertilizers from the United Kingdom, Italy, Western Germany, France and the Republic of South Africa.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

					1963	1964	1965
Preferential Tariff Countries			Rs	Rs	Rs		
United King	dom				290,696,264	273,675,809	238,601,343
•		• • •	•••		332,130	290,924	570,137
Burma .		•••	•••	•••	-	650,000	· -
Canada .	••	• • •	•••	•••	66,709,709	57,125,849	27,374,314
Hong Kong		•••	•••	•••	67,458	154,555	2,780,161
India .	••	•••		•••	18,841	21,547	16,473
Kenya .		•••	•••	•••	237,309	327,405	139,930
Malaysia .		•••	•••	•••	108,427	4,004,278	4,630,618
New Zealan	d	•••	•••	•••	432.920	254,211	496,132
Republic of	South	Afric	a	•••	1,248,739	2 ,273,199	11,789,5 [,] 6
Sevchelles .	••	•••	•••	•••	48,433	18,428	36,944
Southern Rl	hodesi	a	•••	•••	56,184	39,620	36,11 6
Other Prefe	erentia	l Tar	iff Co	oun-			
tri es .	••	•••	•••	•••	293,364	259,753	930,501
		Тота	L	•••	360,249,848	338,095,578	287,102,235
General	l Tarij	f Cou	ntries	i			
France .	••	•••	•••	•••	426,768	263,531	188,035
German Fe	deral	Repul	olic	•••	99,749	261,132	100,416
Holland .		•••	•••	•••	108,529	1,557,080	615,381
•		•••		•••	625,155	213,991	1,378
74 1		•••		•••	8,418,668	11,797,949	298,503
Madagascar		•••			1,539,818	824.614	942,009
Portuguese			•••	•••	9,060	338,545	611,525
Reunion .	Last I	xiii.ca	•••	•••	1,790,995	1,023,629	1,554,352
United State		···	•••	•••	47,820,348	5,364,902	14,101,601
				•••	•		
Other Gene	rai i a	rin Co	untri	es	498,171	364,110	362,387
		To	[AL	•••	61,337,261	21,991,483	18,775,547
Sugar Quot	a Cert	ificate	s	•••	6,195,510	6,793,966	€,889,443
GRAND T	TOTAL	of E	KPOR 1	rs	427,782,619	366,881,027	312,767,225

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE

					1963	1964	1965
Prefer	Preferential Tariff Countries					Rs	Rs
United k	Cingdo	m	•••		93,847,141	115,231,889	98,402,836
Aden	•••	•••	•••	•••	83,158	493,140	22,986
Australia	ı	•••	•••	•••	19,2 49,036	30,609,327	24,240,820
Bahrein	•••	•••	•••	•••	25,482	· '	1,601,688
British V	Nest Ir	ıdi es	•••	•••	181,176	195,257	
Burma	•••	•••	•••	•••	34,721,607	26,493,228	23,312,465
Canada	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,017,958	727,149	939,677
Ceylon	•••	•••	•••	•••	167,922	465,115	267,242
Cyprus	•••	•••	•••	•••	55,641	31,146	32,2(3
Eire	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,175,934	1,286,938	887,209
Carried		ed over	•••		150,525,055	175,533,189	149,707,126

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE-contd.

				1963	1964	1965
				Rs	Rs	Rs
,	Brought fo	mara	l	150,525,055	175,533,189	149.707,126
Hong Kong				11,731,732		
T	•••	•••	•••		12,322,176	9,635,094
••		•••	•••	13,000,166	16,316,370	11,177,065
		•••	•••	5,704,101	9,959,762	11,806,997
Malaysia		•••	•••	5,253.277	5,439,122	5,099,476
New Zealand		•••	•••	806,792	687,219	1,212,422
Pakistan		•••	•••	883,632	1,573,799	2,990,872
Republic of S			•••	30,749,499	32,262,159	34,561,384
Southern Rh		•••	•••	1,300,530	1,312,605	1,157,264
Seychelles		-: EE (***	515,622	511,259	727,293
Other Prefer				750 (42	077 024	1 405 044
tries	• · •	•••	•••	758,643	977,924	1,605,946
	TOTAL	•••	•••	221,298,049	256,895,584	229,680,939
General Ta	riff Count	eiee				
	riji Count	., 163				
Belgium		•••	•••	5,110,712	4,990,963	4,479,170
Czechoslovak	1a	•••	•••	858,127	979,095	1,145,942
Denmark	•••	•••	•••	3,142,160	3,342,191	2,759,614
Ethiopia		•••	•••	954,684	812,345	1,122.360
France			•••	17,182,858	17,234,004	20,910,987
German Fede		blic	• • •	12,967,559	13,705,325	15,207,177
Germany (Ea	istern)	•••	•••	279,943	455.171	210,959
Holland	•••	•••	•••	7,822,986	8,663,343	5,626,111
Hungary	•••	•••	•••	165,176	160.184	223,545
Iran	•••	•••	•••	10,335,738	11,347,211	11,063,436
Italy (including	ng Sicily)	•••	•••	12,894,660	9 ,751,06 0	7,302,522
Japan	•••	•••	•••	9,735,733	15,577,004	13.898,842
Luxembourg		•••	•••	511,831	694,270	1.099,056
Madagascar		•••	•••	3,889,327	3 ,213,45 5	4 ,089,36 3
Morocco	•••	•••	•••	823,75 3	1,009,680	693,693
Netherlands '	West Indi	ies	•••	81,569	_	-
Norway	•••	•••	• • •	480,217	767,344	494 ,0 58
Poland	•••	• • •	• • •	17,677	31,772	51,588
Portugal	•••	•••	•••	402,315	462,490	484,126
Portuguese E	ast Africa	a	•••	260,480	920,261	688,505
Saudi Arabia	•••	•••	•••	765	_	542
Siam	•••	•••	•••	4,325,731	13,857,420	17,063,282
Spain	•••	•••		217,518	237,840	2 83,9×6
Sudan	•••		•••	544,624	289	1,644
Sweden	•••	•••	•••	2,302,120	3,003,256	3,696,220
Switzerland	•••	•••	•••	1,877,444	2,390,740	2,915,253
United States				8,967,814	11,438,735	12,668,473
Russia	•••	•••	•••	11,097	37,185	60,289
Yougoslavia	•••	•••	•••	35,950	56,244	49,352
Other Genera			es	5,109,438	6,899,185	9,307,764
	Total	•••	•••	111,310,066	132,038.062	137,597,859
	BAGGAG	GE*	•••	508,237		
GRAND TO	TAL OF I	M PORT	s	333,116,292	388,933,646	357,278,798

^{*}No more included in imports as from 1964.

Main Countries of Supply	Burma, Siam and Madagascar Australia, France and German Federal	Australia India	Ethiopia, Burma, and Australia, Madagascar, K	United Kingdom, Holland Israel. German Federal Republic, Rep of S.	D	R	M	25	DD	United Kingdom, Italy, France, and	United Kingdom.	555	_	_	United Kngdom, Belgium, (Federal Remiblic. France.	D	Þ
I.F. Value	39,314,572 14,438,606	7,088,367	9,132,879	18,213,391	5,245,776	149,041 17,368,450	4,333,347	189 10,822,115	6,646,523 443,172	7,351,981	8,229,000	82,733 288,577 8,944,139	23,184,963	17,202,334	18,848,883	19,655,843	6.673,710
Quantity C.1	67,162 M. Tons 33,480	12,683	1	10,193	1	1.731	ı	278 Units 8,530,932 sq. ms.	2,462,439 74,689	1,136 Units	1	95,421 M. Tons	1	1	18,276	97.16	1
I.F. Value	39,247,414 13,484,509	7,329,236	8,765,240	14,149,868	5,744,796	175,302 16,557,880	4,906,828	158,133 13,539,755	7,939,667 618,088	9,348,414	11,819,341	228,425 262,096 9,083,023	30,066,275	18,529,169	24,652,600	20,207,123	6,071,220
Quantity C	68,123 M. Tons 28,630	14,097	1	9,041	ı	1,997	1	148,055 units (0,167,121 Sq. ms	2,900,231 61,519	1,455 Units	ł	103,107 M. Tons	1	ı	24,767	76,695	2,984
C.I.F. Value	38,2°6,917 12,082,060	6,529,046	7,178,695	14,238,591	5,954,864	183,628 13,837,977	4,057,056		5,471,570 902,311	6,609,149	8,750,679	85.312 461.786 7,411,221	17,846,292	21,960,620	19,433,193	17,429,889	5,352,107
Quantity	69,690 M. Tons 28,169	12.955	1	9,520	1	2,118	ı	364 Units 9,637,775 sq. ms.	1.822.886 84.028	1,046 Units	ŧ	 80,406 M. Tons	1	ı	18,058 M. Tons	75,766	2.737
	: :	:	:	÷	:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	:	- is:	:	:	:	:	÷
Principal Imports	Rice Wheaten flour	Other grain and grain products	Cattle and meat	Edible oils and fats	Beverages	Coal Petroleum products	Wood and wood manufactures	Gunny bags Cotton piece goods	Silk piece goods Woollen piece goods	Vehicles:— (a) (i) Motor cars		/0	Machinery other than electric	Electrical goods	Tron and steel goods	Manures and Fertilizers	Paper and paper manufactures
	orts Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value	al Imports Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Rs	al Imports Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs C.I.F. Value Rs	al Imports Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Rs Rs Rs Rs C.I.F. Value Rs	Imports Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Ra Ra Ra Ra Ra Ra Ra R	Imports Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Ra Ra Ra Ra Ra Ra Ra R	All this parts	Imports	A A A A A A A A A A	Comparison	Rectangle Principal Imports Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Ra	Rice	Committy C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Quantity C.I.F. Value Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs Rs R	Principal Imports	Principal Imports		

	Main Countries of	Destination	United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, Rep. of South Africa and	Malaysia United Kingdom, New Zealand, Holland and United States	18,169 Hong Kong, and Sey- chelles	ł
1965 Rs 295,985,382 6,89,443 9,892,400	55	F.O.B. Value	s 282,830,309*	5,030,564		1
1964 Rs 353,089,123 6,793,966 6,997,938 366,881,027	1962	Quantity	569,411 M.Tons 282,830,309*	92,114 ,,	204 Hectols	1
1963 Rs 414,750,498 6,195,510 6,836,611 427,782,619	1	F.O.B. Value	337,405,753*	8,844,518	32,852	ı
	1964	Quantity F.	575,662 M. Tons	99,125 ,,	311 Hectols	i
(a) Domestic Exports (b) Sugar Quota Certificates (c) Re-Exports	1963	F.O.B. Value	574,300 M. Tons 394,016,617* 575,662 M. Tons 337,405,753*	13,458,779	ls 28,378	1
(a) Domestic (b) Sugar Quot (c) Re-Exports	61	Quantity		" 05,770	326 Hectols	1
		Frincipal Exports	Sugar	Molasses	Rum	Aloe Fibre

II.—Exports

*Excluding Value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

1,104 M.Tons 5,857,881 United Kingdom.

4,375,460

782 M. Tons

5,480,678

987 M. Tons

:

Tea

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres of which about 231,000 acres are under intensive cultivation. Other than the crops from this area, the Island produces little else with which to meet the requirements of a population numbering 750,000 with a density of about 1,041 to the square mile. The cultivated area consists mainly of sugarcane (215,800 acres); economic forestry and other tree plantations are not included in the total figure for the area of intensive cultivation. Forests and forest plantations, woodlands, mountain, river and natural reserves and scrub total about 177,600 acres. Built up areas, roads, water bodies and open spaces cover 52,200 acres.

The central elevated part of the Island, above the 100" isohyet, is mostly covered with forest and scrub to protect and regulate the water resources. In this area, tea is the only crop cultivated. No laws specifically protecting this natural watershed exist save those giving protection to mountain and river reserves.

The main upland water catchment area is mostly Crown property and utilized for the production of forest produce, fuel and fodder, with a limited acreage under tea and other crops. Water resources are mainly dependent on the incidence of nearby cyclonic disturbances bringing rain, most of which falls in the hot season or in the heavy downpours accompanying cyclonic disturbances. Several reservoirs have been constructed in order to conserve this water for both domestic and irrigation purposes as well as for the production of electrical energy.

LAND OWNERSHIP

In the early days of French colonization, concessions of land were made to settlers all over the Island. Later, land ownership was governed by the French Civil Code or 'Code Napoléon' which is still in force. This provides for equal division of property among the heirs which often leads to excessive fragmentation of land. The demand for land is accentuated by the rapid growth of population, leading to inflation of land values. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation for the bulk of the cultivated land.

LAND TENURE

The Island was uninhabited until Dutch colonisation in the XVII century. When the Dutch left early in the XVIII century,

the country was again uninhabited until the arrival of the French. French settlers became the original freehold owners of all the land except Crown Land. At present, apart from Crown Lands, including Crown Forests and the 'Pas Géométriques' which total 83,000 acres, the land is owned in large or small lots by all sections of the community. Roughly 70 per cent is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder belongs to small planters mainly of Indo-Mauritian extraction. In addition to free-hold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share-cropping agreements.

Leasehold tenure is practised to a limited extent on privately owned lands and on Crown Lands. In the case of Crown Lands, leasing is generally by auction to the highest bidder, but it may also be by contract; leases vary up to 60 years with security of tenure to satisfactory tenants. Various types of share-cropping in the form of "metayage" exist.

RENTING SYSTEM

Rentals are either cash, crop-sharing or "Taungya". Cash rentals are payable monthly, quarterly or annually; in crop-sharing, the proportion of the crop handed over as rental varies according to circumstances and the nature of the crop; under the "Taungya" system, which is adopted particularly in tree plantations, the tenant is permitted to grow vegetables or annual crops between the young trees provided he keeps the trees clear of weeds and supplies any gaps in the tree plantation. This is a temporary system, as cultivation is discontinued as soon as the trees are developed.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

These include provision for:

- (a) increased reservoir construction both for domestic and irrigation purposes, the latter leading to increased cultivation of land;
- (b) increased generation of electrical power.

LAND SETTLEMENT

There has been no extension of existing settlements which number six and cover a total area of some 1,300 acres. Almost all the holdings were occupied. There has been no change of policy in Land Settlement.

AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture

At the 31st December, 1965, the permanent and pensionable staff of the Department numbered 448, distributed as follows:

Division						In post	Vacancies
Administrative Division	•••		•••	•••	•••	52	7
Agricultural Division			•••	•••	•••	79	14
Tea Division			•••			21	5
Plant Pathology Division				•••		10	2
Entomological Division	•••	•••	•••			8	
Agricultural Chemistry D)ivisio	n				5	2
Engineering Division	•••	•••	•••			17	2
Central Board Division	•••		•••			29	8
Agricultural College Divi	sion	•••	•••		•••	14	_
Rodrigues Division		•••	•••			53	1
Fisheries Division	•••	•••				58	4
Division of Veterinary Se	rvices		•••			50	7
-							
			TOTAL	•••	•••	396	5 2

The general policy of the Department of Agriculture is to promote the most efficient use of available lands suitable for cultivation and to foster the most efficient production of livestock and livestock products. The training of technical staff for the Department of Agriculture, the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Sugar Industry and the other agricultural interests of the Island is done, in the first instance, at the College of Agriculture which provides two three-year courses: one in general agriculture and the other in sugar technology. A programme of study leave for officers of the Department of Agriculture enables officers to be trained overseas to meet requirements for specialist and senior professional staff.

The agricultural extension service makes readily available to the farmer assistance and advice, and translates into general agricultural practice the information obtained from experimental stations. Experiment stations have been developed in each of the major climatic zones of the Island for the study of crops and livestock suited to these zones.

The sugar industry is the main source of wealth and employment and Government's policy is to encourage development of that industry to the limits imposed by oversea markets. The industry has its own research institute which undertakes investigations in both field and factory. The Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Sugar Industry Research Institute, undertakes extension work amongst small sugarcane planters, having as one of its principal aims the raising of small planters' yields to a figure more comparable with that of the estates. The Department also maintains a plant inspection service to prevent introduction of new pests and diseases, controls the cane quarantine greenhouse and administers the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board.

The development of secondary industries is encouraged, particularly the development of the tea, tobacco and fibre industries and the production of vegetables and foodcrops. The local production of meat and milk, within the limits imposed by the availability of land for fodder and pasture, is encouraged in several ways, the chief of which are the improvement of the milk breed of cattle characteristic of Mauritius, the maintenance of an island-wide artificial insemination service and the fostering of a poultry industry.

Fisheries policy comprises conservation of the lagoon fisheries, development of off-shore fishing and investigation of pond culture of fresh water fish.

The Board of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources studies all matters of policy and makes recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Sugar

Sugar is the staple crop of the Island. The whole of the production, with the exception of some 27,800 metric tons consumed locally, is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A.

Production in the preceding years was as follows:—

Yea r	Metric tons									
1960		•••	•••	235,781 (Cyclone year)						
1961		•••	•••	553,259						
1962	•••		•••	532,856						
1963	•••	•••		685,523						
1964	•••		•••	519,350						

In 1965, the production of sugar reached 664,400 metric tons obtained from a harvested area of about 202,340 acres. The average yield of cane per acre over the whole island was 29.6 metric tons. Sugar produced per cent cane was 11.10 compared with 11.86 in 1964. Sugar produced per acre was 3.28 metric tons.

Although an important proportion of cane land is under peasant ownership, mostly Indo-Mauritian, the bulk of the sugar is produced on a plantation scale. The large plantations with factories produced about 62 per cent of the total crop. The smaller peasant owners, some 26,000 of whom cultivate altogether about 19 per cent of the land under cane, often work their land with the assistance of their families, employing extraneous labour only at peak periods such as planting and harvesting. Many of these small planters have grouped themselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of consigning their canes to factories.

Sugarcane was milled in 1965 in 23 factories, all of which are company-owned.

The whole of the sugar manufactured is marketed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. Since the war, the price of commonwealth sugar has been fixed year by year under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The negotiated price quota of sugar exportable under the terms of the Agreement, amounted to 380,000 long tons. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been further extended, and will now run up to the end of 1972.

Sugarcane is purchased by factories on the basis of 68 per cent of the yield of sugar and by-products going to the planters. In order to buy and sell sugarcane, millers and planters have to enter into cane contracts, which are subject to the control of the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board which functions as a part of the organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of molasses amounted to 105,350 metric tons. Alcohol of different strengths were produced, equivalent to a production of 1,486,000 litres of pure alcohol compared with 1,538,000 litres in 1964. The greater part of this production was used locally as rum and denatured spirits; 18,600 litres of high strength spirits were exported.

Industrial Crops

Three other crops are grown industrially, but on a small scale compared with sugarcane. These are tea, tobacco and aloe fibre.

Tea

Climatic conditions were on the whole favourable to the production of tea although the winter months June, July and August were very wet, November was unseasonably cold and December rather dry. With new areas coming into bearing production rose to 3,829,348 lbs of made tea, an increase of 758,815 lbs over

1964 and 572,457 lbs over the previous best year 1963. 2,480,625 lbs of made tea or 64 per cent of the production was exported in 1965 as compared with 1,518,838 lbs in 1964. The bulk of the tea was consigned to the United Kingdom and sold on the London auctions. The average selling price of the 17,975 chests of Mauritian tea offered for sale on the London auction was 3s-8.32d per lb an increase of nearly 3d per lb compared with last year.

Of the 3,000 acres of land scheduled for planting to tea under the original Government sponsored scheme for the expansion of the tea industry, about 2,355 acres had been cleared and planted by the end of the year.

Work on the second Government sponsored development scheme which aims at the planting of a further 2,500 acres under tea by mid 1966 has continued; weather conditions have been generally favourable and reasonable progress has been maintained. By the end of the year 2,449 acres had been contour surveyed, 2,149 acres cleared, 1,616 acres prepared for planting and 1,554 acres planted. 47 acres planted under this scheme were distributed as smallholdings.

The number of factories in operation remained at six though the seventh which has been out of action for some years was in the process of being recommissioned.

TOBACCO

Tobacco was grown on 929 acres in 1965, an increase of 415 compared with 1964. Of this area, 813 acres were under Virginian varieties, 17 acres under Burley and the remainder under Amarello air cured. No amarello flue cured was required by the manufacturers of cigarettes. It is highly unlikely that Amarello flue cured will be required by the manufacturers of cigarettes in future.

Imports of cigarettes and leaf tobacco have decreased by 3,298 kgs and 8,201 kgs respectively, as compared with 1964.

During the year, consumption of locally manufactured cigarettes decreased by 12,420 kgs.

Domestic Virginian blended with imported leaf was used in the manufacture of "State Express 555 Filter Kings", "De Luxe", "Matinée", "Vogue", "Embassy", "Mills", and "Soirée" brands of local cigarettes, which sell in competition with imported Virginian cigarettes.

Amarello and some of the lower grades of domestic Virginian leaf were utilised for the cheaper brands, selling below the price range of imported cigarettes.

Tobacco was almost entirely grown in small plots, for the most part by peasant cultivators.

In 1965, producers received on the average Rs 7.35 per kilo of Virginian flue cured, Rs 2.35 per kilo of Amarello air cured and Rs 2.42 per kilo of Burley.

Mauritius produces flue-cured Virginian of good colour and flavour but attempts to obtain an export market have failed owing to the relatively high cost of production compared with other producing centres, the small acreage under cultivation and the necessity of selling the "run of the crop".

The area annually grown is determined by the Tobacco Board according to the estimated requirements of the manufacturers. The Board comprises representatives of the various interests concerned. The Tobacco Warehouse, operated by the Board, receives, grades, processes, bales, stores and sells all the tobacco produced in the island.

Fibre

The total 1965 fibre production was purchased by the Government Sack Factory for the manufacture of sacks for bagging sugar. In 1965 ten fibre factories were in operation producing 1,390.512 tons compared with 1,206.750 tons in 1964 and 1,349 tons in 1963. In addition to the 1965 production, the Government Sack Factory had to import 300.378 tons of jute cuttings to supplement the supplies of aloe fibre. Jute cuttings were purchased at an average price of Rs 1,053 per ton and aloe fibre at an average price of Rs 1,212 per ton.

Production

The following goods were produced by the Government Sack Factory in 1965:

774,622 Aloe sacks $(38" \times 26\frac{1}{2}")$

781,639 Aloe-jute sacks $(38'' \times 26\frac{1}{2}'')$

46,521 other sacks

12,108 yards filterpress cloth

4,129 yards of other fabrics

17,140 kilos of yarn.

7,457 kilos of ropes

All the fibre produced in the Island is marketed by the Mauritius Hemp Producers' Syndicate which grades, bales, stores and sells the fibre.

FOOD CROPS

The commercial production of foodcrops and vegetables was approximately 43,000 tons from an harvested area of about 9,700 arpents. The production was higher than the year before mainly because of the absence of cyclones and the increase in area under harvest.

The Extension Service continued to advise farmers on improved crop husbandry. Home and field visits were paid to farmers. Agricultural problems were discussed and lectures on agricultural topics were delivered at evening meetings organized throughout the island. Demonstrations on the correct use of fertilizers, the timely application of insecticides and fungicides for the control of pests and diseases, precautions to be taken when using pesticides and the measures to be adopted for soil conservation were carried out on farmers' lands.

The scheme for the subsidisation of certified potatoes continued to draw a great response from potato growers. Some 900 tons of seeds were allocated within the scheme, but owing to the shortage of supply during the period June-July, only 704 tons were actually delivered within the scheme.

Demonstration of fodder conservation in pit silos continued and the silage obtained was of good quality. However, the interest of cowkeepers in those silo pits continue to dwindle.

The holding of specialised lectures for a few selected planters invited to Demonstration Centres, which was started last year, was continued. A series of two lectures on cane cultivation were given in the evening at the Demonstration Centres. A large number of advisory leaflets and pamphlets dealing with various aspects of agricultural production were distributed.

LIVESTOCK

The Department took over the control of the slaughter of milch cattle in the Colony as provided by G.N. 40 of 1964. 2,579 cows of the milch breed considered unfit for further breeding were slaughtered as compared with 2,973 in 1964. 4,137 bulls of all ages and of the same breed were slaughtered as compared with 4,154 in 1964. In addition 90 animals of the milch breed of all ages and of both sexes were slaughtered on humane grounds as compared with 166 animals in 1964.

11,620 artificial inseminations were carried out and a conception rate of 56.7 per cent obtained on first insemination. In addition 7,334 cases requiring Veterinary Aid inclusive of assessments for pregnancy and enucleation of ovarian cysts. This



Deep Sea Fishing: A record catch Digitized by GOOGIC

represents an increase of 847 and 3,254 respectively over 1964. Selected bulls of the Boran breed were provided to Estates to improve the local Zebu herds.

FISHERIES

The control of the Mauritius Fisheries is exercised by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture. This consists of a Fisheries Officer and an inspectorate of 59 inspectors and guards who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating fisheries, the collection and establishment of statistics and the study and implementation of all new measures which might be recommended for the better protection of the stock, for the improvement of the efficiency of the industry and the welfare of the fishing community.

The Department has given considerable attention to an aspect of production new to Mauritius, namely, the farming of freshwater fish for the production of food rich in protein which is deficient in the diet of most classes of the population.

Fishing is practised in the lagoon surrounding most of the Island, which covers an area of about 95 square miles and on the off-shore shelf, to the 100 fathom line, which is extensive in the north forming a bank of about 200 square miles with an average depth of 35 fathoms. About 2,750 fishermen with some 2,256 light fishing boats and a number of deep-sea pinnaces, together produce an annual catch of some 1,500 tons.

Usually middlemen supply the boats and gear to the fishermen who in return bring in their catch at an agreed price. The middleman is expected to make advances during periods of enforced idleness occasioned by adverse weather. Loans were granted from Government funds either for the construction of boats or repairs to those damaged during cyclones. The scheme of loans to fishermen, which was completed at the end of December 1963, started anew at the beginning of 1964 and 1,387 loans were granted, amounting to a total expenditure of Rs 592,296.

The price of fish varies with the size of catches; it is generally lower during the summer months when more fish is caught.

Oyster Culture

The application of modern techniques of oyster culture has continued, and results obtained are very promising. New types of spat collectors have been produced, and the oyster culture is being extended to areas other than barachois. Reproduction has still to be confined to barachois and their vicinity.

FORESTRY

1. Classification of forest land. Forest areas in Mauritius may be classified as follows:

I. Crown forest estate

		Area	Total area
	((ar bents)	(arpents)
			estimated)
(a) Potentially productive:	(urcus urc	csimuteu)
	L		
(i) Plantations (including some areas damaged		45 500	
cyclones and not yet replanted or rehabilita	ted)	13,500	
(ii) Suitable for plantations, but not yet planted	•••	16,500	
			30,000
(b) Potentially unproductive			21,000
(c) Areas allocated to non-torestry uses			15,000
(1, 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	•••		
		TOTAL=	66,000
II. Pas Géométriques (narrow co	oasta	l strib:	
leased Crown Land)			
(a) Potentially productive (mostly Fdao plantations	3)	4,000	
(b) Unproductive (rocky)		1,000	
(0) 0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	•••	2,000	5,000
			3,000
III. Privately-owned forest	land	s	
		•	
(a) Reserves protected by law:			
(i) Mountain reserves	•••	9,000	
(ii) River reserves*	•••	4,500	
			13,500
(b) Forest lands, including scrub and grazing lands	:		
Figures not available, but estimated at	•		90,500
rigates not available, but estimated at	•••		70,500
		Tomas	104.000
		TOTAL=	104,000
_			455.005
G	RAND	TOTAL =	175,000

- 2. Forest policy. The approved Forest Policy for Mauritius, under which the Crown Forest is managed, aims at:
 - (i) effecting the preservation of a tree cover for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of Mauritius, on such areas of land as are required for the maintenance and improvement of the climatic and physical condition of the country, the safeguarding of water supplies and soil fertility, and the prevention of damage to rivers and agricultural land by flooding and erosion;
 - (ii) effecting the permanent reservation as forests of such areas of land as are required for the supply in perpetuity at reasonable rates of all forms of forest produce

Note: The arpent is an old French measure and is equal to 1.044 acre.

^{*}During 1965 all river reserves at low levels (more or less below the 500 ft. contour) were dereserved, thus reducing the total area of river reserves by an estimated 2,000 arpents.

required by the people for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes;

- (iii) managing the Forest Estate with the object of obtaining the highest revenue compatible with sustained yield, in so far as this is consistent with (i) and (ii) above;
- (iv) effecting the fullest possible utilisation of the products of the forest subject to the requirements of forest management and encouraging the most economic utilisation of both imported and local timber;
- (v) educating and training Mauritian personnel to the standard required to fill posts of all grades within the Forest Department; fostering, by education and propaganda, a real understanding among the people of Mauritius of the value of forests to them and to their descendants and encouraging and assisting, in every way, the owners of private forests, woodlands and plantations, to manage such crops in a sound manner;
- (vi) co-operating with other land interests in the achievement of optimum land allocation and usage, and in all projects for soil and water conservation and the prevention of erosion, and accepting the principle that security of tenure and long-term planning are essential for the successful management of the Forest Estate.
- 3. Organisation of the Forest Department. The Forest Department is directly responsible for the management of the Crown Forest Estate and all silvicultural operations within the Crown Forest Estate are conducted by the Department.

The permanent establishment of the Department in Mauritius consisted of 419 posts, made up as follows:

```
professional and senior officers ... ... ... 6
technical officers ... ... ... ... ... 17 vacancies)
clerical and non-forestry officers and employees ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 vacancy)
artisans. gangmen and nurserymen labourers ... ... ... ... ... ... 27
TOTAL = 419
```

The forest staff in Rodrigues consisted of 1 forest ranger, 1 forester and 3 forest guards.

The smallest administrative unit of management is the forest section under the control of a forester assisted by one or several forest guards. Twenty-eight sections are grouped territorially into four forest ranges, each administered by a forest ranger assisted by two deputy forest rangers. Two ranges constitute a division which is administered by a divisional forest assistant under the general control of the Conservator. Rodrigues constitutes a separate range, with three small sections each under a forest guard. There are also two forest rangers stationed at headquarters, one in charge of the Curepipe timber-store and the sale of firewood, and the other in charge of river reserves and forest records. There is also an establishment, correspondence and records branch, a finance branch and a survey branch, all situated at headquarters. An Assistant Conservator co-ordinates exploitation operations and supplies of timber, poles and firewood, while a newly-appointed Assistant Conservator deals with silviculture and research. The Deputy Conservator is generally responsible for silviculture, management and labour, and assists the Conservator in general administration.

For routine forestry work the Department was empolying at the end of 1965 a regular labour force of 324 labourers, exclusive of the 238 labourers listed under the permanent establishment. During the year most of the woodcutters were absorbed into the regular labour force, leaving only a balance of 4 as piece-workers. In addition, some 500 relief labourers were employed on a temporary basis more or less continuously throughout the year, with a peak of 750 in June. Operations during the year included the planting of almost 900 arpents of new areas, mostly to Pine, and the replanting and rehabilitation of almost 400 arpents of cyclone-damaged plantations.

The Department virtually completed the initial clearing of areas of Crown forest land which had been handed over for teagrowing, and all utilizable timber, poles and frewood was salvaged.

No severe cyclone was experienced during the year.

Expenditure under the recurrent Forestry vote amounted to Rs 1,890,000, under the capital vote to Rs 262,000 and under the relief votes Rs 665,000, giving a total expenditure of Rs 2,817,000. Revenue derived from the sale of forest produce totalled Rs 366,000, while rentals in respect of shooting and fishing leases came to Rs 81,000.

4. Private forests. No information is available concerning these forests, except for mountain and river reserves which are protected by law. Inside the reserves no felling may be carried out except with the approval of Government. The Forest Department is responsible for the patrolling of these reserves. During the year Ordinance no. 33 of 1965 amended the Forest, Mountain



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and River Reserves Ordinance (Cap. 227 of the Laws of Mauritius) by dereserving the river reserves at low levels (roughly below the 500 foot-contour).

5. Timber processing. The concessionnaire, Messrs. Grewals (Mauritius) Ltd., runs a modern sawmill and timber preservation plant at Pailles, employing 82 workers on cutting, extraction, sawmilling, etc. There were, in addition, 66 small private sawmills scattered all over the island, nearly all of which consist of a small circular saw only; they employ a total of 338 workers, only two of them employing more than 10 workers.

There is also a small match factory at Roche Bois which employs a total of 63 adults, as well as a variable number of juveniles. This plant has been in operation for some 25 years and uses local softwoods.

6. Marketing of forest produce. Timber from Crown land was sold standing to the concessionnaire, while the Department continued to dispose of firewood by the "corde", at roadside. In addition, areas yielding material suitable for conversion into fuelwood were sold at auction or by tender, by area, for exploitation by the purchaser.

Produce from privately-owned forests is generally sold standing to dealers in timber, firewood and charcoal, though some owners carry out their own exploitation operations.

7. Exploitation of forest produce.

A. From Crown Land

The following quantities of timber and fuelwood were sold during the year:

(i) Timber					Cubic feet roundwood
(a) Hardwoods					23,000
(b) Softwoods	•••	•••	•••		142,000
(ii) Poles					
(a) Hardwoods	•••		•••		40,000
(b) Softwoods	•••	•••	•••		2,000
		To	TAL	•••	207,000
(iii) Fuelwood					
Firewood (25,228					1,261,000
Charcoal (2,677 'c	ordes',	e quiva	lent to	-)	134,000
		T	OTAL		1,395,000

^{*}Estimated on the basis of 50 cubic feet solid per 'corde' of 80 French cubic feet stacked.

FROM PRIVATE LANDS

Figures are not available

8. Timber imports. Timber imports during the year amounted to a little under 10.000 cubic metres of sawn timber (equivalent to an estimated 700,000 cubic feet of roundwood) mainly from Singapore. The total value of timber imports was Rs 2,700,000. These figures show a drop of over 20 per cent on the 1964 figures (12,700 cubic metres and Rs 3,400,000 respectively).

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, various small industries have been long established in the Island. These include:

> Aerated beverages matches basket and wicker work printing rattan furniture cigarettes rum engineering salt footwear tanning wine

In addition, a number of new industries have been set up as a result of the Government's declared policy of encouragement to secondary industries. These are listed hereunder:

Accumulators, manufacture and renovation aluminium cooking utensils beer bolts and nuts broilers and frozen chicken bitumen cold emulsion bus coach building butter, cheese etc. candles carbon dioxide cement (bulk) handling and bagging clothing

concrete pipes exercise books and writing pads springs, metal (for beds and fibre glass moulded products fishing, deep sea furniture, metal gin hotels ice cream and lollies jams, pickles and preserves louvre windows (Naco Sunsash)

spring mattresses metal doors and windows milk pasteurized mirrors and ornamental glass ornamental iron work paints plastic and rubber footwear polish (boot and floor) processing of synthelic stones (jewels) retreading of tyres (new process) sawmilling and wood treatment shirts spaghetti, vermicelli etc. divans)

tin cans toothpaste underground water pumping wire fencing and wire products wood working (with modern machinery)

Among the measures taken to stimulate the steady growth and development of secondary industries is the recent amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance which provides for

import duty concessions or complete exemptions in respect of machinery, plant and raw materials imported for the manufacture or preparation of most of the commodities which are produced in the Colony. It also provides, under certain conditions, for the grant of drawbacks or remissions of the whole or part of the import duty paid in respect of materials used in the local manufacture of goods, when such goods are exported from the Colony in the ordinary course of trade. Furthermore, suitable alterations to the tariff have been made with a view to stimulating the local production of manufactured goods. The Income Tax Ordinance provides additional incentives: the initial and annual allowances with respect to industrial buildings, plant and machinery have been increased, the benefit of allowances for wear and tear has been extended to machinery let or hired, an allowance in respect of capital expenditure incurred or scientific research related to any trade has been introduced and. more significantly, tax relief over a number of years is being allowed to approved companies investing in new industries or existing industries not operating on a scale suitable to the economic requirements of the Island.

Proposals for setting up other industrial enterprises have been received from industrialists and are under consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in Mauritius and Rodrigues is guided by a Department of Government in conjunction with a secondary society—the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The movement derives financial support from another secondary society, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended to by the Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited and the Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

The movement is composed of 4 Secondary Societies, 300 Primary Societies comprising 29,172 members, and divided into 175 Co-operative Credit Societies of unlimited liability of which 6 are confined to lessees of Crown Lands in land settlement schemes, and 121 Co-operative Societies of limited liability comprising 53 Consumers' Stores Societies, 28 Societies providing saving facilities (15 schools, 2 for salary earners including one credit union, 13 for other persons) 14 Transport Societies, 8 Tea Marketing Societies, 12 Fishermen's Societies of which two furnished credit, 3 Housing Societies, one Printing Society, one Better Living Society and one Farming Society.

The Department of Co-operation is responsible for the registration of new societies, including the advice, guidance and economic investigation involved in the organisation; for the audit and supervision of existing societies and for the education of officers and members in co-operative activities, in both of which it receives material assistance from the staff of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.; for arbitration in disputes, and, when necessary, for the cancellation of registration and liquidation of societies. During the year the raising of standards of management, secretarial work and book-keeping and the control of credit within the consumer section of the movement, continued to engage the main attention of the department.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited, at the end of the year, had a membership of 205 societies. Its objects are to promote co-operation, to bring together co-operative institutions for common endeavour, to assist with supervision and audit, to promote education in co-operative activities and to represent the Movement. During the year the Union provided stationery to societies upon payment, and arranged for legal advice and assistance to societies. At the end of the year the staff consisted of 14 supervisors, of whom one acted as Secretary. The total revenue of the Union, for the financial year ending on 28th February 1965 amounted to Rs 130,291 of which 13 per cent derived from donations from Secondary Societies, and 23 per cent was derived from a grant in aid from Government (Rs 30,000), 57 per cent of the balance being the society's revenue from audit and supervision and from the legal aid fees. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies is ex-officio the President of the Union and of its central and executive committees. The Deputy Registrar and two Co-operative Officers are ex-officio members of the Union.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited, with a membership of 157 societies, acts on behalf of its societies in agricultural matters and for this purpose retains the services of a barrister and of a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Federation was represented on a number of Government boards and committees. Its staff consists of a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a messenger.

The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, at the end of the financial year, had a membership of 199 societies, share capital of Rs 943,548, reserves of Rs 1,187,377 and deposits of Rs 3,084,567. Crop loans issued amounted to Rs 5,940,998. The Bank continued to issue medium term loans. For the year the Board of Directors issued 369 applicants with such loans to

the value of Rs 626,340 mostly for the purpose of repaying mortgage, complete purchase price of lands and improvement in cultivation. Loans to member societies grouping mainly canegrowers, are secured on the societies' sugar, all of which is sold through the Bank's Secretary-Manager, who is also the Bank's broker. The rate of interest charged on loans by the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank to the member societies varied between $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent during the year.

The Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, with 53 member societies, had a turnover of Rs 5,122,438 for the financial year ended 28th February 1965. The Society's share capital was Rs 145,335 and the statutory reserve amounted to Rs 60,197. In addition to the 53 member societies, the Wholesale Co-operative catered for 33 retail branches in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues.

Credit Societies of Unlimited Liability

At the end of the year there were 175 credit societies of unlimited liability, of which 19 were in Rodrigues, with a membership of 11,735. The majority of the members of the Mauritius societies are cane-growers while those of the Rodrigues societies are mainly engaged in subsistence farming. On 28th February 1965, loans by Mauritius Societies to members totalled Rs 6,339,359 and were secured by lien on the crops and by sureties. Payments to members for cane marketed through the agency of their societies amounted to Rs 13,704,408 including cyclone insurance payments. The deposits of members amounted to Rs 898,482. Share capital of all societies amounted to Rs 559,917.

Credit Societies of Limited Liability

Of the twelve Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of limited liability in existence at the end of the year, two (one in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues) provided credit for members. Eleven societies jointly owned fishing boats and gear, and marketed catches.

Thrift and Savings Societies

There were thirteen societies at the end of the year, including one Credit Union. Two of the Societies served salary earners only. Amongst rural societies members tended to find that savings could be effected as easily and more profitably with credit societies. At the close of the financial year ended 28th February, 1965 the savings in the two salary earners societies amounted to Rs 212,421 and in other societies to Rs 468,221.

School Savings Banks

By the end of the year the number of school savings banks was fifteen. The transitory membership inevitable in schools does not make for stability and every school society finally depends upon the hard pressed and non-resident school staff. In addition, few schools have gardens or workshops which would enable pupils to save money earned by themselves by means more constructive than obtaining it from their parents; in rural areas pocket money for children is the exception rather than the rule. In Rodrigues, however, steady progress was maintained. The three school savings banks there saved up to the close of the financial year on 28th February, 1965 Rs 12,381 whereas in Mauritius the savings were Rs 18,656.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union continued to supply books free of charge from its education fund, and as a special concession to help the school savings banks to build up funds for communal activities, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank paid interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on their deposits.

Co-operative Retail Stores

During the year the registration of twenty societies was cancelled. On 28th February, 1965, there were 53 co-operative retail stores on the register, 51 in Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues with a membership of 9,832 and a turnover of Rs 5,463,514. Cancellation of registration of the societies referred to above had become expedient due to complete dilapidation of capital in irrecoverable credit sales and failure of committees to follow advice and take necessary steps to improve management of their societies.

Marketing Societies

The marketing of green tea leaf is subject to the Tea Industry Control Ordinance, 1959 and regulations made thereunder: green leaf is sold to factories under annual contract. Of the eight Tea Marketing Societies two effected the sale of members' tea leaf at the value of Rs 64,622. The weight of leaf sold was 196,906 lbs.

Other societies marketing produce consisted of eleven fishermen's societies, which sold 139,639 lbs of fish valued at Rs 104.426.

Housing Societies

Three housing societies had a total membership of 621, share capital of Rs 48,930 and deposits of Rs 101,257. They were financed by Government, and the Mauritius Co-operative Central

Bank. As at 28.2.65, the balances due to Government and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank were Rs 280,310 and Rs 1,067,600 respectively.

Printing Society

The Co-operative Printing Society had 794 members, a share capital of Rs 29,850 and a printing press in Port Louis. It carried out Rs 78,844 worth of printing business during its financial year ended 28th February, 1965.

Transport Societies

The number of Transport Societies was 14 by the 28th February, 1965. Statistics for the financial year show a membership of 777 paid up share capital of Rs 231,622 and 35,217 metric tons of canes transported. Capital expenditure incurred by members of these societies is reimbursed from the Sugar Planters Rehabilitation Fund. Licence fees on vehicles continued to be paid at the same rate as for public transporters.

Better Living Society

One co-operative better-living society operated in long Mountain. It maintained a kindergarten school for about 20 children under five years of age. The kindergarten received a subsidy from a Co-operative Credit Society.

Educational Activities

Educational activities comprised staff conferences at the head office of the Department of Co-operation, courses of instruction to employees and committee members of co-operative societies and film shows in rural areas. A Principal Co-operative Officer attended a course on Group Training in Co-operative in Canada under the Canadian Aid programme. A member of the staff of the Co-operative Union and a secretary of a primary society attended the Fourth African Course in Management for Co-operatives held in Tanganyika under the auspices of the Horace Plunkett Foundation. Two other members of the Union took correspondence courses in book-keeping from the Co-operative College, Loughborough. The Co-operative Union maintained a reference library at its headquarters.

AUDIT

The audit of all societies' accounts for the period ending 28th February, 1965, was completed. Except in the case of three secondary and four primary societies which employed professional or approved auditors, audit was carried out by the staff of the department of Co-operation assisted by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. In addition to the annual statutory audit, interim audits were done throughout the year.

ARBITRATIONS

369 disputes were referred to the Registrar during the year. The majority were referred to arbitration; appeals to the Registrar numbered eight. Most of the disputes arose from failure to pay for goods purchased on credit, others concerned stock and cash shortages in stores, and a minority a failure to repay loans. Where necessary the awards were referred for execution to the attorney retained by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The Co-operative Movement was fortunate in retaining the honorary services as arbitrators of two retired civil servants and two retired teachers, all active members of the movement.

TABLE

The following table gives an indication of developments over three years:

•			1963	1964	1965
Total Societies			321	326	300
Total Members	•••		32,140	33,070	29,78 3
Total Turnover	•••	Rs	41,113,105	55,346,652	49,039,842
Share Capital		Rs	2,069,478	2,225,582	2,262,117
Reserve Funds		Rs	3,537,564	3,834,110	3,997,270
Other Reserves	•••	Rs	868,219	846,210	643,878
Government loa	ıns				
to Societies		Rs	477,757	317,860	287,082
Total Assets		Rs	14,018,069	16,980,482	21,758,408

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Organization

The Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs is statutorily responsible for the progress and development of the educational system of the Colony. The chief adviser of the Minister is the Permanent Secretary who is responsible for the proper administration of the Ministry.

The Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1957) provides for the appointment by the Minister of an Advisory Board to advise him on all questions concerning education in the Colony. The Minister may also appoint sub-committees on the recommendation of the Board.

The staff of the Ministry of Education now comprises over 4.600 officers.

Educational Facilities

In primary education the English pattern is followed, generally speaking, subject to adjustments to suit local conditions. The course lasts six years; pupils enter at the age of 5 but are allowed to stay up to the age of 12 to compete for the junior scholarships which entitle the winners to free tuition in secondary schools.

On the 31st October, 1965, there were 215 Government and Aided Primary Schools providing free education to 128,491 pupils. The 55 aided schools are managed by 2 Education Authorities: Roman Catholic (53 schools), Hindu (2 schools). There were in addition 116 other primary and secondary schools registered with the Ministry with a roll of 6,043 primary school children. This number, which includes 3,050 children in the primary sections of the secondary schools brought the total number of children receiving primary education in 1965 to 134,534. Of that total 70,638 were boys and 63,896 girls.

Teachers in aided primary schools are paid by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and are appointed, transferred or promoted on the recommendation of the Authority concerned. The promotion of teachers in the Government primary schools is, like that of other civil servants, subject to the Governor's approval, which is usually given on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

According to the Education Ordinance, a total of 120 Government scholarships are obtainable on a competitive basis, 70 for boys and 50 for girls. These scholarships which provide free

secondary education, free travelling and a grant of Rs 300 a year, are tenable at Government and approved secondary schools. A number of similar scholarships are awarded to candidates from Rodrigues.

Secondary education is almost exclusively of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Government schools can meet only part of the demand and since 1951 a number of private schools which can offer satisfactory guarantees of proper schooling up to School Certificate or Higher School Certificate level has been subsidized. There were on the 31st October, 2,367 pupils in the four Government secondary schools, 5,568 in the subsidized schools known as "approved secondary school" and 26,086 in the unaided secondary schools. This total of 34,021 secondary school pupils was made up of 22,192 boys and 11,829 girls. The 135 secondary schools comprise 4 Government, 13 grant-aided and 118 other schools.

Six scholarships are awarded annually by the Government of Mauritius to Form VI students (4 boys and 2 girls) who top the lists of candidates at the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. These scholarships, of an annual value of £560—£600, entitle the holders to a four to six-year university course in the United Kingdom or other approved countries and to a free return passage.

24 scholarships were awarded during the year to Mauritian students under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and Teacher Training Scheme.

Apart from the College of Agriculture and Teachers' Training College, there are no institutions as yet in the Colony which provide full-time post-secondary education, and students wishing to follow university and other post-secondary courses have to go overseas. In 1965, as far as information is available, there were 1,200 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, Eire and other countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, the U.S.A., Israel, the United Arab Republic, the Royal College of Nairobi and the Malagasi Republic.

In the latter half of 1965, negotiations were in hand regarding the purchase of land at Réduit for the university site. In December 1965, the University of Mauritius (Provisional Council) Ordinance became law. The inaugural meeting of the Provisional Council under the chairmanship of the Honourable H. R. Vaghjee was held at the Central Board, Le Réduit, on 16th December, 1965. Dr. L. J. Hale, Dean of the Department of Biology, University of Edinburgh was appointed Vice-Chancellor.

Subsequent to the enactment of the abovementioned Ordinance, the Provisional Council and the Consultative Committee for planning started the preparation of a development plan for the university project. Equipment for the library of the University of Mauritius for the value of 2,000 dollars was provided under the UNESCO Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States.

All those seeking permanent service in the Government and aided primary schools must pass through the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin. The normal course is of two years' duration. During the year 212 men and 212 women were in training at the College or in the primary schools.

Temporary accommodation was still being used in primary schools pending the completion of the reconstruction programme now in progress.

Three new schools were opened during the year and 99 class-rooms added to existing schools (85 in government owned and 14 in registered). Accommodation was still scarce at the end of the year and a number of schools had to operate on a shift system.

In order to continue the education of pupils who do not propose to attend Secondary Schools, a scheme of Senior Primary School education is being implemented. Two Senior Primary Schools were opened in Port Louis during the year under review: one for boys and the other for girls.

School Health Service

The School Health Service falls under two headings: medical and dental. The medical staff comprises a Senior School Medical Officer and two School Medical Officers. The Nursing staff consists of seven nurses assisted by seven Health Workers. The dental division comprises a Senior Dental Surgeon and 10 part-time dental surgeons, assisted by clinical and clerical assistants.

Entrants into all Government and aided primary schools and into the four Government secondary schools are medically examined. Leavers and pupils in the intermediate age group are also medically examined and X-rayed. Teachers for transfer on medical grounds are also medically examined by the School Medical Officers. Lectures on health education are given twice weekly by the Senior Medical Officer at the Teachers' Training College.

The School Nurses and Health Workers carry out cleanliness and health surveys, including distance vision testing, in the Primary Schools.

Reconditioned pasteurised milk is given to the pupils of the Government and aided primary schools. Extra milk, iron tablets, and halibut oil capsules are issued on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

The dental service provides treatment to primary school pupils only. Pupils of schools in the urban areas are treated at the hospitals while schools in rural areas are visited by four Mobile Dental Clinics. Demonstrations of the care of teeth and oral hygiene are held regularly at school. Tooth brushes at a subsidised price are available for sale to primary school pupils. Nit combs and nail brushes are sold at cost price to school children and their parents. One dental surgeon visits Rodrigues every year and attends also to the school children of the primary schools there.

All school health personnel are officers of the Health Department.

Handicrafts

The teaching of 'Art and Craft' now occupies an important place in the curriculum of primary schools. Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Weaving are taught in all primary schools.

The Handicraft training programme of the Government Senior Primary Schools and Secondary Schools has remained unaffected.

School Broadcasts

Daily programmes of 15 minutes duration continued for both primary and secondary schools.

Of the 5 programmes for primary schools, 2 are of the "Things We Use" type intended for the top classes of primary schools. Two simple B.B.C. productions are also used; they are: "Write it Down", a series of conversations on gramophone records between two English children. Every Friday there is a "News Magazine" Programme with one item in English and one in French; the programme deals with questions of topical interest, and with such subjects as civics, local history and the lives of great men.

The Music Organiser still presents weekly programmes of 15 minutes for Primary and Secondary Schools.

Simple lessons on Elementary Science, Roman History and Geography have been introduced. A "quiz corner" is also included in the Friday News Magazine. The aim is to widen the general knowledge of Standard VI pupils.

About 65 per cent of primary schools are equipped with radio sets and extension loudspeakers. Schools report weekly on the material broadcast, the quality of reception, and the condition of their receiving sets and installations.

Several experimental classes were held in urban and rural schools to assess the suitability of the series "Listen and Speak." Tests were carried out in distant rural schools on transistorised sets working in conjunction with an amplifier. The object is to make school broadcasts accessible to schools situated in regions where there is no electricity.

Programmes for secondary schools are partly obtained from the B.B.C. Colonial Schools Transcription Service covering English Language and Literature, Geography, History, Science and Civics. An interesting innovation has been the inclusion of series of talks on various subjects by local writers and educationists.

Visual and Oral Education

The activities of the Audio-Visual Aids Section include the drawing up of programmes of film shows intended for government and aided primary schools and secondary schools. The Mobile Unit of the Ministry, equipped with a petrol generator and projection equipment, visits the primary schools, while a second operator in a car, visits the government, approved and a few private secondary schools. Other facilities afforded by the Section are: supply of public address equipment, magnetic recording and playback, repairs of audio-visual equipment of schools and of other Ministries.

The setting up of an Educational Television Service is being considered.

Further Education

After undergoing one-year training on a scholarship in Adult Education in the Federal Republic of Germany, an officer was attached to the Central Administration of the Ministry to expand that sector of education.

Further education classes in technical, commercial and science subjects continued to be run in the year under review, e.g. science extension classes provided laboratory facilities for students reading for G.C.E. Intermediate and Final B.Sc. examinations and for local examinations in Pharmacy.

A programme of social sciences was drawn up for the formal teaching of civics to adolescents and adults. For a start, courses were run for school-leavers of private non-aided secondary schools (both urban and rural) by Education Officers.

Plans were in hand for Adult Education courses in the form of Folk High Schools due to be started in 1966, as well as for Adult Literacy pilot experiments. Working groups consisting of tutors and adult education staff were set up to prepare programmes, write up texts and devise class materials in preparation for these experimental projects.

Small Scale Industries

On the recommendations of Mr. B. Bahadur, I.L.O. Expert in Rural Handicrafts, a Small Scale Industries Branch was set up in 1963, under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour. The Branch was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs in April 1964.

The general objective of the Small Scale Industries Branch is the devising of training programmes for the unemployed, underemployed and seasonally unemployed of the potential rural labour force for gainful employment. This will create a cadre of skilled artisans who will be provided with opportunities to produce items of consumer goods for the home market and souvenir items for the tourist trade.

Existing Centres

- (1) Government Vocational Centre (Dressmaking and Embroidery). Triolet—Girls.
- (2) Government Vocational Centre (Basketry). St. Julien d'Hotman—Girls.
- (3) Government Vocational Centre (Allied Leather Trades).

 Mare d'Albert—Boys.

Centres to be set up in the immediate future

- (1) Government Vocational Centre (Allied Metal Trades). Flacq—Boys. Being expanded to include electro-plating and a shop for "common services".
- (2) Government Vocational Centre (General Handicraft Centre). Moka Area—Boys. Training in the making of cane and bamboo, pottery, paper maché products, wooden toys and sea-shell toys.
- (3) Government Vocational Centre (Dressmaking and Embroidery). Surinam Area—Girls. (Another Centre in the South along the lines of Triolet Centre).

Under the Commonwealth African Assistance Plan the Government of India has loaned to the Government of Mauritius the expert services for 2 years of:

Mr. R. G. P. Asthana, as Manager of the Branch

Mr. M. P. Kurian, Instructor in Bamboo and Cane Work

Mr. G. P. Mehta, Instructor in Leathercrafts.

Furthermore, seven Mauritians were offered facilities for training in rural crafts at Central Training Institutes in India.

Youth Service

Some 750 Youth Clubs and organisations provide facilities for about 40,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 30 years.

The year's work by the Youth Service Division has been one of continuing expansion. Shortage of staff, however, has been a great limiting factor.

There has been a 70 per cent change of staff during the year when trained officers left the Division for other posts. A scheme of In-Service Training for all members of staff has been instituted and the results have been more than encouraging.

The training facilities at Pointe Jerome have been widely used. The new Residential Conference and Training Centre at Cap Malheureux was put under construction and should reach completion by mid 1966.

The Ex-Military Prison at Vacoas was in process of conversion, through the generosity of H.M.S. Mauritius, into a sub-office of the Division and will be used as a Model Youth Club and non-Residential Training Centre. It should be possible, when the three Centres are working fully to have approximately 450 young people in training at any given period.

Mauritius continues its membership of the World Assembly of Youth.

Music

Professor Philip Cranmer M.A., B. Mus. Oxon F.R.C.O. conducted the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.

In class singing, 41 choirs passed in the various grades, 12 with Distinction, 15 with Merit.

Professor Cranmer also examined candidates for practical grades. 66 candidates passed, 14 with Merit, 1 with Distinction.

Broadcast lessons in musical appreciation were given weekly for Secondary Schools as well as singing classes for primary schools.

A "Festival of Song" was held in Curepipe Town Hall in which 24 choirs took part, comprising 1,000 children from secondary schools.

Concerts for secondary schools were arranged for Mr. Ronald Woodcock (Violin) and Mr. Philip Britton (Piano).

The Amateur Orchestral group continued to meet weekly.

Two weekly lessons were given at the Teachers' Training College for students and "In Service Course" Teachers.

Expenditure

Expenditure on Education during the financial year 1964-65 amounted to Rs 28.95 million of which Rs 26.05m was recurrent and Rs 2.9 million was capital expenditure. Education accounts for 12.67 per cent of total government expenditure of a recurrent nature.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is administered by a Permanent Secretary assisted by two Principal Medical Officers, one Principal Assistant Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries.

General Health

The improvement in health conditions during the past few years, as demonstrated by the following statistical figures, is one of of the most notable features in the recent history of the Colony. The figure for 1964 for infantile mortality is the lowest on record:

Yea	r	Birth rate per ⁰ / ₀₀	Death rate per ⁰ /00	Infant Mortality rate per ⁰ / ₀₀	Maternal Mortality rate per ⁰ / ₀₀
1938	•••	33.4	29.9	162.5	11.38
1943		33.1	25.9	141.5	5·14
1950		49.7	13.9	76.3	3.21
1955	•••	41.8	12.9	67.2	1.47
1956	•••	43.8	11.8	66.0	2.13
1957		43.1	13.0	75.1	2.84
1958		40.8	11.8	67.4	3 ·73
1959		38.2	10.9	62.5	2.41
1960		39.6	11.3	69.5	1.66
1961	•••	39.8	9.9	62.0	1.14
1962	•••	38.6	9.3	60.1	1.46
1963		39.9	9.6	59·3	1.39
1964	•••	38.1	8.6	56·7	1.41
1965		3 5·5	8.6	64.1	·79

Malaria

Although malaria has ceased to be a public health problem since 1953, a plan for the final eradication of the disease is being implemented with the guidance and technical help of the World

Health Organisation. Fourteen cases of malaria were detected during the year. The figures below indicate the fall in the death rate due to malaria:

Year		Deaths ascribed to malaria	Rate per 0/00 popu- lation	Percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths
1945		3,534	8:34	23.13
1948	•••	1,580	3.28	15 [.] 02
1951	•••	285	0.29	3.95
1952		188	0.37	2 ·5 2
1953		61	0.12	0.73
1954	•••	27	0 ·05	0.35
1955		3	0.00	0.04
1956		Nil	Nil	Nil
1957	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1958		1	0.00	0.01
1959	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960		Nil	Nil	Nil
1961		Nil	Nil	Nil
1962	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1964		Nil	Nil	Nil
1965		Nil	Nil	Nil

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria and an increase in the incidence of Typhoid.

Year	•	Deaths (ascribed to infective and parasitic disease)
1948	•••	4,052
1949		1,603
1951		863
1954	•••	665
1955	•••	311
1956	•••	354
1957	•••	416
1958		315
1959	•••	263
1960		403
1961	•••	320
1962	•••	223
1963	•••	208
1964	•••	218
1965	•••	175

Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

77 cases of enteric fever were notified, giving an incidence rate of 10.4 per 100,000.

Mortality Rates

Mortality from the principal groups of disease is summarised below:

Group						ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
0.047				196.	3 1	964	1965
(a) Infective and parasitic disc	ases			208	3	218	175
(b) Diseases of the blood and b	lood formi	ng org	gans	283	3	240	193
(c) Diseases of the nervous sys	tem and s	ense o	rgans	502	2 -	483	481
(d) Diseases of the circulatory	system	•••		635	5	780	867
(e) Diseases of the digestive sy	stem			1,00	1	829	940
(t) Diseases of the respiratory	system		•••	889	•	698	628
(g) Certain diseases of early in	fancy			74	7	706	763
Insti	tutional	E a cil	itiaa				
				1.1.1.	•	1001	
The institutional facilit	nes wnici	n wer	e avai	lable	ın	1964	were:
(a) Government l	Institution	s		i	No.		Beds
1. General Hospitals	•••	•••	•••	•••	8		1,582
2. Dispensaries (including 2 in	n prisons)		•••	'	43		_
3. Outpatients departments of	Hospitals	•••	•••		11		_
4. Specialized Units:—							
(a) Maternity and Child W		itres	•••		39		_
(b) Maternity wards in hos	-	•••	•••	•••	8		199
(c) Leprosarium	• •••	•••	•••	•••	1		61
(d) Mental Hospital		•••	•••	•••	1		761
(e) Prisons Hospitals		•••	•••	•••	2		46
(f) Tuberculosis (Emergen	су)	•••	•••	•••	1		74
5. Mobile Units:—							
(a) Dispensaries		•••	•••	•••	5	units	
(b) Ante-natal Clinic		•••	•••	•••	1	unit	
(c) Dental clinics		•••	•••	•••	4	units	
(b) Private Inst	itutions						
1. Sugar estate hospitals		•••	•••	2	24		494
2. Sugar estate dispensaries	•••	•••	•••		24		_
3. Nursing homes and clinics			•••		5		89
There are 22 dispense		+ha =		***	Tn		ition o

There are 33 dispensaries in the rural areas. In addition a Mobile Dispensary Service comprising five units caters for the needs of scattered villages and hamlets where it would be uneconomic to provide a static out-patient service.

The Ante-natal Service is supplemented by a Mobile Unit which visits 83 localities in the extra urban and rural districts.

Number of deaths

Medical and Health Staff

	Government	Private
1. Registered Medical Practitione	rs 137	74
2. Dentists	12	20
3. Pharmacists	4	48
4. Nurses of senior training	11	
Nurses in hospitals	338	
Dressers in hospitals	324	
5. Midwives (all categories)	143	
6. Health Inspectors	75	_
7. X-Ray Specialists	3	
8. X-Ray Technicians	21	

Posts of Government Specialists are given below:

				Specialists	Assistant Specialists
Surgery	•••	•••	•••	6	1
General Medicine Child Health	• •	•••	•••	4	1
Radiology	•••		•••	3	2
Orthopaedic Surg	ery		•••		_
Tuberculosis	•••	•••		1	2
Anaesthetics	•••		•••	4	2
Ear, Nose, Throa	t disea	ses		1	1
Psychiatry	•••		•••	1	1
Obstetrics and G	ynaecol	logy		4	
Ophthalmology	•••	•••		2	
Pathology	•••	•••		2	1

Expenditure on Health Services

Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1964-65 was Rs 19,727,054—or 9.59 per cent of the Colony's total expenditure for the year. This represented Rs 26.97 per head of the estimated population.

HOUSING AND PLANNING Town and Country Planning

The Town and Country Planning Organisation was strengthened by the return of a Mauritian with complete planning qualifications and also by an overseas officer on contract. The establishment was further increased by the creation of a post of Geographer/planner.

Various committees concerned with planning are now functioning with positive results. The Food and Agriculture Organisation Land and Water Resources Survey has had an aerial survey prepared of the whole of Mauritius, and, with maps prepared from this survey, the Town and Country Planning Division will be in a better position to prepare schemes.

Generally the improvement in the understanding and practice of Town and Country Planning is becoming obvious.

Housing

Messrs. Longtill (Mauritius) Ltd. completed their contract with the Central Housing Authority and had constructed in all 6,656 houses of which 5,934 are in urban areas, 500 are in Tea Villages and 222 are shelter houses.

The Engineering and Design Construction Co. Ltd. also completed their contract of 3,000 houses in 1964.

Of a contract for the construction of 750 houses each on individually owned sites, Messrs. Low Cost Housing Ltd. had completed 527 and Messrs. Patels Construction Ltd. had completed 360 houses.

132,074 feet of sewers and 166,732 feet of water mains were laid and 6,753 outbuildings constructed in urban areas.

The wiring for electric current of Central Housing Authority houses at 31st December, 1965 was as follows:

Longtill		E.D.C.		
Whole Units	Half Units	Whole Units	Half Units	
5,135	386	5,697	453	

Occupation by eligible applicants of the Longtill and E.D.C. houses at 31st December, 1965, was as follows:

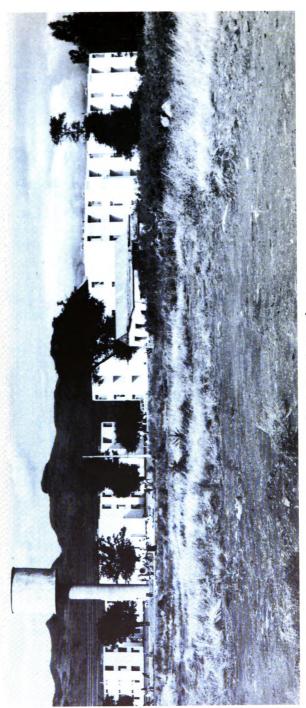
5,406	4-room houses	 Longtill
418	2-room houses	 Longtill
2, 526	4-room houses	 E.D.C.
443	2-room houses	 E.D.C.

Cadastral Survey

An aerial survey was carried out by the Aero Precisa and, for this purpose, 404 boundary stones and trigonometrical stations were premarked. These will appear on the plan it is proposed to produce with the aid of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys in the United Kingdom from negatives supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Valuation

As a result of the strengthening of the staff position during 1964, the output of work of the Valuation Division was considerably increased during 1965. The majority of the outstanding proposals for the amendment of the Valuation Lists for Curepipe and Vacoas/Phoenix have now been dealt with. About seventy cases which could not be settled were referred to the Valuation Tribunal.



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During the former part of 1965, the New Valuation List for the Town Council of Rose Hill/Beau Bassin was completed and came into force on the 1st July, 1965. Approximately 300 proposals for the amendment of the Valuation List were received during the latter part of the year, but owing to pressure of work a large number of these cases have not been settled. Towards the end of 1965 work was started on the New Valuation List for the Town Council of Quatre Bornes which is expected to come into force on the 1st July, 1966. An initial survey was made in Port Louis in connection with the preparation of the New Valuation List.

In addition to Rating Work, the Division dealt with the normal flow of requests for Valuations on behalf of the various Ministries. Assistance was also given to the Town Councils.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Outdoor Relief

The basic organisation for the registration, investigation and adjudication of applications for outdoor relief, remained the same as in previous years.

New applications received in 1965 amounted to 20,421 of which 17,386 were approved, while 16,436 allowances were withdrawn from the register during the year. The total number of cases on roll at 31st December, 1965 was 26,282 as compared with 25,341 at the end of the preceding year.

The basic scale rates to which reference was made in previous reports remained unaltered during 1965.

The total amount disbursed on outdoor relief in 1965 was Rs 8,976,436.03, the average regular and casual monthly payments being Rs 26.98 and Rs 19.27 as against Rs 30.91 and Rs 19.02 for 1964.

Relief in kind

The number and cost of blankets and flannel under-garments distributed to needy recipients of outdoor relief during the winter season in 1965 as compared with 1964, are as under:

Year	Blankets Units	Flannels Units	Total cost Rs
1964	 9,551	1,551	37,493.70
1965	 9,539	2,082	37,550.—

In addition to these comforts, 1,243 pairs of spectacles and 131 frames and lenses to the value of Rs 25,218.65 were issued to recipients of outdoor relief and to old age pensioners in 1965 on the recommendation of the eye specialist.

Workrooms

Work in lieu of relief continued to be provided in the work-rooms throughout the year to 52 persons, mostly widows with large families. Their total earnings for the year on a piece rate basis amounted to Rs 67,827.16 as follows:

			Rs
Lingerie (out-workers)	•••	•••	12,844.50
Sergerie and Uniforms (in-work	ers)		54,982.66
Тот	AL	•••	67,827.16

The average monthly earning was therefore Rs 108.69 per relief worker.

Indoor Relief

The number of inmates in the infirmaries and orphanages at the end of 1965, including harmless mental patients transferred from the Brown Sequard Hospital, was as under:

		Male	Female	Total
Infirm	•••	351	355	706
Orphans	•••	69	110	179

as compared with 708 infirms and 194 orphans at the end of the preceding year.

The capitation grant for both adults and children in the charitable institutions continued to be Rs 1.20 per head per day.

Outings to the sea-side for the benefit of the inmates were arranged as in the previous years and were, as usual, very much appreciated.

By the end of the year, Government was considering a proposal of the committee of managers of institutions whereby a scheme for the exchange visits between orphans of Reunion, Madagascar and Mauritius would be put on foot.

Frequent visits were paid in 1965 to the various institutions by members of voluntary organisations who distributed sweets and cigarettes to inmates and provided them with musical and other entertainment.

Old Age Pensions

An old age pension of Rs 22 per month is payable to persons who qualify under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance, 1951 as subsequently amended. The number of old age pensioners at the end of 1965 was 38,064 (as compared with 31,430 for 1964) and the total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 9,946,545 as against Rs 8,283,732 in 1964.

The abnormal increase in the number of old age pensioners and in the amount spent under old age pensions as compared with figures for the last year was due to the lowering of the qualifying age from 65 to 60 in respect of men and also from 20 to 18 in respect of blind persons. This change came into effect on 11.1.65 as a result of the passing of Ordinance No. 33 of 1964. 11,380 new cases were dealt with during the year, out of which 10,757 were entertained. The cases turned down were mainly those in respect of persons not fulfilling the required statutory conditions in regard to residence.

Repatriation

Expenditure of Rs 37,006.26 was incurred in 1965 on the repatriation of 27 destitute Mauritians from abroad.

The number of repatriates on record at the end of 1965 was 160 and repayments amounting to Rs 15,086.80 were effected by liable parties during the year.

Family Allowance

All Mauritian families with three or more children under 14 years of age are, under the scheme, eligible for Rs 15 per month, provided they are not subject to Income Tax. Persons not born in the colony are also eligible. The number of beneficiaries which was 43,978 at the inception of the scheme stood at 53,954 at the end of 1965 and the amount paid during the year was Rs 9,334,165.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department was created in July 1953 and was made responsible for Social Welfare and the Probation Service which were previously the responsibility of the Public Assistance and the Judicial Departments respectively. It is now a division of the Ministry of Social Security having been integrated with that Ministry as from the 1st January 1965. The division works in close co-operation with other Government Ministries and Departments.

Social Welfare Centres

There were 29 Social Welfare Centres, built or rented by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee in the rural districts. One Government Social Welfare Centre is at Roche Bois, on the eastern outskirt of Port Louis and another one, opened in March 1964, is on the Vallijee Housing Estate, on the western outskirt of Port Louis. These 31 centres play an important part in the development of community activities and social education of the people in the rural areas. They also pro-

vide certain medical facilities. A maternity and child welfare service is attached to each centre and milk is distributed free while doctors, paid by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, attend to expectant and nursing mothers reporting to the centre. Arrangements have also been made for the provision of a midwifery service; two midwives have been attached by the Ministry of Health to each of twenty nine centres and in the remaining two the midwifery service is run under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Health out of funds provided largely by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

In all villages where they exist, Social Welfare Centres are the focal points for afternoon and evening activities. Indoor games, sports, and listening to the radio are the main activities. In some centres there are formal literary classes, supplemented from time to time by debates and lectures. Film shows by mobile cinema units are a regular feature at each centre. With the introduction of a television service in Mauritius, a television set has been provided to each Social Welfare Centre.

Agricultural demonstration plots have been set up at some social welfare centres with a view to teaching the local farmers how production can be increased by the adoption of modern methods of cultivation. Vegetable growers are also encouraged to organise themselves into farmers' clubs.

Needlework and dressmaking classes are held at each centre for the benefit of the village girls.

Canteens, where non-alcoholic drinks are sold at a reasonable price for consumption on the premises, have been set up with a view to combating the evils of alcoholism.

The centres are managed by local committees, and conferences grouping the chairmen of these committees are held from time to time under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Commissioner to co-ordinate the various welfare activities.

Welfare Months

To stimulate community activities the holding of welfare months at Social Welfare Centres has proved to be a successful technique. During the month chosen, officers of the social welfare division and of Ministries and Departments such as Agriculture, Health and Education give lectures and demonstrations at the Social Welfare Centres to the people, drawing their attention to the problems of the village with particular emphasis on the health and nutrition aspects and suggesting solutions. Exhibitions are

also held. Local women's associations, boys' clubs, co-operative societies and other welfare organisations are closely associated with the holding of these welfare months.

Women's Welfare

The development of women's associations is being encouraged especially in the rural areas. The aim of these associations is to bring the women together to learn things which will be of help in their homes, to improve conditions in the village, and to develop a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and initiative. There were a hundred associations registered with the Social Welfare Division at the end of 1965.

Most of these associations run a sewing class for the benefit of the girls of the village and there is also a fortnightly sewing class held by a dressmaker employed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. In some places a handicraft class is held.

Voluntary Workers' Conference

The social welfare division of the Ministry organises from time to time conferences of voluntary workers to discuss ways and means of developing the rural areas and raising the standard of living.

Anti-spitting Campaign

An island-wide anti-spitting campaign lasting a month was started in July 1960. Its result has been most encouraging as it has brought home to the general public the danger of indiscriminate spitting. In 1965 an intensive campaign of one month was carried out in July on the lines of the one organised in 1964.

Treatment of Offenders

The probation system introduced in the Island in 1946 has made satisfactory progress. Probation applies to both juveniles and adults and it is worthy of note that more adults than juveniles pass through the hands of Probation Officers. A certain amount of social work connected with the counts (e.g. the settling of matrimonial disputes, the handling of difficult children), is also undertaken by Probation Officers, many of whom have been trained in the United Kingdom.

The Probation Service pays particular attention to the prevention of delinquency. One means adopted is to urge youths in villages to take advantage of the amenities available in Social Welfare Centres and thus put their leisure to profitable use.

Probationers are required to report to Probation Officers at Social Welfare Centres, where these exist, instead of going to the law courts. In a welfare centre the Probation Officer can spend more time with the individual delinquent and is in better position to enforce rehabilitation measures than would otherwise be possible.

The first probation hostel for boys was opened in May, 1954. It is non-denominational and is managed by a representative committee. A new probation hostel building, much larger than the former one, but set up on the same site at Curepipe, was completed in March 1961. It can accommodate 20 boys. There were 15 boys at the end of the year in the hostel: they were regularly employed outside the hostel, half of their earnings going towards their keep. Voluntary workers help the management in regard to the education and health of the inmates.

The warden of the hostel is a trained Probation Officer. A steward has been employed by the Curepipe Hostel Managing Committee as from October 1965 and his wife acts as housemother.

In the field of after-care, Probation Officers help with the rehabilitation of juveniles released from the Industrial School and from the Borstal Institution.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Fifty Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor during the year 1965. The most important of these Ordinances were:

The Pool Betting (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1965)

This Ordinance amends the existing legislation by making it possible for pool promoters to employ collectors to transact bets on their behalf (formerly bets by way of pool betting could only be made by post), and makes provision for the licensing and strict control of these collectors. The licence fee payable by promoters is increased and their accounts are required to be certified by a qualified auditor. Betting in the streets and public places is made an offence against the Ordinance.

The Public Order Ordinance (No. 21 of 1965)

This Ordinance restates with certain amendments the law on public meetings and processions and makes better provision for the maintenance of public order generally. It incorporates the provisions of the Public Meetings and Processions Ordinance, 1946, as subsequently amended, and further penalises incitement to racial contempt and hatred. The main additions to the law on public meetings and processions are:

- (i) the requirement of certain particulars in the notice to be given of public meetings and processions;
- (ii) the prohibition of public meetings and processions on the day of and on the three days following the declaration of election of any person or of the result of the poll at any election;
- (iii) the prohibition to carry offensive weapons at public meetings and processions;
- (iv) the prohibition of offensive conduct in public places and at public meetings and processions;
- (v) the regulation of the use of loudspeakers at public meetings and processions;
- (vi) the prohibition and cessation of sports meetings and entertainments, whenever any prejudice to public safety and public order is expected.

No prosecution under this Ordinance can, however, be instituted without the written authorisation of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1965)

By this Ordinance a new section is added to the Penal Code which punishes the publication, diffusion or reproduction of false news likely to prejudice public order.

The Penal Code (Supplementary) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1965)

This Ordinance makes it an offence for two or more persons to conspire to do an unlawful, wrongful or harmful act or to do an unlawful act by unlawful means. It prohibits also the carrying of offensive weapons in public places without lawful authority or reasonable excuse. The Ordinance reproduces also with a slight amendment the provisions of the Courts Ordinance (which are repealed) giving magistrates powers to bind over persons to keep the peace.

The Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24 of 1965)

The Road Traffic (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 46 of 1965)

These Ordinances mainly provide for changes in the licensing and taxation of motor vehicles.

The first Ordinance provides that licences shall be issued for any period of four months or for any period of twelve months (and not for quarters of a calendar year as in the past), a surcharge of 10 per cent being payable, however, on four-month licences. The second Ordinance provides for the issue of licences for any period of three months for public service vehicles and exempts them from the 10 per cent surcharge.

By the second Ordinance jurisdiction is given to district magistrates to dispose of all cases involving offences against licensing of vehicles, even where the minimum fine to be inflicted (which is twice the tax payable in respect of the licence) exceeds Rs 1,000.

Both Ordinances make better provision to prohibit the presence on the roads of vehicles emitting avoidable smoke.

The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25 of 1965)

This Ordinance amends the existing law by limiting the normal hours of work per week to forty-five. It, however, empowers the Minister to exclude, by regulation, certain categories of workers from the operation of (a) this provision where

their remuneration includes a fair allowance for working longer hours and other adequate compensation and (b) both this provision and provisions as to overtime for work on Sundays and holidays where (1) the conditions of employment of such workers are governed by a wages regulation order which has taken into account hours of work or the payment of overtime or (2) where monthly wages include payment for such overtime and for such work on Sundays or holidays as are expressly stated at the time of the agreement.

This Ordinance further prohibits deductions from wages for the purpose of obtaining or retaining employment; provides for the payment of wages by cheque with the consent of the employee and also provides for the amount of advances that may be made to an employee, limiting however the deduction in recovery of such advances to one third of the wages for any pay period to give effect to International Labour Convention No. 82.

The Ordinance also provides for the issue of certificates of service and matters incidental thereto.

The Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 26 of 1965)

This Ordinance amends and consolidates the Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1954 so as to—

- (1) exclude from the operation of the Ordinance the Prison Service in addition to the Police Force and the members and personnel of the Naval, Military and Air Forces of the Crown;
- (2) to provide for some flexibility in the manner in which the settlement of a trade dispute may be brought about.
- (3) to ensure the early submission of the Conciliator's report where feasible;
- (4) to provide for the interpretation of any agreement by the Conciliator on the application of the Minister or of any party to the agreement;
- (5) to limit for a period not exceeding twelve months the duration of any award;
- (6) to penalise non-compliance with the provisions of any award resulting from compulsory arbitration;
- (7) to limit the time for an application for the variation of any award to six months after the publication thereof;
- (8) to provide for the prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in essential services;
- (9) to provide for penalties for breach of contract endangering life and property;

(10) to provide for immunity from legal process of members of a Board of Inquiry, of arbitrators and assessors in respect of anything said or done by them in the course of any proceedings or enquiry.

The Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance

(No. 28 of 1965)

This Ordinance amends the existing legislation by providing inter alia for:

- (1) the alteration of the composition of the Board:
- (2) the review of the Fund every five years;
- (3) the better keeping and audit of accounts;
- (4) the creation of a special reserve from which funds will be drawn only in specific circumstances;
- (5) a new method for determining the annual premium;
- (6) the revision of the procedure for the registration of cane plantations and for the notification of change of ownership of factories and plantations;
- (7) certain changes in the determination of insurable sugar with power granted to the Board to vary the assessment of a planter's insurable sugar;
- (8) the forfeiture of compensation in certain cases.

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Ordinance

(No. 29 of 1965)

This Ordinance provides for a wider distribution of intercrop employment by qualifying employees, who have worked for not less than 55 per cent and not more than 80 per cent of the number of working days during the crop season, for employment during four days per week in the inter crop season. The Ordinance further equates task work of not less than six hours duration to a normal day's work.

The Forest, Mountain and River Reserves (Amendment) Ordinance

(No. 33 of 1965)

The main object of this Ordinance is to provide that land bordering certain river and rivulets up to an elevation of approximately five hundred feet above sea level and land bordering all feeders which flow either into these rivers and rivulets below the five hundred foot contour or directly into the sea shall no longer form part of river reserves.

The Mauritius Housing Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 34 of 1965)

This Ordinance, inter alia, (1) confers upon the Chairman of the Corporation some of the powers which were formerly exercisable only by the General Manager, (2) enables alternate directors to be appointed in the case of representatives of foreign lenders, (3) empowers the Corporation to make loans for the purchase of land intended for building or already built upon, (4) clarifies the provisions relating to the making of objections, and (5) grants to applicants for small loans certain exemptions in respect of the registration and inscriptions of deeds.

The Public Collections Ordinance (No. 38 of 1965)

This Ordinance aims at protecting the public from unscrupulous promoters of public collections by providing for the regulation and control of the collection of money or other property from the public or any particular section thereof.

The University of Mauritius (Provisional Council) Ordinance (No. 39 of 1965)

This Ordinance establishes a Provisional Council for the planning, construction and establishment of a University in Mauritius and for its provisional government and administration.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 40 of 1965)

This Ordinance makes provision in the Representation of the People Ordinance, 1958, for elections in Rodrigues and for matters connected therewith.

This Ordinance further makes better provision for the maintenance of order at Polling Stations and in the vicinity thereof.

The Widows' and Orphans' (Statutory Bodies) Pension Fund Ordinance (No. 41 of 1965)

This Ordinance makes provision for the establishment and management of a Pension Fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of officers of statutory bodies and of certain other children who, immediately before the death of such officers, were supported by them.

The Termination of Contracts of Service (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 42 of 1965)

This Ordinance defines the term "worker" and enacts a non-comprehensive definition of the term "continuous employment".

It further provides for the payment of severance allowance to workers except in cases where they are dismissed for misconduct, and for permissible deductions from such severance allowance.

The Banking (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 45 of 1965)

This Ordinance enables banks (1) to apply a certain part of their net profits to the subscription of shares in new industrial companies, (2) to acquire movable or immovable property securing any obligation subscribed in their favour, provided such property is resold at the earliest suitable moment.

The Ordinance provides also that the thumb impression of illiterate depositors with a Bank shall have the same legal effect as their signature.

The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 47 of 1965)

This Ordinance amends the Land Acquisition Ordinance, 1952, by inter alia (1) extending the benefit of compensation to persons acquiring the land by inheritance after the publication of the first notification; (2) simplifying the procedure for acquiring land compulsorily; (3) providing that, on abandonment of the proposed acquisition, compensation will be payable, in default of agreement, in respect of actual damage to the land; (4) extending the time limit for claims in respect of land injuriously affected by works on adjoining lands compulsorily acquired from 12 months from the date of compulsory acquisition to 12 months from the date on which works are completed; and (5) empowering Government in derogation of the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance to sell by private contract to the former owner land which was compulsorily acquired but which is no longer required.

The Registered Professional Engineers Council Ordinance (No. 49 of 1965)

This Ordinance provides for (1) the establishment, composition, management and powers of the Council of Registered Professional Engineers, (2) the appointment of a Registrar of the Council whose duty it shall be to keep a register of professional engineers, (3) the procedure and necessary qualifications for registration as a professional engineer.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

The laws of Mauritius are basically the old French Codes: the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code de Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure, to which a number of amendments have been made from time to time to suit local conditions.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Criminal Procedure are, however, almost entirely based on English law. A number of imperial enactments are made applicable to Mauritius e.g. The Merchant Shipping Acts and other matters governed by Orders in Council. A large number of local enactments, based mostly on English Law or that of other colonial territories, govern a variety of subjects e.g. labour laws, coinage, official secrets, gambling houses, obscene publications.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies consisting of the Chief Justice, one Senior Puisne Judge and two Puisne Judges.

The chief executive officer of the Supreme Court is the Master and Registrar who, in addition to other judicial functions, exercises jurisdiction in bankruptcy concurrently with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior court of record and has the same powers (including equitable powers), authority and jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in England. It exercises jurisdiction in divorce and probate matters, and also Admiralty jurisdiction in virtue of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890. It has powers of supervision over all the other courts of the colony and hears appeals from the Supreme Court of the colony of Seychelles in civil matters.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council in certain cases from judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court preside over the assizes, the verdict being returned by a jury of nine men, the decision requiring a majority of at least seven out of the nine members.

Since the 1st January, 1965, there has been set up a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by three judges. That court hears appeals from persons convicted before the Supreme Court.

Since the 9th of September, 1963, provision was made to give a judge sitting alone unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil cases and a Court of Civil Appeal was set up. The Chief

Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the judges of that court which is constituted by two or three judges as the Chief Justice directs, and which hears appeals from any judgments or order of a judge sitting alone in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction.

Since the 1st August, 1960, a criminal court, styled the Intermediate Criminal Court, has been instituted to replace with enlarged jurisdiction the Bench of Magistrates, and to ensure more expeditious trials of important criminal cases. The Intermediate Criminal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Assize Court to try cases of involuntary homicide, arson, bigamy and procuring miscarriage which, before the 1st August, 1960, were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Assize Court. The Intermediate Criminal Court consists of three senior magistrates. It has jurisdiction to try criminal cases occurring all over the island and has power to impose sentences not exceeding 5 years' penal servitude.

The District Magistrates of the Colony have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the subject matter does not exceed Rs 3,000 in value. They hold judicial enquiries in cases of fire or accidental death, and preliminary enquiries in cases triable by the Assize Court. In addition they deal with certain matters in chambers.

The summary jurisdiction of a District Court in criminal matters is vested in a District Magistrate who deals with the less serious offences and is empowered to sentence an accused party to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

In addition to the three magistrates who sit on the Intermediate Criminal Court there are now 12 magistrates of whom one administers justice in Rodrigues and is also Civil Commissioner for that dependency.

A visiting magistrate inspects each of the Lesser Dependencies once a year.

There is in addition an Industrial Court which is presided over by a magistrate and which has exclusive jurisdiction—subject to appeal or review—in all labour disputes including workmen's compensation cases and matters arising out of factory legislation and employment of certain categories of servants and other employees whose annual salary does not exceed Rs 6,000.

Administrative control of the Magistracy which hitherto was vested in the Head of the Legal Department has, since 1945, been transferred to the Chief Justice.

The majority of the civil cases brought before the District Courts concern claims for money, or possession of tenement, or ownership of land.

On the criminal side, most of the cases, other than petty breaches of the law, relate to offences involving fraud, e.g. larceny, embezzlement, forgery, or swindling, or offences against the person, e.g., wounds and blows, indecent acts and assaults, or breaches of the road traffic laws.

During the year 1965 fifteen cases were brought before the Court of Assizes.

There were 575 civil cases, entered before the Supreme Court as compared with 504 in 1964. 884 cases were entered before the Industrial Court as compared with 925 in 1964. 292 cases were entered before the Intermediate Criminal Court and 5,688 civil cases and 26,092 criminal cases were heard by the District Courts.

POLICE Functions

The functions of the Mauritius Police Force are prescribed by section 14 of the Police Ordinance, Cap. 312.

In addition to their primary task of maintaining law and order, the Police are responsible for the control of immigration and emigration, weights and measures, the issue of certain licences and the collection of the fees therefor, the supervision of licensed premises, and other extraneous duties.

Strength

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner of Police, and of such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables as the Legislature may authorise from time to time. The authorised establishment of the Force at the 31st December, 1965, was 39 Officers and 1,320 other ranks, inclusive of 32 Police Women, 2 Accounting Machine Operators; its strength was 39 Officers and 1,324 other ranks, including 31 Police Women and 2 Accounting Machine Operators. In addition a hundred privates of the Special (Mobile) Force were seconded for duty with the Regular Police.

Organisation

The Commissioner of Police, assisted by the Deputy Commissioner and other Officers, has his headquarters at Line Barracks. Port Louis.

The personnel of the Force is distributed among:

- (a) Police Headquarters and the following Branches or Sections:
 - (i) The Forensic Science Laboratory
 - (ii) The Criminal Investigation Division

- (iii) The Immigration and Passport Section
- (iv) The Road Traffic Branch
- (v) The Transport and Communications Section
- (vi) The Training School
- (vii) The Police Riot Unit
- (viii) The Band
 - (ix) The Railway Police
 - (x) The Water Police
 - (xi) The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch
- (xii) The Rodrigues Police Detachment
- (b) Seven Police Districts, controlling 51 Stations and Posts.

The Forensic Science Laboratory

This important institution was set up in 1938 and maintains a high degree of professional competence. It is under the charge of the Senior Police Medical Officer, who is assisted by a suitably trained staff. The Laboratory deals with the scientific examination of exhibits, and other aspects of crimes requiring scientific investigation. The Laboratory is divided into 5 Sections: Biology, Chemistry, Ballistics, Physics and Photography. The number of cases investigated was 383 and the number of articles examined 647.

The Criminal Investigation Division

This division, which has its headquarters in Port Louis and a field staff attached to every district, is responsible for the investigation of serious crimes and cases of a special nature such as frauds and defalcations. It is also responsible for collating the statistics of crime for the whole Island. To the Central C.I.D. Headquarters are attached the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau, the Central Records of Habitual Criminals, the Firearm Licences Section and the Bicycle Registration Section.

Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau

During the year, 349 scenes of crime were visited by the Central C.I.D. Staff and articles bearing finger prints were brought to the Finger Print Office by the District Police in 70 cases. Decipherable prints were found on 246 cases and 30 identifications were made. In 9 cases finger prints were the sole evidence available against the accused parties. In 12 cases documents bearing finger prints were referred to the Finger Print Office and in 5 cases identity was established. The finger print slips of 21,016 criminals (male and female) are on record. The "Scene of Crime" Collection contains 160 photographs of un-

identified prints found at scenes of crime. The palm print collection contains 4,351 prints; 683 criminals are on the Findex System.

Photographic Section

The photographic work done by the section during the year was of valuable assistance; 18,042 photographs supplied by the section included 1,165 crime scenes and 730 scenes of fatal or serious accidents; 480 criminals were photographed and 8 dead bodies were photographed to assist identification; 271 photographs were also supplied for warrant cards issued to members of the Force, the Special (Mobile) Force and the Special Constabulary.

Habitual Criminals

Supervision is maintained over habitual criminals and bad characters who are sentenced to police supervision by the Courts. There were 2,234 male habitual criminals in the island, including 167 first offenders reconvicted during the year.

Firearms

Firearms are strictly controlled. The number of licensed firearms during the year was 5,845.

Handwriting

In conjunction with the Forensic Science Laboratory the C.I.D. carry out the examination of documents and the identification of handwriting and typewriting in relation to cases of forgery and kindred effences.

Other Duties of the C.I.D.

The Vice and Flying Squads of the C.I.D. among their other duties help to enforce the laws relating to dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, illicit distillation, illegal transport and manufacture of rum and liquor, shops, distilleries, illegal slaughtering, private clubs, etc.

Dangerous Drugs

A total of 105 cases under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance were prosecuted by the Police during the year. Details of these cases are:

Nature of Offences No. of Cases Quantity seized and forfeited

Possession of Gandia ... 86 48 Kgs, 257 grams of gandia and 5 Kgs
Cultivating of gandia plants 10 3,752 plants

Possession of opium ... 8 406 grams of prepared opium

Possession of opium pipe ... 1 pipe

Apart from the above, 53 kilogs and 400 grams of gandia leaves, 12,513 gandia plants and 5 kilogs of gandia seeds were secured.

The Immigration and Passport Section

During the year 4,158 passports were issued, 704 renewed and 221 visaed. 31 emergency certificates of nationality, 4 collective passports and 88 seamen's certificates of nationality and identity were issued and 52 forms of affidavit in lieu of passport were registered. The Immigration staff attended 732 ships arriving in Port Louis and 1,058 aircraft at Plaisance Airport. 21,770 persons, including 165 immigrants, entered the Colony, and 23,980 left, including 1,408 emigrants.

Traffic Branch

On behalf of the Road Traffic Licensing Authority, the Police Traffic Branch carry out driving tests and issue drivers' licences. 9,379 persons took driving tests during the year and 6,680 were successful.

The number of registered motor vehicles increased from 16,673 in 1962 to 18,092 at the end of 1963, 20,093 at the end of 1964 and 21,329 at the end of 1965.

There were 2,694 accidents in 1965 as compared with 2,647 in 1964.

The number of accidents in 1965 compared with 1964 has increased by 47. Of these accidents, 1,694 were preventable; 4 were caused by driving at an excessive speed; 471 by the careless crossing of the road by pedestrians; 316 by careless driving; 62 by driving too close to the vehicles in front; 61 by overtaking another vehicles with insufficient space to do so and 18 by unlicensed drivers.

Transport and Communications Section

The Transport and Communications Branch has under its control a Transport Unit and a radio-telephone network. The Transport Unit consists of:

·-·			
Motor Cycles			30
Land Rovers	•••	•••	19
Vans			6
Mortuary van			1
Mobile W/T Work	shop		1
Prisoners' Vans	•••	•••	3
Mobile Canteen	•••	•••	2
Lorries		•••	8
W/T Cars			26
Motor cars	•••	•••	9
Light Motorcycles	 (NT/NT:		30
	(TA\TAI	PPYI	
Motor Launch	•••	• • •	1
Ambulances	•••	•••	2
Mini Mokes	• • •	•••	2
Water Truck			1
Morris 1 ton Van		•••	1
-			
TOTAL			142

The radio telephone network operates on the V.H.F. At the Information or Control Room situated at Police Headquarters are two transmitter/receivers; one controls the W/T cars in Port Louis, and the other acts as a link with other repeater stations situated at Piton and Trou-aux-Cerfs. The former links Port Louis with the north of the island while the latter acts as a link with other repeater stations installed at Rivière des Anguilles, Rose Belle and Central Flacq. At each of these repeater stations there is a link transmitter/receiver working in conjunction with a main transmiter/receiver. All signals received on the link receiver are automatically transmitted to the main transmitter which radiates these signals to radio cars and static units (at Police Stations) and vice versa.

Apart from the post at Tombeau Bay all Police stations and branches are linked by telephone. To enable rapid intercommunication between stations and districts, P.B.X's are installed at Police District Headquarters with the exception of Port Louis District where the telephones of all the stations and police offices in Port Louis are linked to the P.B.X. of Police Headquarters in Line Barracks.

Training

The selection of recruits for the Force is carried out by the Police Service Commission.

The Training School, which is a residential institution, aims at training members of the Force on the same lines as in the United Kingdom and at fostering in them such qualities as tact, patience, tolerance, good humour, initiative, and ability to rely on their own judgment and resources. Recruit training includes adequate instruction in laws, police duties and procedure, general knowledge, first aid, elementary drill, riot drill, physical training, self defence, and swimming. The recruits undergo theoretical and practical training, including station and street duties. Lectures on medical jurisprudence, first aid and hygiene are delivered by the Police Medical Officer.

The Band

The Mauritius Police Band, which was first established in 1921, is a full military brass band made up of trained musicians. In 1947 a dance orchestra was formed which has since been in regular demand at balls and social gatherings and for stage productions. The Band had 223 engagements and its total earnings amounted to Rs 26,553 which accrued to the Police Band Fund.

The Railway Police

This detachment ceased to exist as from the 1st of July, 1964. However at the request of the Officer in Charge of Railways 1 Sergeant and 8 Constables from Port Louis District continue to perform duty with the Department until its final closing down in 1966.

The Water Police

The Water Police are under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Port Louis (South). The Unit consists of one Sergeant and nine Constables. It is equipped with a 100 h.p. motor launch, fitted with a R.T. Set.

Their duties consist in maintaining law and order in Port Louis Harbour; preventing persons from stowing away; assisting in the enforcement of Immigration and Quarantine Laws; supervising the unloading of cattle and goods and, assisting the Customs in the prevention of smuggling. During the year the Water Police attended 547 ships which entered the harbour.

The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch

This Branch is divided into two sections: the Pay Section and the Store Section, the latter under the special charge of the Assistant Pay and Quartermaster. The Pay Section is responsible for all the financial transactions and accounting of the Force and for the collection of certain inland revenue fees. The Store Section deals with indents for materials, the manufacture and issue of uniforms for all ranks, and the supply of stores and accoutrements to the Force.

The Rodrigues Police

The Rodrigues Police, under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent, is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the dependency. The authorised establishment is one Officer and 31 other ranks.

Special Constabulary

In accordance with Section 47 of the Police Ordinance (Cap. 312) Special Constables may be appointed at any time. In 1965 the approved strength was 30 Officers and 200 other ranks.

First Aid: St. John Ambulance Association

During the year the membership of the Mauritius Ambulance District has been increasing in strength by the formation of new divisions. The total has been brought to 920 members. This figure is made up as follows:

The Municipal Fire Brigade Ambulance Division 49, the Government Fire Services Ambulance Division 55, the Curepipe No. 1 Ambulance Division 32, Rose Belle No. 3 Ambulance Division 15, Vacoas No. 1 Ambulance Division 24, Presidency College Ambulance Division 10, Royal College Curepipe (Cadet) Ambulance Division 42, Port Louis No. 1 Cadet Division (Nursing) 11 and the Police Ambulance Division 682.

Courses of instruction in First Aid were given regularly by Doctors and Lay Lecturers.

Games, Recreation and Welfare

As much time as possible is devoted to the playing of games and to recreation generally. The Force possesses good football, basket ball, volley ball, rugby and hockey teams. Inter-district and friendly matches with local teams are frequently played. Boxing and swimming are also popular.

The Officers, Inspectorate, Sergeants, Constables and Police Women, each have their own mess and recreation rooms. A well-stocked canteen is open to all ranks of the Force and to the members of the Prisons Department and Fire Services. The Police Band performs at official and demi-official functions in the various messes and institutions of the Force.

A library and reading room is open daily to members of the Force and to public subscribers. Books, reviews and newspapers are regularly imported and are circulated throughout Mauritius and Rodrigues among members of the Force. The stock of English and French Books in the library was 9,707.

A Police Federation of all ranks from Chief Inspector to Constables advises on matters concerning the welfare and efficiency of its members, other than matters of discipline and promotion affecting individuals.

Honours and Awards

The Colonial Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 41 members of the Force, the First Clasp to 10 members and the second clasp to 11 members.

Offences

The number of offences reported to the Police in 1965 was as follows:

Crimes	•••	•••	•••	1,223
Misdem	eanou	ırs	•••	17,528
Contrav	entior	ıs	•••	25,755
	T	OTAL	•••	44,506

PRISONS

The principal duty of the Prisons Department is to maintain in safe custody the offenders delivered to its care. Subject to this, every possible effort is made to establish in them the will to lead an honest and useful life on release, and to fit them to do so through trade and character training.

There are four institutions in Mauritius dealing with persons received from the Courts:

- (a) Central Prison, Beau Bassin, which includes two Sections for adult female prisoners and industrial school girls respectively.
- (b) Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre.
- (c) Borstal Institution. Grand River North West.
- (d) Industrial School, Barkly, Beau Bassin.

Central Prison

Beau Bassin Prison consists of two three-storey blocks with a capacity to accommodate about 600 prisoners in separate cells. With the enlarged cells about 1,800 prisoners can now be accommodated in case of emergency.

A Remand Block having 6 large communal and 6 separate cells can accommodate 50 prisoners.

The other buildings consist mostly of Workshops where the following trades are taught: carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, tailoring, tinsmithy, blacksmithy, basketry. Prisoners also carry out a concrete block making industry, the erection of new buildings and maintenance of existing ones.

There is also a hospital ward where all sick prisoners are treated. In the event of serious illness the case is referred to a public hospital. The Prison Medical Officer visits daily.

Places of worship are provided for all denominations. The erection of the new Roman Catholic Chapel was completed during the year and the dedication ceremony by his Lordship the B'shop of Port Louis was held on the 22nd March, 1965.

All prisoners are received and discharged at the Reception Centre where separate cubicles are provided for bath and change of clothes. Female prisoners are admitted direct to the Female Prison. The new administrative headquarters of contemporary design which was built entirely by prison labour is situated outside the Prison. A legal advisers' room and a committee meeting room are now provided in the former administrative headquarters located in the Central Prison.

Following the tragic death of the Prison Medical Officer the security of the outside perimeter of the Central Prison has been tightened. The whole area is fenced and properly lighted. A gate lodge has been erected at the entrance of the main drive and only persons duly authorised are now allowed on the prison ground.

Within the men's prison at Beau Bassin there are six yards where prisoners can associate for meals and leisure.

The classification and segregation arrangements are as follows:

(a) Star Class	 No. 3 yard
(b) Trainable Ordinaries	 No. 4 yard
(c) Short Term Ordinaries	 No. 2 yard
(d) Long Term Ordinaries	 No. 1 yard
(e) Young Prisoners	 No. 5 yard
(f) Remands and Trials	 No. 6 vard

The classes are kept segragated as far as possible while at work. There is also in operation a grade system whereby a prisoner may by good behaviour pass successively from Probationary to 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Grade, each grade carrying certain privileges such as extra books, longer time in association, participation in games and outdoor sports activities, working without direct supervision. A scheme whereby long term prisoners who have reached special grade are allowed association up to 8 p.m. was launched during the year and has met with initial success.

The hobbies and handicraft scheme is operating satisfactorily. Prisoners and inmates of all reform institutions voluntarily spend their leisure hours on various forms of handicrafts and hobbies with the aim of encouraging their creative instinct and keeping their mind occupied usefully. Two-thirds of the net profits realised go to the prisoners to give them the incentive to volunteer for these activities in their spare time.

Young prisoners undergo Physical Training under a trained instructor every morning. Voluntary education classes are also held each evening under a qualified school Head Teacher attached to the department.

A cinema show is given inside the prison once a week, when films of topical and educational interest are shown. During weekends the football pitch outside the prison is used by prisoners. Volley-ball and Basket-ball are also practised inside the prison walls after labour.

A number of public-spirited men and women continued to act as unofficial visitors to the Central and Female Prison. Each has a panel of prisoners whom he visits frequently. The Female Prison was opened in May 1951. It adjoins the Central Prison but has a separate entrance. Industrial School girls are now detained in that part of the Female Prison declared an Industrial School within the meaning of the Ordinance. The Female inmates, who are very few in number, are taught sewing and gardening. Other crafts are also taught by unofficial visitors.

Discipline

During 1965 1 report was dealt with by the Prison Board and 418 by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Prisons. There has been a general improvement in discipline during the past years and the earning scheme is largely responsible for this.

Borstal Institution

The Borstal Institution which provides minimum security has accommodation for about 125 youths. It is run on the lines of a United Kingdom Borstal Institution.

The inmates are classified into "ordinary", "probationary" and "special" grades; there is also a penal grade for boys under punishment. Apart from being classified according to statutory requirements, the inmates are grouped into four houses, named after prominent persons, viz., Remy Ollier, Labourdonnais, Newton and d'Epinay, with a view to fostering in them a spirit of competition. As far as possible the selection is made in such a way that the good element predominates in each house.

The scheme whereby lads would be granted leave during their training to re-establish home relations and to afford them the opportunity to meet prospective employers worked satisfactorily during the year, and the response of the lads has been most encouraging.

With a view to encouraging the inmates, after their release, to save money, a system has been introduced whereby the total earnings standing to the credit of an inmate prior to his release are deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and the savings book handed over to him on his release.

The lads receive daily instruction in carpentry, tinsmithy, tailoring, cooking and gardening. A Chain Link Fencing industry was in operation during the year. Compulsory educational classes run at elementary levels with emphasis on English, French and Arithmetic are held under a qualified teacher. Physical training classes are also held daily.

An Association with similar aims and objects to that of the Scout movements was set up in 1961. The movement which contributes tremendously towards character training has so far met with success.

Educational films are shown and explained to the lads weekly and outdoor games are organised each evening. Lads of the special and probationary grades go to the seaside once a week to enjoy swimming. Football matches are played against outside teams.

During the year outings were organised at weekends. The annual camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the months of September and October.

A Borstal Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Industrial School

The school has accommodation for about 200 boys and is run on the lines of an English Approved School. Boys up to the age of 18 years are catered for. The senior and junior boys are divided into houses named after prominent persons, but they are separately accommodated. A monthly "house" competition is run with points for conduct, cleanliness and upkeep of the house gardens.

All junior boys attend school daily for four hours under qualified teachers and receive primary school instruction up to the 5th standard. After the 5th standard, boys who are still of school age attend an ordinary Government primary school. Senior boys who are illiterate attend school three evenings a week.

All boys do daily physical training under a qualified instructor and in addition take part in organised games. Films of educational value are shown and commented on by the Visual Education Officer and lectures on citizenship, forestry, electricity and animal husbandry have been given by experts who have offered their services to help the boys. Instruction in tinsmithy, brushmaking, shoemaking, carpentry, cooking and gardening is given to the boys in accordance with their aptitudes.

The annual camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the second half of September.

An Industrial School Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre

The Rehabilitation Centre at Richelieu which is an open prison designed for long and short terms offenders was opened on the 1st July, 1958. By the end of the year the population at the Centre was 73.

The response to the additional responsibility put on the inmates by the introduction of the "Camp Captain" and "Leader System" has been most encouraging.

Animal farming is now firmly established at the Centre. Thanks are due to the Director of Agriculture for the unreserved cooperation in the establishment of the above project. This not only provides a training to the inmates in the elements of simple animal rearing but it is also a source of revenue.

The Centre is provided with a 12 H.P. 'Lister' generating plant capable of supplying electricity to all buildings in case of interruption of the normal supply.

Stones are crushed at the Centre to feed the block-making and building industries with macadams.

All the dormitories are provided with canvas beds and lockers, a W.C. is installed in each dormitory for night use. The kitchen is provided with four Alfa Pressure Cookers, concrete swills and tables, modern washand basins with taps and a provision store. The dining room adjoins the kitchen and works on the "Cafeteria" system as in the United Kingdom.

Religious and educational facilities are afforded to the inmates. At Christmas with the help of the staff, they put up a variety show much enjoyed by the visitors.

Population

The daily average population for the year under review was as follows:

Central Prison		•••		372.4
Richelieu Rehabilita	tion Ce	ntre	•••	79.8
Borstal Institution	•••			72.7
Industrial School		•••		108.7

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The year 1965 was a record year for the Central Electricity Board on the weather angle. There were no cyclones to interrupt the development programme while the exceptional high rainfall enabled the Board to take considerable advantage of its hydro plants despite the damage caused by heavy floods at Cascade Cécile and Eau Bleue Reservoir.

Extensive development and reconstruction of the network continued on an island-wide basis during the year, and with a view to increasing "off peak" sales, the Board, according to the recommendations framed in the Power Market Survey report made by its consultants, introduced a special block tariff 511 based on installed KW, primarily intended for carrying out overhead irrigation for sugar-cane plantations. An assessment has been made of the potential new load that can be attracted by this tariff.

The total number of consumers reached 80,081 at the end of the year, showing an increase of 10,559 or 15.1 per cent over the previous year. Sales of electricity amounted to 82.85 million units, an increase of 7.79 million units or 10.37 per cent on 1964. Units generated in the Island amounted to 102.85 million units, including purchases from Sugar Estates.

The total installed capacity of plants and units generated during 1965 were as follows:

•							
Hydro :—				Kw		Units	
Eau Bleue		•••		4,000		12,630,800	
Tamarind Fall	s	•••		8,000		31,682,390	
Réduit		•••		600		3,282,931	
Magenta				940		5,779,430	
Cascade Cécile	e			1,000		4,653,100	
La Ferme	•••			1,200		5,938,030	
Riche-en-Eau				200		384,120	
Bois Chéri			•••	100		119,780	
					16,040		64,470,581
1 hermal-C.E.B. :-					•		
St. Louis				16,000		2,677,450	
Fort Victoria	•••	•••		12,400		22,568,350	
					28,400		25,245,800
Thermal-Sugar Est	ates :				,		, ,
Britannia				1,800		113,670	
St. Antoine	•••	•••	•••	1,200		609.850	
F.U.E.L.	•••	•••	•••	4,000		6,321,920	
Savannah	•••	•••		1,500		1,456,330	
Medine	•••	•••	•••	1,500		2,594,100	
Belle Vue (Mar				1,200		683,000	
Constance				1,200		830,630	
Riche-en-Eau	•••	•••	•••	1,500		523,480	
Mone-on Dau		•••	•••		13,900		13,132,980
		TOTAL			58,340		102,849,361
		I O I A L			20,340		104,077,301

Production was spread between the various sources of generation as follows:

Hydro	•••		•••	•••	
Thermal	•••	•••	•••	•••	24.6%
Purchase	from	Sugar	Estate	•••	12.7%
					100.0%

It is to be noted that the 1964 Hydro generation of 59.7 per cent, already a high figure, has gone up to 62.7 per cent in 1965.

PUBLIC WORKS

In January, 1961, the former Public Works and Architectural Departments were integrated with the Ministry of Works under the control of the Minister of Works and Internal Communications. The Ministry is responsible for the maintenance and/or construction of (i) all works in connexion with water supplies, roads, bridges, quays and machinery at the Harbour and (ii) Government buildings.

The Ministry acts as adviser to the other Ministries and Government Departments on matters connected with civil engineering works.

WATER SUPPLIES Domestic Water Supplies

The principal sources of domestic water supplies are Mareaux-Vacoas, Grand River North-West (Port Louis), Piton du Milieu, La Nicolière and Rivière des Galets.

The Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply is derived from a storage reservoir of a capacity of 975 million cubic feet. The reservoir is situated at an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level and serves about half the population of the island in the districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Black River, part of Port Louis, and the upper parts of Grand Port and Savanne. Before distribution, the water is filtered through slow sand filters at an elevation of 1,640 feet above sea level and chlorinated. The supply to the higher parts of Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port-Savanne is pumped partly by hydraulic power and partly by electric power. The quantity supplied to domestic consumption during 1965 averaged 14,000,000 gallons per day.

The Grand River North West water supply is derived from the river of that name at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. It is managed by the Municipality of Port Louis and serves exclusively the town of Port Louis with a population of about 127,000. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Works completed in 1961 provide for an increase of the supply to 13,000,000 gallons per day.

The Piton du Milieu Water Supply is derived from a reservoir of 112 million cubic feet, situated at an elevation of 1,435 feet above sea level and serves a population of about 150,000 inhabitants in the districts of Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Moka and the lower parts of Grand Port and Savanne. The water is filtered through rapid gravity filters at an elevation of 1,385 feet having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The water is chlorinated after filtration.

The Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart by the La Nicolière Water Supply which provides 1,000,000 gallons per day derived from springs above La Nicolière at an elevation of 1,040 feet. The water is filtered through rapid gravity filters and chlorinated. The filters were put in operation at the end of 1961. In the district of Savanne, the Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented by Rivière des Galets, at an elevation of 825 feet, which provides 400,000 gallons per day. The water is filtered and chlorinated.

Irrigation

Irrigation water is supplied from La Ferme reservoir and Magenta Canal in the Black River district, and from La Nicolière reservoir in the Districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. La Ferme reservoir, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 417 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 1,500 acres. Additional supplies are derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas, Mare Longue and Tamarind Falls reservoirs by means of the Magenta Canal which irrigates a further 2,500 acres.

La Nicolière reservoir, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 204 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. The reservoir is linked to Midlands by the Midlands—La Nicolière Feeder Canal 17 miles long.

Hydro-Electric Power

Water for hydro-electric purposes is supplied from three reservoirs:

- (a) the Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir mentioned above;
- (b) the Mare Longue reservoir of a storage capacity of 222 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,890 feet;
- (c) the Tamarind Falls reservoir of a storage capacity of 72 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,625 feet above sea level.

The three reservoirs are situated in the catchment area of the Tamarind River and supply water to a power station situated at 960 feet below the Tamarind Falls reservoir and to another 150 feet further down. After going through these power stations, water passes through the Magenta Canal for irrigation purposes in the Black River district.

Work on the hydro-electric project at Eau Bleue was started early in 1955 and completed in 1961. The scheme consists of an earth dam, of approximately 8.65 million cubic feet, providing a storage of 216 million cubic feet of water. The site of the reservoir is on River Eau Bleue, near Midlands. A fall of 600 feet is available between the reservoir site and Le Val where the power station is situated. The Reservoir and Power Station were put into operation in 1961.

The power station has an installed capacity of 4,000 KW and 12.64 million KWH units were generated in 1965. A feeder canal from Grand River South-East to Eau Bleue reservoir was completed in 1960.

Electricity is also produced at La Ferme power station from the feeder channel to La Ferme reservoir, over a fall of 400 feet.

METEOROLOGY

The Meteorological Department provides for all climatological and weather services for Mauritius and for international requirements. Six main reporting stations regularly provide full observations from each of the three scattered groups of islands forming the Dependencies, from Diego Garcia, and from the airfield and the central plateaux in Mauritius. These observations are broadcast seven times daily to Africa and Australia. About 42,000 weather reports are collected each year from ships at sea.

The administrative services of the Meteorological Department and the climatological and upper air sections are located at the headquarters at Vacoas. In addition, a hurricane warning centre is operated there when a hurricane warning period is declared for either Mauritius or Rodrigues.

The main forecasting office is at Plaisance Airfield, 19 miles from Vacoas. The increase in both scheduled and non-scheduled air operations continued during 1965.

The forecasting office maintains a twenty-four hour forecast service. The surface weather maps drawn four times daily cover, as far as possible, the whole of the Indian Ocean and surrounding continents between 35°N and 50°S. Upper air charts are drawn twice daily. Forecasts for aircraft flights to the African, Asian and Australian continents and for ocean going vessels, as well as for local purposes, are issued from the Plaisance office.

In addition to the main reporting stations the Department maintains or co-operates with other local authorities in maintaining three minor reporting stations at Port Louis Harbour, Flat Island, and Peros Banhos Island, 250 rainfall stations, twenty sunshine recorders and eight recording anemometers to obtain records mainly required for local purposes. Although numerous and varied enquiries from local and overseas authorities were dealt with, the main emphasis in climatology has continued to be laid upon the requirements of agriculture, hydrology, constructional engineering and secondary industries.

Mauritius is a Member of the World Meteorological Organisation and also plays its part in other international organisations, such as the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

A new geomagnetic station at Plaisance commenced operation during the year.

THE GRANARY

The Granary, which was completed in 1933, is a two-storeyed building of ferro-concrete and brick and covers an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It adjoins a lighter-quay, 389 feet long, served by six electrically operated hoists which lift bagged grain from lighters at the quay to the top floor of the building, which is operated as a Customs transit shed. From the top floor grain is delivered by gravity chutes to the first and ground floors which are divided into twelve and six separate stores respectively. Other gravity chutes connect the first floor with the delivery yard at the rear of the building.

The Granary Ordinance (Cap 64) prescribes that all grain (which includes rice, dholl, lentils, gram, peas and other cereals which may be declared grain for that purpose by Proclamation) shall be discharged from ships to lighters and conveyed to the Granary for storage. The Ordinance limits the amount of grain which may be stored elsewhere.

The building was designed and erected with the object of protecting grain against contamination and destruction by pests, particularly rodents, and all entrances, exits and personnel lifts are operated with this in view.

All grain is stored in the Granary in bags: there is no bulk storage. Pest infestation is prevented as far as possible by spraying insecticide by means of an apparatus provided for that purpose. To this may be added the dusting of the stores by means of *Malathion*, an insecticide which has been recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture. Measures against white ants and termites are carried out by a local firm under contract and stores are regularly fumigated by the Ministry of Health.

After allowing for passages necessary for the effective use of the disinfecting apparatus, storage capacity is sufficient for approximately 450,000 bags of grain.

The Granary Department, which is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the building, is under the control of the Granary Superintendent who is also the Comptroller of Customs. Handling and stacking of grain is carried out by contract labour. During the year 1964-65, 76,096 tons of rice and 4,163 tons of other grain were handled.

GOVERNMENT FIRE SERVICES

The functions of the Fire Services are prescribed in Section 4 of the Fire Services Ordinance (No. 56 of 1953) and consist in taking all available measures with a view to extinguishing fires and to protecting life and property in case of fire in any area except the District and Town of Port Louis, where the Municipal Council is the responsible authority.

The Department comprises an administrative office in Port Louis and six fire stations at Curepipe, Rose Hill, Rivière des Anguilles, Mahebourg, Piton and Flacq. On the 31st December, 1965, the staff was composed of 1 Controller (Chief Officer acting), 1 Chief Officer, 1 Office Supervisor, 1 Deputy Chief Officer, 2 Station Officers, 21 Sub Officers, 25 Leading Firemen, 148 Firemen and a clerical staff of six.

The number of fire calls attended to was 320, compared with 392 in the previous year. The loss caused by fire, excluding Port Louis district, was estimated at Rs 533,198 compared with Rs 822,110 in 1964. Appliances on fire calls covered 9,131 vehicle miles.

Within the area covered by the Service there were at the end of the year 1,189 fire hydrants, including 22 new hydrants installed during the year.

The number of requests for the attendance of firemen during performances of stage plays was 107 and the attendance fees collected during the year amounted to Rs 2,208

In accordance with Regulation 4(2) of the Inflammable Liquids and Substances Regulations (Government Notice No.179 of 1953) 13 certificates were issued by the Controller of Fire Services respecting the adequate protection of filling station premises against fire.

Fire appliances in nearly all Government buildings and cinema halls were tested.

Twenty seven requests for pumping etc on sugar estates, Beau Bassin—Rose Hill Town Council and private premises were attended to and fees for these attendances amounted to Rs 1,967.81.

The average cost per man in the Service during the year was Rs 5,798 while the cost of the Service per head of population (excluding the inhabitants of Port Louis) was Rs 1.95. The total revenue collected in 1964-65 was Rs 28,254.

The mobile appliances with which the various fire stations were equipped included 10 fire engines, 4 large and 13 small trailer pumps, 8 water lorries, 2 cars, 1 van, 1 lorry, 2 foam vans, 6 hose carriers, 3 Land Rovers and 1 bicycle.

The Rodrigues Fire Station is under the command of a Sub-Officer assisted by a Fireman and a number of volunteers. The station is equipped with 1 Land Rover, 1 large and 2 small trailer pumps and 3 water trailers.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The Harbour of Port Louis can accommodate at any one time eleven ocean-going and five small vessels.

Vessels are normally moored at buoys in the harbour, though two quays are available, one of 492 feet and able to take a vessel of 30 feet draft and one of 390 feet for vessels of drafts up to 17 feet. Both coal and oil bunkers are available; there is a good supply of fresh water.

Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, and from Continental and French Mediterranean ports by the French Companies Messageries Maritimes, the Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire, the Svedel Line, and S.E.A.L. A fortnightly cargo service from and to South Africa is operated by the African Coasters.

The Dutch Royal Interocean Line vessels call at Port Louis regularly on the Far East, South Africa and South America service, thereby providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from the Far East and South Africa. Passengers wishing to travel to the United Kingdom usually tranship from the Dutch vessels to the Union Castle Line at Durban. An alternative route is by the French Messageries Maritimes to Marseilles and from there by train to London.

A total of 774 vessels entered Port Louis during the year with a total net registered tonnage of 1,857,493. Of these 136 were of British register, 262 Japanese, 75 Dutch, 81 French, 14 German, 31 Greek, 1 Cuban, 1 Kenyan, 12 Liberian, 34 Malagasy, 37 Norwegian, 29 Panamanian, 1 Israeli, 2 Swedish, 32 South African, 6 U.S.A., 3 Lebanese, 1 Portuguese, 1 U.S.S.R., 4 Nationalist China, 1 Irish, 2 Haitian, 1 Canadian, 2 Moroccan, 1 Cypriot, 1 Australian, 1 Pakistani and 2 Finnish.

There are three small vessels on the local register. Two of them are employed on services to the dependencies of Mauritius and the third, M.V. "Mauritius", a 1,157 NRT cargo and passenger liner, is employed on runs to the dependencies, Madagascar, South and East Africa and Australia. These vessels have a combined net registered tonnage of 1,321.

During the year 4,632 passengers entered and 5,143 left the island by sea.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mauritius is served by the International Airport situated at Plaisance, at the South East of the Island, some five miles from Mahebourg. It is managed and operated by the Department of Civil Aviation. There are not other airfields in Mauritius nor are there any locally registered aircraft or operators.

Scheduled air services are operated by the following airline Companies:

Air France, which operates three services a week, and some seasonal supplementaries, Mauritius—Reunion—Tananarive and return connecting with the following weekly trunk services:

Tananarive—Dar-es-Salaam—Nairobi—Cairo—Paris

Tananarive—Majunga—Nairobi—Athens—Paris

Tananarive—Majunga—Nairobi—Djibuti—Athens—Paris.

Qantas, which operates a weekly service Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Cocos, Mauritius, Johannesburg and return.

South African Airways, which operates a weekly service Johannesburg, Mauritius, Cocos, Perth and return.

B.O.A.C. which operates a weekly service on the route London, Rome, Entebbe, Nairobi, Mauritius and return.

Central African Airways, which operates a fortnightly service Salisbury—Mauritius and return.

The airport development works to meet the operational requirements of large jet aircraft were completed during the year. The runway with a substantial load bearing capacity is now 8,500 feet long. It also has stopways and clearways in each direction. The additions to the scales of airport lighting and radio navigational aids were also completed as well as a new access road to the terminal building and improvements to the public car parks.

RAILWAYS

The Mauritius Government Railways ceased its activities in February, 1964. The track, rolling stock, workshop machinery, spare parts, and other railway assets were sold by tender in January, 1965. By April, 1965, the North line from Argy had been lifted as far as Pamplemousses. The track from Pamplemousses to Central Station was left in situ to enable the purchaser

of the railway equipment to remove by rail the materials stored at Pamplemousses. The purchaser has assumed responsibility for the removal of the track in that sector and between Port Louis Central Station and Richelieu.

Total earnings for financial year ended on the 30th June, 1965, amounted to Rs 32,023 whilst gross expenditure amounted to Rs 874,728 resulting in a deficit of Rs 842,705. The expenditure incurred was mainly on the salaries and wages of railway personnel retained for the dismantling of the track, the computation of pensions and other benefits, and generally winding up the Department. The revenue was derived from leases of railway lands and buildings and occasional sales of small items of stores.

ROADS

This small island of 720 square miles has an excellent system of road communications. It has 822.4 miles of road of which 70 per cent are tarred. Road traffic is extremely dense.

ROAD TRANSPORT

There were 20,538 motor vehicles registered in the Island in 1965 as compared to 20,093 in 1964. The number in each of the different classes was:

				Private Ownership	Government Ownership
Cars (including	1,250	0 taxis)		12,220	59
Lorriès	•••	•••		2,659	209
Buses				614	19
Motorcycles				1,971	105
Autocycles		•••		618	
Dual purpose	ehicl	es		520	110
Tractors and I				588	163
Vans	•••			940	115
3-Wheelers				19	_
Road Rollers				26	11
Trailers	•••			286	
Heavy cars			•••	73	-
Prime movers		•••		4	
	•••				
				20,538	791

The public bus fleet had increased to a total of 594 in use at the end of 1965. An average of 170,576 passengers travelled daily by bus.

There were 4,187 goods vehicles in use in 1965, an increase of 453 over the preceding year's figure. They are used mainly in connexion with the Sugar Industry for the transport of canes to factories and heavy goods to different parts of the island.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSING Twelve Four

	Twelve months Rs c	Four months Rs c
 Heavy motor cars (on pneumatic tyres) other than public service vehicles, constructed or used solely for the carriage of passengers:— (a) having seating capacity for thirty or more pas- 		
sengers—		
(1) not exceeding ten horse power (2) exceeding ten horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional	800 00 900 00	294 00 330 00
amount of (b) having seating capacity for less than thirty passengers—	14 00	5 25
(1) not exceeding 10 horse power	600 00	220 00
(2) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional	700 00	257 00
amount of	14 00	5 25
 Motor cars (on pneumatic tyres) constructed for the carriage of passengers:— 	100.00	44.00
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	120 00 140 00	44 00 52 00
(b) exceeding ten horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount	140 00	32 00
of	14 00	5 25
Provided that in respect of diesel-engined motor cars the tax shall be twice the above rates.		
Motor cars belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony shall pay Rs 10 per month irrespective of horse power: provided that no tax shall be chargeable on any motor car landed in the Colony for a short stay therein not exceeding one week in duration.		
3. Dual-purpose vehicles (on pneumatic tyres):—		
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	200 00 220 00	74 00 81 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount	220 00	61 00
of	14 00	5 25
Provided that in respect of diesel—engined vehicles the tax shall be twice the above rates.		
4. Motor cycles (with or without sidecar) :—		
(a) not exceeding five horse power (b) exceeding five horse power, for each unit or	30 00 6 00	11 00 2 25
fraction of unit of horse power Provided that in respect of motor cycles having three wheels there shall be paid an additional fifty per cent of the tax.	0 00	2 23
Motor cycles belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony shall pay Rs 2 per month irrespective of horse power: provided that no tax shall be chargeable on any motor cycle landed in the Colony for a short stay therein not exceeding one week.		
5. Locomotives :— per metric ton of weight unladden	300 00	110 00

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSING—Continued

	Twe	lve	Four
	ทเดน	ths	months
6. Taxis:—	Rs	С	Rs c
(a) not exceeding ten horse power (b) for any additional unit or fraction of unit of horse	108	00	40 00
power	8	00	3 00
Provided that in respect of diesel-engined vehicles the tax shall be twice the above rate.			
7. Bus used as public service vehicle:—			
(i) having seating capacity for sixty or more passen-			
gers	1,200	00	440 00
(ii) having seating capacity for thirty or more passengers up to fifty-nine passengers:			
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	612	00	225 00
(b) for every additional unit or fraction of unit	0	00	2 00
of horse power (iii) having seating capacity for less than thirty passengers:—	0	00	3 00
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	512	00	188 00
(b) for every additional unit or fraction of unit of	0.2	••	-00 00
horse power	8	00	3 00
8. Motor tractors (on pneumatic tyres):— (a) per metric ton of weight unladden:—			
Twelve	Cro		Four
months	seas		months
Rs c	Rs		Rs c
(i) not exceeding two metric tons 160 00	95	00	59 00
(ii) exceeding two metric tons 320 00	190	00	118 00
together with, for each metric ton in excess of two or fraction thereof,			
an additional amount of 160 00	95	00	59 00
(b) per unit of horse power or fraction of	,,	•	0, 00
unit of horse power 12 00	7	00	4 50
9. Goods vehicles other than motor tractors and trailers:—			
(a) not exceeding ten horse power 450 00	265	00	165 00
(b) exceeding ten horse power 525 00	310	00	192 00
together with, for each unit or fraction			
of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of 14 00	9	00	5 25
(c) per metric ton of maximum gross	,	••	0 20
weight or fraction thereof:—			
(i) where the horse power of the vehicle			
does not exceed ten 60 00	35	00	22 00
(ii) where the horse power of the vehicle exceeds ten 70 00	42	00	2 6 0 0
10. Trailers:—			
Fer metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof 100 00	60	00	37 00
11. Motor vehicles and trailers fitted with solid rubbe	r tvres	shall	pay an
additional tax of 10 per cent			
 Motor vehicles and trailers fitted with steel tyres sha tax of 50 per cent. 	ul pay	an a	iditional

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the postal and telegraph services of the Colony and operates the Post Office Savings Bank. It also acts as an agent for a number of Government departments in so far as the collection of certain revenue and the making of certain payments are concerned. The Money Order Service is available for nearly all parts of the world, and the British Postal Order Service for most Commonwealth countries.

The main Post Office is in Port Louis. There are besides 32 post offices and 45 postal agencies spread throughout the island and all classes of postal and telegraph business are transacted. Postal facilities are also available in Rodrigues.

Air mail connection with all parts of the world is maintained by means of the services operated by Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Quantas Empire Airways, and South African Airways.

The Rhodesian Air Services ceased to operate as from the 21st February, 1965, and were replaced by the Central African Airways Corporation which inaugurated their first fortnightly service on the 6th March, 1965. No mails were sent by the Central African Airways Corporation planes. Incoming mails were received only once by the planes of these services during the year.

Air mail postage rates are charged on weight units of 5 grammes. The air mail postage rate to Europe and to India and Pakistan, the principal destinations of the Colony's outward correspondence, is 60 cents for 5 grammes. The "Aerogramme" or Air Letter Service operates to all destinations at the uniform rate of 35 cents.

The number of postal items handled during 1965 was approximately as follows:

Air mail 4,800,900 Overseas surface mail 1,192,000 Inland mail 9,580,800

Mauritius is linked to the rest of the world by cables and by radio installations (including radiotelephones with most parts of the world) which are operated and maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited. The Company has an office, a cable station and a radio station in Port Louis, and a cable station and a radio installation in Rodrigues. The major part of the overseas telegraph traffic concerns Port Louis and outward and inward telegrams from or for the Capital are accepted, for transmission or delivery, direct by Cable and Wireless Limited. Elsewhere, overseas tele-

grams are received at post offices and transmitted over land lines operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the General Post Office in Port Louis, for outward transmission by Cable and Wireless; inward telegrams received by Cable and Wireless Limited are similarly transmitted by the General Post Office over the land lines to post offices for delivery.

With the extension of phonogram working to most areas, the Post Office Telegraph lines have been reduced from 153 miles to 46 miles only. The number of telegrams handled during 1965 was 10,506 as compared with 11,620 during 1964.

Telecommunications

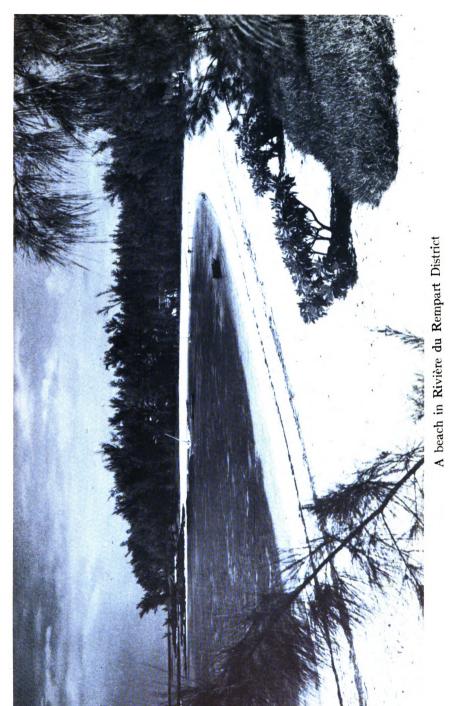
At the close of the year there were 9,178 exchange lines and 13,634 telephone stations connected to the public network. The number of call units recorded during 1965 amounted to 13,990,583 compared with 11,381,229 during 1964.

The Government Radiotelegraph Station at Vacoas maintains a 24-hour watch on the international maritime distress frequency of 500 kc/s and provides communication for shipping within a range of 800 miles of Mauritius. The station also provides communication with meteorological stations in the dependencies and intercepts meteorological broadcasts from countries bordering the Indian Ocean. During 1965 the station handled 39,203 messages, compared with 42,427 during 1964.

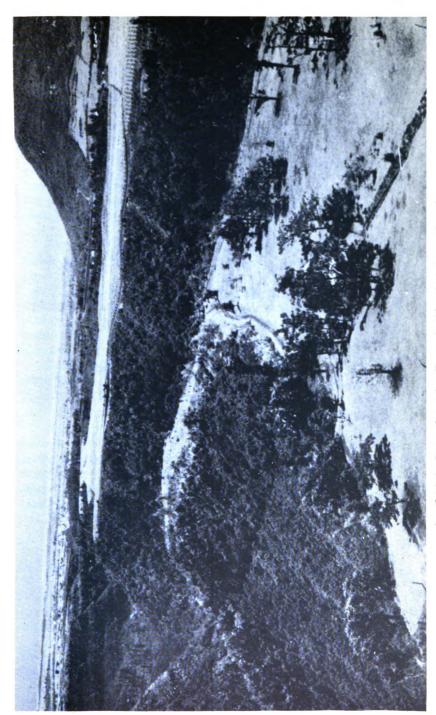
Tourism

General Background

The Mauritius Government Tourist Office was set up in January, 1959, with the purpose of developing the tourist potentialities of the island and expanding the tourist industry in the interest of economic development. The Office is answerable to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications which has specific responsibility for the development and promotion of tourism. A Tourist Advisory Board whose functions are purely consultative advises the Ministry and the General Manager of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office on all matters connected with tourism. The members of the Board comprise representatives of air and shipping companies and of official and private organisations which work in the general interests of tourism. The Mauritius Government Tourist Office is also a full member of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations—a technical and specialised body—which consists of government or official tourist organisations of 94 countries and



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Le Réduit Grounds: 'Le Bout du Monde' from the air

enjoys consultative status with the United Nations. An immediate benefit which Mauritius derived from the association with I.U.O.T.O. was the possibility for members of the personnel of travel agencies to follow a correspondence training course on tourism. Two candidates have to date followed this course, passed the examinations and obtained their certificates.

The transfer of the Office, by the end of the year, to the ground floor of a modern seven-storey building has provided more facilities and up-to-date conveniences for visitors. During the year the personnel also increased as a result of the appointment of a clerk and two hostesses.

Tourist Arrivals

Tourist arrivals in 1964 reached the overall figure of 10,033 which represents an increase of 29.8 per cent over the previous year.

By supporting the action taken by the Office for the development of tourism and tourist enterprise, the Press and Broadcasting Service helped to stimulate interest in the overriding importance of this industry as a foreign currency earner and as a means of improving this country's balance of payments.

Local bodies and private organisations showed equally their awareness of the value of tourism in contributing to the provision of amenities and the improvement of tourist services.

Further Hotel Accommodation

Improvement in the provision of hotel accommodation to meet the increasing number of visitors found concrete expression in the enlargement of Le Chaland Hotel on the South-Western coast to provide for a three-storey block, comprising 18 air-conditioned rooms, twelve of them with suites. At the end of the year, visitors from South Africa were the first to make use of this new accommodation.

Visit of Journalists

The Office had the pleasure of welcoming and providing facilities to visitors of note by making arrangements for them to meet officials and personalities in trade and industry and by providing them with photographs, coloured transparencies and blocks.

Among these visitors were Mr. and Mrs. John Marsh, coeditors of Travel and Trade News Pictorial. The object of their visit was to collect material for a publicity drive on Mauritius in Africa and Rhodesia. As a result of this visit two illustrated features and advertisements from the Mauritius Government Tourist Office appeared in the February and October issues of Travel and Trade News Pictorial.

Other visitors included Mr. John Worrall, correspondent of The Financial Times, The Manchester Guardian, The Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail; Mr. Douglas Brown Assistant Editor of the Sunday Telegraph, who was supplied by the Office with the necessary information for a coloured supplement on Mauritius, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thom of Thom's Commercial Publications Ltd., Salisbury, who published articles and publicity material on Mauritius in "Industry and Commerce Trade Promotion".

Local and Overseas Publicity

The folder "Fly Qantas to Mauritius" was produced jointly by Qantas and the Mauritius Government Tourist Office. 30,000 copies of this attractive publication were distributed by Qantas in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, in the Far East as well as in North America. Some 5,000 copies of an illustrated booklet "Mauritius . . . where your rainbow ends", was distributed overseas. 20,000 copies of "Maurice", the first French publication produced by this Office, were printed and distributed locally and overseas with the co-operation of air and shipping lines and travel agencies. 2,000 copies of two posters depicting the "Sega" and beach scenes were distributed among oversea travel agencies. A monthly press release entitled "Mauritius Government Tourist Office News" was issued with the purpose of keeping the local press and local and foreign travel organisations informed of developments about tourism in Mauritius.

Participation in a publicity campaign was carried out by the Central African Airways in Central Africa. The Office contributed to the International Exhibition on Tourism in Nepal.

Contributions to Overseas Press

"YOY" Magazine.—Mauritius, the enchanted isle by Mrs. Margaret Carmody (Jan. 65).

The Rotarian.—Focus on Mauritius (Jan. 65).

Sunday Times (Magazine Section).—Mauritius—The Bermuda of Africa by J. Worrall (28th Feb. 65).

Travel and Trade News Pictorial.—Mauritius by J. H. Marsh, J. Schoonewagen, Dr. A. Toussaint, M. Series (Feb. 65).

Travel and Trade News Pictorial.—Mauritius Today—by J. H. Marsh, Mlle. M. Esclapon, M. Pitot (Oct. 65).

Plaisir de France.—Un Festival à l'Île Maurice (Feb. 65). Evening Post.—Living happily in mid-ocean by Adam Brand (April 65).

- Le Monde et La Vie.—Le Sega: Un rythme de tam tam sur du patois créole by Alain Desmarais (April 65).
- Inter-Africa. Mauritius Island in the Capricorn Sun (June 65).
- Industry and Commerce of Central Africa.—Mauritius—The Star and Key of the Indian Seas (1964/65).
- Commonwealth Today.—Mauritius—Sugar Island needs new industries (1965).

Chapter 12: The Press and Information Services

THE PRESS

The history of the Press in Mauritius has been traced as far back as 1773. "Le Cernéen", one of the existing daily newspapers, has had an uninterrupted existence of more than 132 years and "Le Mauricien", another daily, has been published regularly for the past 57 years. The languages in which the newspapers are published are French. English, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu and Chinese. 11 newspapers appear daily, 20 appear twice weekly, weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

Information Services

The functions of the Central Information Office are:

- (a) to establish and maintain relations of confidence and mutual understanding with all sections of the Press;
- (b) to ensure a flow of accurate information from the Government to the public;
- (c) to impress upon the public the following themes:
 - (i) the facts of the situation in which Mauritius finds
 itself (as summarised in the Report: A time for
 decision) and the consequences which will follow if
 it is not remedied;
 - (ii) the strategy and plans of the Government in dealing with the situation;
 - (iii) the need to abolish economic waste;
 - (iv) the need for increased tood production.

The broadcast feature entitled "Monday Night Topic" prepared in French and Hindi by the office continued to be on the air throughout the year. As in previous years, this programme provided listeners with comments on topical news most of them chosen, apart from their relevance to current themes, for their social, economic and educational value.

Apart from the feature mentioned above, the office provided the Mauritius Boadcasting Service daily with local news of public interest, communiqués from the various ministries and departments and, whenever any public utility campaigns organized by the office warranted it, with slogans.

The mobile cinema units gave 774 public shows and 186 private shows to social or other welfare organisations and semi-official bodies during the year as compared with 863 public shows and 201 private shows in 1964.

10 editions of the office's bilingual (English/French) bulletin "INFORMA" were published during the year. This 12-15 page roneoed publication, which was adorned during the year with bicolour reproductions, has a circulation of 3,000. 1,075 copies of a Hindi version of this bulletin were also published. There is an ever growing demand for these bulletins.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, an island-wide publicity campaign was undertaken by this office, with the collaboration of the Marketing Board, for the Milk Marketing Scheme. All the media of communications available i.e. press, radio and T.V. etc. were used to put across the scheme to the public.

The office also gave considerable help and assistance to the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign launched in September last by the Mauritius Youth Council under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The office continued to send, as in previous years, copies of the weekly Bulletin in French and Hindi to the Commonwealth Public Relations Offices, the Colonial Office, the British High Commissioner's office in India and to the Mauritius Commission in London as well as to the Mauritius Students' Unit in London.

Photographs showing the implementation of Government projects, Ministerial and other Government activities, as well as other aspects of the Mauritian National Life continued to be displayed in front of Government House.

Since the setting up of the British Information Services in November 1964, all periodicals, films, tapes and stereos from the Central Office of Information, London, are channelled direct to the B.I.S. for distribution. However, an appreciable number of the "Commonwealth Today" publications, both in English and Hindi, and the Commonwealth posters are sent to the Central Information Office by the B.I.S. for distribution. These publications were distributed as usual to schools, colleges, youth clubs, village councils, social welfare centres and other institutions.

There was a continuous increase in the demand for these publications especially by the youth clubs and village organisations which are growing every year in number.

Only 104 16mm British News and 250 16mm Documentary films are available in the Library. The number of subscribers and borrowers has gone down to 37 and 23 respectively. The result of this decrease was due to the B.I.S. receiving the films direct from C.O.I., London.

Three films in the series "Mauritius News" were produced by the office, featuring the visit of Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Mauritius, that of President Tsiranana of Madagascar and the Welfare Month in the South. The shooting of the last film was done with the co-operation of the District Council (South).

Some 56 requests for information about Mauritius, as compared with 121 last year, were received at the office. Enquiries about possibilities of settlement and touristic facilities in this country formed the bulk of these requests. A distinctive note of interest in the industries, economy and administration of the island was also quite noticeable.

There has been a great step forward during the year in the distribution of books by the mobile library service. The number of distribution points has jumped from 45 to 57 and this was made possible by the grant free of charge through the efforts of this office of some 3,828 volumes of books by the National Central Library, London and the U.S. Embassy at Tananarive. The mobile library van is on the road twice a week for library service over and above its commitments for film shows to the rural areas for the exclusive benefit of labourers.

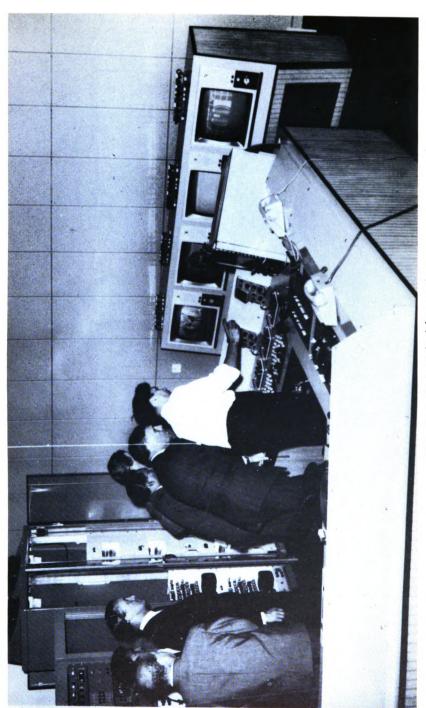
BROADCASTING

In January 1962, responsibility for the Mauritius Broadcasting Service was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Office to the newly created Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

On the 8th of June, 1964, the M.B.S. became a Corporation known as the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation under Ordinance No. 7 of 1964.

Work on the new Broadcasting House which started in October, 1963 were completed in 1964, and in October of that year the administrative and programme sections moved to the new Broadcasting House.

As regards television transmission, the main transmitter had already been installed in 1963. In the course of the year 1964, three repeater stations were installed to ensure full coverage of the whole island. The T.V. service was inaugurated on February 8th in 1965 and programmes are transmitted daily from 1830 to 2200 hours.



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Erecting a television aerial at Juranco Google

Since 1944, the number of radio licences has increased from 2,746 to 62,581 of which 4,996 were in respect of new radio sets licensed in 1965. At the end of 1965, the number of licensed television sets was 3,589.

In 1964-65 the recurrent expenditure of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation amounted to Rs 2,091,445 as compared with a total revenue of Rs 1,396,316 derived from wireless licences.

In the 1960-66 Capital Expenditure Programme for the island, the Broadcasting Corporation was allotted Rs 1,131,855 subsequently increased to Rs 1,931,848 to which the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund will contribute Rs 876,000. At the end of December 1965, a sum of Rs 1,891,739 had been spent on this development scheme.

The two 10 kw transmitters operate on the 439.2 metre band for listners in Mauritius and on the 31 and 61 metre bands for listeners in the dependencies. A 250 W transmitter operating on 439 metres is available in emergencies.

The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation is also responsible for the maintenance of the radio services belonging to the Telecommunications, Meteorological and Harbour Departments.

Transmissions are carried out for an average of 112½ hours a week, since 1963, as compared with 72 hours in 1962, in the course of which English, French and Hindustani are spoken. Programmes are also broadcast in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati and Marathi and in two Chinese dialects.

Owing to lack of local professional artists, the programmes are mainly made up of recorded music and of transcription recordings from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the "Radio diffusion-Television Française".

Eight news bulletins—two in English, four in French and two in Hindustani covering a total of one hour and twenty minutes are broadcast daily.

The Education Department broadcasts 2½ hours of programme weekly for the benefit of Primary and Secondary Schools.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

SPECIAL (MOBILE) FORCE

When the Mauritius Garrison composed of troops from overseas was withdrawn on the 30th June, 1960, after 150 years in the Island, the Government established a Special (Mobile) Force at the former barracks at Vacoas to replace the military for purposes of internal security.

The total authorised establishment of the Force is 6 Officers and 246 Other Ranks. At the end of the year its actual strength was 6 Officers and 145 other ranks. The two Senior Officers are styled Commandant and Deputy Commandant respectively.

The Force is equipped with four 3 ton troop load carrying vehicles and eight land Rovers.

The Special (Mobile) Force paraded on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Assembly, on Her Majesty's Birthday, on Bastille Day, on Remembrance Sunday, on the occasion of the visit of the President of Madagascar and on the visit of the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command.

MAURITIUS NAVAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force completed its sixteenth year of service on 30th September, 1965.

On 31st December, 1965, the Force consisted of the Commanding Officer, one Lieutenant as Staff Officer, one Sub-Lieutenant as Staff Instructor, one Chief Petty Officer, two Petty Officers and eight ratings as permanent staff and ninety-six volunteer ratings. The number of applications for entry into the Force remains high.

Volunteer ratings attend evening drills twice weekly and can attend extra voluntary sea training on MFV 189 on specified days and week-ends. The attendance at both voluntary drills and extra training has continued to be most satisfactory.

In addition to voluntary drills and training, all members of the Force are required to carry out 14 days compulsory training annually. This year the training took place in October at Mont Choisy, and was attended by 97 per cent of the Force. During this period of annual training the members of the Force carry out the normal routine of the Ship's Company of a Naval Establishment, and volunteer ratings receive pay and allowances according to their rate. Instruction in general seamanship, boat-

President Tsiranana inspects a Guard of Honour

pulling, sailing, communications, rifle shooting, physical training, etc., was given and sea training was carried out daily in MFV 189.

During the year the Force provided contingents for the Queen's Birthday and Remembrance Sunday parades.

Chapter 14: General

THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE

The Mauritius Institute, situated in La Chaussée, Port Louis, traces its origin back to the year 1880 when an Ordinance was passed "to establish and incorporate a Public Institute, to be called the Mauritius Institute, a Public Museum and a Public Library, for the purpose of promoting the general study and cultivation of the various branches and departments of Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy, and for the instruction and recreation of the people".

The foundation stone of the present building was laid on the 23rd November, 1880, by Sir George Bowen, then Governor. The building was completed in 1884 and in the course of the following year the Natural History Museum, known as the "Desjardins Museum", until then housed in a wing of the Royal College in Port Louis, was transferred to the new building. The public library was opened in 1903, following the munificent bequest of the Sir Virgile Naz Library which forms the nucleus of the present collection. The Institute has expanded its activities over the years and to-day it comprises a Public Library, a Natural History Museum, an Historical Museum, and a small Art Gallery.

The Institute is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of ten members approinted annually by the Governor and of such persons as may be recommended by any literary or scientific society associated with the Institute. The staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director of Museum, a Librarian, and eight other officers.

The Public Library

The Mauritius Institute Public Library was created in 1902 from a nucleus of some 9,000 volumes which had been bequeathed to the Colony by Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. (1825–1901). By subsequent purchases and gifts the stock of books now consists of 42,918 volumes. Legislation provides for the compulsory deposit in the library of one copy of all books, pamphlets and separates published locally and this right of legal deposit, which exists since the foundation of the library, is an implicit recognition of its status as the National Library of the island.

In addition to the Virgile Naz section which, in accordance with the will of the donor, is kept separately, the library comprises the following sections: art, science, technology, biography, fiction, etc. There is also a "quick reference" section consisting

of encyclopaedias, dictionaries, directories. A collection of bound periodicals covering a wide range of subjects is also available. A special book-case is devoted to oriental languages.

An important feature of the library is the special collection of works, periodicals and manuscripts in many fields of study relative to Mauritius and the other Mascarene Islands. The collection is as far as possible extended to publications on Madagascar and at the end of the year was composed of 3.651 volumes. During the last decade, the scope of this local section has been enlarged to include, geographically, works on the Indian Ocean and, topically, monographs and reference works bearing on those themes in the development of which Mauritius had a part to play. Microfilms of rare works and of certain documents in overseas institutions have also been acquired. The bibliographical section has been enlarged and together with the existing card-catalogue provides facilities to the many research workers and students who make use of the library. These fall in several categories: overseas workers at universities or research institutions who maintain a regular correspondence with the Institute, visitors carrying on field work for shorter or longer periods in the island, visiting experts or technicians on Government missions, members of local institutions, societies and Government departments requiring information on a wide range of subjects.

The existence of a valuable section on natural history and biology should also be mentioned. It consists mainly of an important collection of works (about 6,000 volumes) many of which are now very scarce. Most of these books belong to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius which is incorporated with the Mauritius Institute.

The library is arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Browne system of book issue is in use.

Access to the Public Library is free, but a deposit of Rs 10 (15shs.) is required from readers wishing to borrow books. Some sections are however reserved and loans are made in special circumstances only. The number of registered borrowers has increased from about 200 in 1945 to 2,512 in 1965. The number of readers using the library facilities during the year was 44,882 and the book circulation for the same period was 43,274.

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum is mainly regional in character and contains representative collections of the fauna, flora and geology of Mauritius and of the neighbouring islands. The Museum was visited by 80,988 persons during the year.

The bird section contains specimens of most of the one hundred species of the birds of Mauritius. They have been grouped as shore birds, marsh birds, sea birds, game birds and land birds. The endemic species of which nine are still found out of a total of twenty-four, are displayed separately. The extinct species are shown by means of feathered restorations and paintings, and in some cases by actual skeletons. The Dodo is exhibited together with its relatives which inhabited the neighbouring islands of Reunion and Rodrigues. The species which was found in Reunion was known as the "White Dodo"; it is known only from historical evidence and by a 17th century painting, a reproduction of which is exhibited in the Museum. The Rodrigues Solitaire is exemplified by a genuine skeleton and by a water-colour reproduction of the feathered bird. The Museum also possesses the only known skeleton of the Mauritius flightless Red Hen (Aphanapteryx bonasia) and one of the three stuffed examples of the Mauritius Dutch Pigeon (Alectroenas nitidissima). a species which became extinct about one hundred years ago.

The centenary of the first discovery of Dodo bones at Mare aux Songes, near le Chaland, by Mr. George Clark, a British school-master, in September, 1865, was commemorated during the year. A small temporary exhibition depicting the event was held and a talk on the subject televised and broadcast.

In the mammal section are found examples of the very few species occurring in the Island which, with the exception of bats, have all been introduced by man at various times. These include the Javanese Deer imported by the Dutch, a Borneo Macaque released in the Island by the Portuguese, the Wild Pig and the Indian Hare.

In the reptile section are exhibited examples of the giant species of tortoises, extinct or still living, peculiar to the Indian Ocean islands, and of various kinds of turtles found in the region. The geckos, lizards and snakes of the Island are exhibited, including the very curious Round Island snakes, two species of which are found and are considered to be "living fossils".

The fish section displays examples of the numerous species found in the territorial waters of the Island, all of them stuffed and painted in their natural colours. Fresh-water fishes, comprising about twenty-five species, some indigenous, others introduced, are also exhibited.

A large number of Echinoderms (sea-stars and urchins) live in the region and examples of nearly all the species, including a few almost unique ones, are represented in the Museum. The Mollusca section has a rich collection and the Island is reputed for its extremely large variety of sea-shells, though most of these occur as well all over the Indo-Pacific region. The land shell fauna, comprising about two hundred species, is less spectacular but is scientifically more important, as many groups are peculiar to the Island. The fresh-water mollusca are insignificant, except from a medical point of view, one species being known to transmit Bilharzia disease.

The Museum also possesses local collections of crustaceans, insects, corals and plants.

Biological Research

The very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora, together with the rich marine life of the surrounding seas present excellent opportunities for biological research. Scientific collections of all groups are made and these are studied overseas and locally by experts, the results being published in the Mauritius Institute Bulletin and in specialized publications abroad.

Art Gallery

A small art gallery is attached to the Port Louis Museum; it comprises some 325 paintings, lithographs and engravings consisting mainly of a collection presented to the Institute in 1921 by the late Mr. Edgar de Rochecouste. This collection includes a certain number of paintings of artists such as Ziem, Le Sidaner, Harpignies, and Jacques-Emile Blanche. A small section is devoted to the works of local artists.

The Historical Museum

A subsidiary museum devoted to local history has been arranged in an old French house at Mahebourg. It was in this house that Monsieur de Robillard, the French Commandant of Grand Port, received the two wounded commanders of the English and French squadrons, Admirals Willoughby and Duperré, during the well-known naval battle of August, 1810. Several objects connected with this episode and recovered one hundred and twenty-four years later from the wreck of the Magicienne, one of the English frigates sunk in Grand Port bay during the engagement, are exhibited. These objects include a portion of the ship's hulk, several heavy guns and carronades, cannon balls. grape-shot, copper coins, pieces of sailor's uniform and various other relics.

The capture of the Island by the British at the beginning of December, 1810, is illustrated by a series of coloured prints drawn on the spot by Temple.

A section of the museum is devoted to the display of a valuable collection of maps, charts, engravings and watercolours (many in original) which serve to introduce the visitor to the various periods of the history of Mauritius from its discovery to the present time. Worthy of special mention in this section are a portulan map published at Amsterdam in 1595, probably the most accurate map of the region available at the time of the first Dutch visit to Mauritius in 1590, an English map of Mauritius by Mount and Page published in 1745 and derived from a Dutch source, Abbé de la Caille's map (1753) which is the first accurate map of the Island, Bellin's map of 1763, and two maps by Lislet Geoffroy, published by the British Admiralty in 1813 and 1814. Modern maps are also shown, including the fine one-inch map by Descubes (1880) which is of great practical interest as it indicates the site of over a thousand concessions.

Among the series of lithographs and water-colours recording the life, scenery and customs of different periods, may be noted six water-colours by Kelsey (early 1840's), coloured prints by Thuillier, coloured lithographs by Bradshaw and Rider (1831–32), water-colours by Leroy (1860's), and a water-colour panoramic view of Mauritius, sketched from Port Louis harbour by Augustus Earle who was on board the *Beagle* when Charles Darwin visited Mauritius in 1836.

A few pieces of local furniture belonging to the French Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais (1699-1753) and exhibits from the East Indiaman *Kent* which was captured by Robert Surcouf, Roi des Corsaires, in the Bay of Bengal in October, 1800, are on view.

Relics connected with the activities of the French privateers in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of the 19th century are also displayed.

Part of a room of the Museum is devoted to the history of transport in Mauritius exemplified by two palanquins and a chaise à porteurs which were in use before the era of roads and wheeled traffic.

A small exhibit is devoted to the history of the famous "Post Office" stamp of Mauritius (1847) and is illustrated by reprints of the stamp.

Among miscellaneous items of interest may be cited: objects rescued from some memorable shipwrecks in the region, the portraits or busts of certain French and British Governors (Mahé de Labour-

donnais, Charles Decaen, Robert Farquhar, Lowry Cole, John Pope Hennessy), and the Roll of Honour of the Mauritian soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War.

During the year the Historical Museum was visited by 24,019 persons, including 9,863 schoolchildren.

Learned Societies

The following scientific and literary societies are associated with the Mauritius Institute:

- (1) The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius was founded in 1829 under the name of Societé d'Histoire Naturelle and was honoured in 1847 by the permission of Queen Victoria to add the word "Royal" to its name. Its activities extend to most branches of natural history. Lectures on science and art are delivered by its members from time to time and also by visiting professors, artists and scientists. Four lectures were delivered during the year, two were connected with the work of the International Indian Ocean Expedition, one was a general account of Africa and Madagascar, and the fourth dealt with the use of close-up photography in natural history. Proceedings of the Society, containing papers read before the Society, are published annually. The Society owns a library which contains many rare and valuable books and periodicals on natural history.
- (2) The Société de Technologie Agricole et Sucrière de Maurice is a technical body founded in 1910 and devoted to the study of questions relating to agriculture and to sugar technology. The papers and proceedings of the Society are published in the quarterly Revue Agricole.
- (3) The Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens was founded in 1938 with the object of encouraging the publication of literary works, and of establishing contacts with literary institutions overseas.
- (4) The Indian Cultural Association was founded in 1936 with the object of promoting Indian culture in Mauritius and of fostering spiritual ties with India. It publishes a quarterly journal called "The Indian Cultural Review".
- (5) The Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice was founded in 1938 to foster and encourage the study of the Colony's history by the collection of documents on local history, publication of historical works, and the organisation of historical exhibitions and lectures. One of the principal activities of the Society has been the pro-

duction of the Dictionary of Mauritian Biography, twenty-seven parts of which have already appeared. These contain about one thousand biographies of persons connected with Mauritius by birth or residence. The Society awards prizes to schoolchildren to encourage the study of Mauritian history. It keeps in touch and exchanges publications with overseas institutions of like interests.

THE MAURITIUS ARCHIVES

The Mauritius Archives Office is not only one of the oldest departments of the Colony, dating from the early years of the French settlement, but it is also one of the oldest archive centres of the Southern Hemisphere, ranking only after the Cape and Réunion repositories.

Under French rule the Office was a branch of the Conseil Supérieur and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1776, which set up a central Dépôt des Chartes des Colonies at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine which for a long time supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

At the time of the land fighting which led to the surrender of the Island by the French, the local archives were removed from Port Louis to a safer place of custody in Plaines Wilhems and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final cession of Mauritius to Great Britain, they were handed over to the British authorities in an almost complete state, as comparatively few of the records were retained by the French Government.

Until 1949 the Archives were attached to the Registrar General's Department, and from January, 1950, to the Central Administration. By the Archives Ordinance (No. 71 of 1952) they were transferred to an Archives Department which is the central repository of all public archives.

The Archives Office is now divided into the following sections:

- (i) the Repository, which comprises inter alia the records of the old French Administration (1721–1810), records of the British Administration (from 1810), notarial records, and private records;
- (ii) the Library, which, besides being the official registry of all publications issued in Mauritius, contains Mauritiana printed abroad, reference books on general history, colo-

nial history and archivology with a section devoted to collections of stamps, seals, currency notes and other material;

(iii) the Land Registry, which comprises the records of the former Land Court, memoranda of survey deposited by sworn land surveyors, with a section containing maps, charts and plans.

The Department is also equipped with a photostat for the photocopying of records and the supply of copies to Government department and to the public.

The control and disposal of records is supervised by the Public Archives Records Committee. The Chief Archivist also inspects regularly archives lying in repositories other than the Archives Department.

Publications include the annual report, the quarterly memoranda of books issued in Mauritius and registered in the Archives, and the publications issued by the Archives Publication Fund Committee (established in 1951).

The bibliographical survey of Mauritiana started in 1951 was completed in February, 1955. The book, including about 1,000 pages and comprising altogether 8,865 entries, was published in 1956 under the title of Bibliography of Mauritius, 1502–1954. It was compiled with particular attention to historical development and with the main object of meeting the needs of those interested in history. To keep it up to date a bibliographical supplement including additional material recorded during each successive year from 1955 onwards, is issued as an appendix to the annual report of the Archives Department. Nine supplements have appeared.

In 1965 the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee issued its eighth publication entitled: L'administration française de l'île Maurice et ses archives, edited by Dr. A. Toussaint.

Former publications of the Committee comprise an Atlas-Souvenir to commemorate the work of Abbé de la Caille in Mauritius, a selection of documents on early American trade with Mauritius, an inventory of the records of the French East India Company's administration for 1715-1768 preserved in the Archives, a study on Mauritius and the spice trade, an account of a voyage to Mauritius and the Indian Ocean countries in 1802-05 and a selection of documents on the various constitutions of Mauritius.

BRITISH COUNCIL

During 1965 the Council sponsored the visits to Mauritius of Dr. Robert Birley, C.M.G., visiting Professor of Education, University of Witwatersrand and Mr. Danny McLennan, formerly Staff Coach and Lecturer for the Scottish Football Association. Dr. Birley gave a series of public lectures and talks to a number of secondary schools. Mr. McLennan's visit coincided with the arrival, a month later, of an amateur football team from Paris and he was consequently able to coach the Mauritius National XI. At the end of his visit, Mr. McLennan was offered and accepted a contract with the Mauritius Sports Association.

At the request of the Ministry of Education, the British Council arranged for Mr. S. W. Hockey, British Council Library Organiser in East Africa, to visit Mauritius and advise on the development of Library Services.

One postgraduate scholarship for the study of Electrical Engineering at the Manchester College of Science and Technology was awarded to Mr. L. E. Astruc, of the Central Electricity Board.

Scholarships for the Teaching of English as a Second Language were awarded to two primary school teachers; Mr. Ducasse who is now at Moray House, Edinburgh and Mr. Conhyea who is now at Leeds Institute of Education.

A six months' Bursary was awarded to Dr. K. A. I. Cassimally of the Ministry of Health for further experience in Paediatric Surgery at Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool.

Programmes in the United Kingdom were arranged by our Visitors Department for a number of Mauritians, especially teachers, on overseas leave.

The Council continued to administer and supervise the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.

34,516 books were loaned from the library during the year. The present library stock is 10,798. Book presentations were made to the libraries of the Municipality, the Town Councils of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes, and to some secondary schools.

The following exhibitions were held at the Council Centre first and then displayed in various parts of the island: Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey, William Blake engraving Exhibition on the Book of Job and an English Handwriting Exhibition from Romano—British times to the present day.

The annual introductory course for students proceeding to the United Kingdom was held in July and attended by 106 students, amongst whom were a number of Mauritian civil servants going on study leave. Assistance by meeting on arrival and arranging temporary accommodation was given by the Student Welfare Department, British Council, London to a number of students from Mauritius on arrival in U.K.

The Representative designate, Mr. D. H. Pritchard arrived in Mauritius in May. Mr. Claude Appadou, Administrative Officer was on overseas and study leave from July to December.

Alliance Française

The Mauritius Branch of the Alliance Française was founded in 1884 with the object of encouraging the study of the French language by means of French courses in schools and annual examinations, by meetings and conferences on French literature and art. Two prizes are awarded annually to the best candidates in French of the Royal College and the Queen Elizabeth College. The Labourdonnais College, which provides secondary education leading to the baccalauréat, was opened in 1953 by the Alliance Française.

Le Cercle Littéraire de Port Louis

The principal object of this Society is to seek to bring together all those interested in French culture and ideas. Its aims are to encourage, by means of annual competitions and public lectures, the study of the French language and literature.

Mauritius Dramatic Club

The first record of an organised amateur theatrical production in Mauritius goes back as far as the 25th April, 1848, when officers of the 5th Battalion, the Northumberland Fusiliers, staged three one-act plays at the Port Louis Theatre.

A Mauritius Amateur Dramatic Club was formed in 1898 and stage productions and play readings were regularly featured until the 1914-1918 War.

The present Mauritius Dramatic Club owes its origin to a revival in theatrical activity which began in early 1920 and which ultimately led to the formation of the Club in 1932. Since then stage plays, play readings and broadcasts have been frequently presented.

The Hindi Pracharini Sabha

This society was established in 1935 with headquarters at Montagne Longue. Its main object is to promote and encourage the study of Hindi in Mauritius. 149 Hindi schools are at present affiliated to it. A uniform curriculum has been introduced in all these schools. To foster the study of Hindi Language and literature, four annual examinations in Higher Hindi are conducted with the collaboration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, India. In 1965, more than 700 candidates sat those examinations. A local examination, the 'Praveshika' is also held under the auspices of the Hindi Pracharini Sabha. This examination qualifies the successful candidates to enter for the first of higher Hindi examinations conducted by the Institution mentioned above. 845 candidates sat for the Praveshika in 1965.

The Vacoas House of Debaters

This association, founded in 1936, takes a special interest in general educational and cultural development.

Fortnightly meetings are held for debates, play reading, unprepared stunt speeches and quiz programmes. Lectures and talks by eminent outside personalities are delivered from time to time.

Table-tennis, carrum, card games, outings, open-air campings, film-projections are some of the recreational activities.

Arrangements are periodically made for internal as well as inter-club contests in indoor games and debates.

The Young Men's Christian Association

The Mauritius Y.M.C.A. was founded in collaboration with the London Central Y.M.C.A. and inaugurated in August, 1952. It is also a member of the World Council of Y.M.C.A.

The P.E.N. Club de l'Océan Indien

The Mauritius section of the "Federation Internationale des P.E.N. Clubs" was founded in Mauritius in 1951. It seeks to promote a spirit of understanding and friendship among the writers of all sections of the community and also among those of the neighbouring islands.

Centre Culturel Français

The Centre Culturel Français which was inaugurated in May, 1959, had, by the end of the year, enrolled some 450 members drawn up from all sections of the community.

The Centre Culturel Français is provided with a film unit, a goodsized library, an auditorium where records may be played at will. The Centre, situated at Curepipe, is open to the public. It is

administered by two Honorary Chairmen (one of whom is the Consul for France), one President, two Vice-Presidents assisted by a Working Committee of 20 members.

The activities of the Centre Culturel Français are many and varied. Documentary films are shown twice monthly to the public while a cine-club operates for members twice monthly. Talks are given regularly on many subjects, literary as well as scientific, by visiting lecturers or by members of the Centre. Socials, seminars, debates, literary matinees and amateur film and slide projections are also held at the Centre.

Académie Mauricienne

The Académie Mauricienne was founded in collaboration with the Académie Française and was inaugurated in 1964. Its main aims are to improve the knowledge of spoken and written French in Mauritius, and to promote Mauritian Literature.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Position

Few people living outside the Indian Ocean area would, without research, be able to place Mauritius accurately, unless perhaps they were stamp-collectors. On the map of the Indian Ocean the Island is shown by a dot somewhere near the centre. Yet it has laid claim with some degree of historical justification to the title of "The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean". It is situated about 500 miles off the centre of the east coast of Madagascar, and is practically on the Tropic of Capricorn. By sea, it is 1,552 miles distant from Durban, 2,094 from Colombo and 3,182 from Perth, Australia. The voyage to the United Kingdom via the Suez Canal entails a journey of 6,942 miles, but if the alternate route via the Cape of Good Hope is taken the distance is 8,393 miles. Nowadays, most people travel to and from the Island by air, to Europe, India or South Africa, and journeys which used to involve weeks or months have shrunk to a matter of hours.

Physical Features

Geologically, the Indian Ocean consists of two great basins separated by a central submarine ridge running southwards from India. Mauritius is one of the few points on this ridge which appear above the surface. It is of purely volcanic origin and the Island we know today is probably only the worn down summit of an immense shield volcano which built itself up from the ocean bed in Cretaceo-Tertiary times. There were two distinct phases of volcanic activity, separated by a very long period of erosion. The older volcanic series began by the opening of a fissure in the earth's crust beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean. Eruptions slowly built up a submarine ridge of considerable height and extent. The base of the future island of Mauritius was one of the domes of this ridge. The island that appeared was perhaps, at one time, as high as the present-day Himalayas; then before the first cycle of volcanic activity ceased, a series of explosions partially destroyed what had been built up. During the very long period of quiescence which followed, the agents of erosion-wind and water, heat and coldreduced the volcanic pile to a mere remnant. The olivine basalt blocks of the older volcanic series are hard, compact and black in colour.



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Towards the close of the Tertiary period, the second great phase of volcanic activity occurred. It was divided into two periods of eruptions, separated by a short period of erosion. The first outburst appears to have been confined to the south-west of Mauritius; the last one consisted of a succession of thin lava flows from 2" to 20" in thickness. These cover about 70 per cent of the present surface of the Island. Lava tunnels dating from this period are common, some of them carrying underground streams. There are also low hummocks (tumuli) of up to 15 feet in height, and a few depressions (e.g. at Ile d'Ambre and the Puits des Hollandais). The rocks of the younger volcanic series are medium grey doleritic basalts.

Volcanic activity must have ceased in Mauritius more than 100,000 years ago, although the neighbouring French Island of Réunion still has an active volcano. In Mauritius a complicated series of geological submergences and emergences followed the cessation of volcanic activity. The present is a period of slow submergence. Raised reefs and beaches are found at many localities along the coast, some as much as 60 feet above sea level. The Island rests on a submarine shelf varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, except towards the North where it covers an area of 15 by 13 miles. Outside this shelf the submarine ridge slopes rapidly down to the mean Indian Ocean depth of 2,000 fathoms.

Mauritius, which is roughly pear-shaped, is 38 miles long by 29 miles broad. From the North an extensive undulating plain rises gently towards the central plateau, where it reaches a height of about 2,200' before dropping sharply to the southern and western coasts. There are three main groups of mountains—the Port Louis group running in a east-north-easterly direction, the Black River-Savanne group massed in a north to south direction, and the Bambous group with a east-west trend. The mountains are a striking feature of the Mauritian landscape, rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, with their lower slopes covered with dense vegetation-now being replaced by sugar cane or tea-and their upper slopes ending in precipitous rocky peaks with most distinctive outlines. They appear to be much higher than they actually are, and are particularly impressive in the early morning or towards sunset. Few visitors fail to notice the contrast between these stark. upthrusting masses, and the flat, fertile cultivated plains from which they rise.

The main watershed of the Island runs northwards across the central plateau for a distance of about 20 miles. From this ridge the ground slopes towards the coast, except where interrupted by the mountain ranges or by isolated peaks. The rivers consequently tend to run westward or eastward. Most of them are short and fast flowing, generally at the bottom of deep ravines and interrupted by waterfalls. Some of the larger have been harnessed for hydroelectric purposes. True crater lakes are found at Bassin Blanc and Grand Bassin, but in general water conservation is achieved by man-made reservoirs, of which there are now seven.

The Island is almost completely encircled by coral fringing reefs, within which are peaceful lagoons and a succession of lovely beaches of white, coral sand. Together with the mountains, the seashore is the glory of Mauritius and much of the social life of the Island is based upon it. Those who can afford the cost, have seaside residences which they occupy during the winter months and at weekends for most of the other months. Public beaches give an outlet to the less favoured part of the population. As may be expected, swimming, sailing and fishing are popular pastimes in which all sections of the population indulge, no part of the Island being more than 17 miles from the coast.

Mauritius has a number of island dependencies in the Indian Ocean. These are Rodrigues, 350 miles to the east, Chagos Archipelago, 1,180 miles north-east in the direction of Ceylon, Agalega and Cargados Carajos, 580 miles and 250 miles respectively, north and north-east of Mauritius.

Rodrigues*, the principal dependency, is a mountainous island of volcanic formation encircled by a coral reef and has a total area of about 40 square miles. It measures 9½ miles in length by 4½ miles in width and its population consists mostly of fishermen and peasant farmers.

Chagos* consists of five groups of coral islands, the biggest of which is Diégo Garcia. The horseshoe-shaped ribbon of land lying just above sea level surrounds a lagoon thirteen miles long and between four and five miles wide.

Agalega* consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow strip of sandbank. These two dependencies are the main source of copra for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

The archipelago of Cargados Carajos*, usually referred to by the name of the principal islet, St Brandon, is a fishing station leased to a Mauritian company.

^{*}See Maps at end of Report.

Climate and Vegetation

Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony: further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts. The greenness of the Island is, indeed, a striking feature of the territory giving an impression of high natural fertility. However, as the soil is generally shallow and deficient in phosphates and exchangeable bases, the productivity of the Island is in fact largely the consequence of man's intervention and skill.

The summer season runs from November to April, and the winter from June to October, though the months April—June and September—November can be looked upon as transitional periods and are usually the most pleasant in the year. Rain falls mainly in summer, but there is no well-defined dry season. At sea the annual rainfall near Mauritius is about 40 inches, but the uplift of the moisture-laden maritime air, caused by the mountains, results in an annual rainfall varying from about 60 inches on the south-east coast to 200 inches on the central plateau. On the west coast the annual fall is 35 inches. Variation from year to year is not large, but is nevertheless sufficiently great to reduce considerably the size of the sugar and other crops when the year is dry. The rain water percolates through the soil and is carried off in the ravines without causing much flood damage even in very wet years.

Average relative humidity varies from 70 per cent in October to 78 per cent in February on the coast in the Port Louis area. Upcountry at Curepipe, the variation is from 85 per cent in the drier months to 90 per cent average in the wetter. On high ground 100 per cent humidity is frequently experienced. Relative humidity is highest about dawn and lowest at noon, but the daily range is only about 20 per cent because of the maritime climate. For the same reason, neither the seasonal nor the diurnal range of temperature is large.

In Port Louis the day maximum and night minimum temperatures during the hottest months average 31°C and 24°C respectively; in the winter they average 25°C and 20°C. The highest and lowest temperatures ever reached are:

					M	[aximun	Minimum
Port Louis	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	36°C	12°C
Curepipe (1,850 feet above mean sea level)						32°C	7°C

The amount of sunshine varies considerably from day to day, as might be expected in a mountainous, sub-tropical island, but there is relatively little change with the months of the year. In the drier north-west of the Island, there is an average of 8 hours' bright sunshine per day; on the high south-eastern slopes it averages 6 hours for most of the year but falls to 4½ hours in midwinter. The topography of Mauritius makes it an easy task to chase the sunshine.

For most of the year the Island experiences steady trade winds of moderate strength, blowing from south-east to east-south-east. In summer they may die away and be replaced for periods of a few days by calms or by a northerly wind which is humid and rather warm. Summer, too, is the cyclone season, the greatest frequency being in January and February. March cyclones are more dreaded, however, as, when they occur at this time of the year, they damage the maturing sugarcane crop to a greater extent.

During the past century cyclones have caused winds with gust speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour on about a dozen occasions. Wind speeds increase towards the centre of a tropical cyclone and little damage is likely to be caused if the centre passes at a distance of over 100 miles from the island.

Sometimes, as in the period 1947 to 1959, no cyclones come near enough to affect Mauritius appreciably, whilst during other periods, such as 1943 to 1946 (in which there were seven considerable cyclones), the island seems continuously to be threatened. In 1960, Mauritius was hit twice, the maximum gust recorded being 159 m.p.h. Early in 1962 and in 1964 two more cyclones damaged installations and crops.

In 1965 no tropical cyclone threatened Mauritius.

Economic Conditions

To-day, sugar means more to Mauritius than wool did to England in the days of the Merchant Guilds. The sugar cane covers 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation, and the yield represents 96 per cent of all arable production. Nearly 45 per cent of the total area of the Island is cultivated: an intensity of cultivation with few parallels in the tropics. Of this area, what is not under sugar is producing tea (mainly in the uplands), tobacco, some maize, vegetables and in the drier coastal areas, aloe fibre for the making of sacks.

Originally indigenous forests covered nearly the whole Island. In the lowlands there was a dry type of forest with ebony as one of the dominant trees, and in the uplands a wet type dominated by trees of the family Sapotaceae. Nowadays only a few remnants of relatively pure natural forests are found. Most of the area theoretically under forest is made up of secondary growth. On Crown Land there are some 10,000 acres of exotic plantations, mostly of Pine, other conifers and Eucalypts, while on private or leased land there is an equivalent area under Filao and Eucalypts. The 1960 cyclones played havoc in the plantations, but the work of replanting and rehabilitation is proceeding apace. The Forest Department aims at planting up to 1,000 acres a year. Of the 67,000 acres of the Crown forest estate some 15,000 acres have been excised for non-forestry uses, particularly tea-growing. Around the coast 3,500 acres of Pas Geometriques are leased for tree-growing. Privately-owned, but legally-protected river and mountain reserves are estimated at 13,000 acres, some 2,000 acres of river reserves at low levels having been dereserved during 1965. The forests have a dual purpose: protection and production. Protective forests are found in the catchment areas of reservoirs and of the main rivers and on steep slopes, while productive forests yield all the fuelwood and poles consumed locally, as well as some of the timber requirements of the Island.

With such a high proportion of land under arable crops and forest cover there is little room for livestock production. Cattle number only about 40,000. Pig-keeping is limited; sheep do not do well; goats are kept mainly by the Indian population; poultry-keeping both on an industrial basis and as a background occupation is growing in popularity. But the Island as a whole has placed its reliance on the skill of the sugar industry to continue to provide it with the means of purchasing from abroad its food and clothing, manufactured goods, machinery, fertilizers and building material—in fact, practically all it needs to live.

Sugar accounts for more than 95 per cent of domestic exports and tea and molasses are the only other exports from the Colony which exceed an annual value of over one million rupees. Domestic exports which usually vary between 250 and 325 million rupees a year, reached in 1963 the record figure of 414.8 million rupees; this was mainly due to a record sugar crop and very high prices obtained for that commodity on the world market. In 1964

domestic exports of sugar amounted to 353.1 million rupees. At the beginning of the year sugar commanded on the world market, as in 1963, a fairly high price which by the end of the year had dropped. Almost all the sugar goes to the United Kingdom and Canada. Similarly about three quarters of the imports come from within the Commonwealth. Port Louis, the capital and only port equipped to handle ocean-going vessels, handles the sugar exports by means of lighters carrying the bagged sugar to ships moored in the stream. Inward freight is mainly discharged into lighters also. The opening of a new transit shed in October 1963 has greatly helped to ensure more speedy clearance of goods.

Mauritius is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepot trade and apart from sugar and its by-products, has few manufacturing enterprises. It is a text book example of a one crop economy.

Chapter 2: History

The Island was probably visited both by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages, and on maps of about 1500 it is shown with an Arabic name. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited it several times, and the first European to discover Mauritius is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The Island appears on many sixteenth century maps with the Portuguese name of Cerné or Cirné.

Dutch sailors first visited the Island in 1598 and renamed it Mauritius, after their ruler Prince Maurice of Nassau; later they made frequent calls on their trading expeditions to the East Indies. First-hand accounts exist of these visits, and of visits by English, French and Danish ships, which called at Mauritius for water, food and cargoes of ebony. An English trading company planned to occupy the Island but was forestalled in 1638 by a Dutch company, whose settlement lasted (with a gap from 1658 to 1664) until 1710. It was from Mauritius in 1642 that Tasman set out on his most important voyage of Australian discovery.

The Dutch settlers never numbered much over three hundred (including children and slaves) and the most useful element was a group of twenty or thirty farmers, rearing cattle, hunting, fishing and growing food crops as well as some tobacco. But the settlement never developed enough to produce dividends and the Dutch company finally abandoned it in 1710. The most noteworthy results of this Dutch occupation were the exploitation of the Islands's great ebony forests and the extinction of the Dodo, a bird peculiar to Mauritius, often mentioned by early seventeenth-century travellers. The Dutch are also to be remembered for the introduction of sugarcane, cotton, domestic animals and deer. Before the Dutch occupation the Island was uninhabited. The slaves introduced into Mauritius by the Dutch were brought from Madagascar.

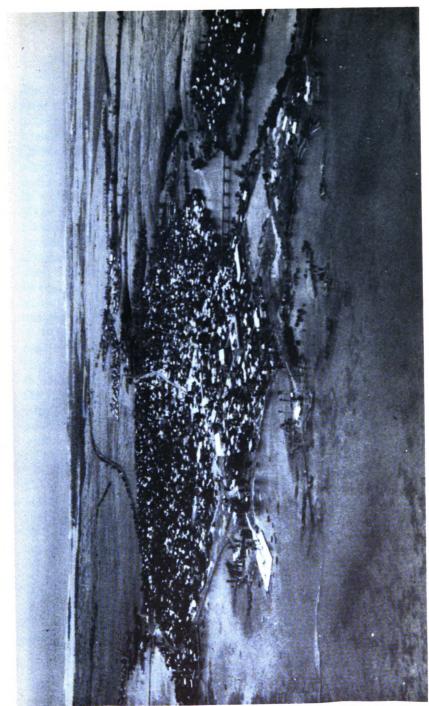
The French in 1715 claimed the Island and called it *Ile de France*, but do not seem to have settled any of their surplus Bourbon colonists there until 1722. In the interval, European pirates from Madagascar and ships of the British Navy, searching for the pirates, were almost the only visitors.

From 1722 till about 1767 Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company. From 1767 to 1810 it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government, apart from a brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the

French Revolution. In 1785 the population had grown to almost one thousand, including two hundred Europeans, and from the time of the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais onwards increased rapidly, reaching nearly twenty thousand in 1767 (fifteen thousand of them slaves). Labourdonnais did more than any other Governor to change what was a petty outpost into a strong, prosperous and well populated colony. Much of the land was divided into concessions of approximately a quarter-mile by a mile, and most of these were farmed. Coffee, manioc, maize, vegetables, fruit, indigo, cloves and sugar, were among the crops grown. There was some rearing of poultry, goats and cattle.

Towards the end of the Company's rule Port Louis, the capital, was a lair of speculators and adventurers desirous of returning to Europe as soon as they had made their fortunes. During the wars of the eighteenth century (Austrian Succession War, Seven Years War, and War of American Independence), the Island became a naval depot, supplying French fleets fighting the British in the Indian Ocean, and was the pivot of French schemes to drive the British out of their Indian trading settlements. It was also a port of call for several expeditions, notably that of Bougainville, and was described by many French travellers, of whom the best known is Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of Paul et Virginie.

From 1767, under royal government, the population continued to increase, reaching thirty thousand in 1777, forty thousand in 1787, and nearly sixty thousand in 1797, including fifty thousand slaves from Madagascar and Africa. During the French Revolution the inhabitants of Mauritius set up a government virtually independent of France, because the property owners were resolved to defend their interests against the Jacobins and sans culottes and to resist the attempt made by the French revolutionary government to release the slaves. The Colonial Assembly organised successful and damaging raids on English commerce whenever England and France were at war. The raids continued while Decaen, one of Napoleon's generals, was Governor until, in 1810, a strong British expedition, long planned and more than once postponed, was sent to capture the Island. A preliminary attack was foiled at Grand Port in August, 1810, but the main attack, launched in December of the same year with larger forces, was successful. Bourbon and Rodrigues were also occupied by the British in the same year, but by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 Bourbon was given back to France. Mauritius and its dependencies, including Rodrigues and the Sevchelles, were then ceded definitely to Great Britain.



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Many English officials were brought in, together with a large garrison of several regiments. By 1870 the garrison had been gradually reduced to half a battalion, which was still further reduced after 1914. Few English merchants and private persons have settled in Mauritius, whose European population has remained mainly French in language and sentiment although loyal to the British Crown. After 1825 the Island flourished, especially by the export of sugar to England, the crop increasing from 14,000 tons to 34,000 tons in the decade 1823-33. During these early years the English Government's policy of suppression of the slave trade and the consequent plans to free the slaves were opposed until a sum of two million pounds sterling had been paid to the slave owners as compensation for the loss of their slaves. To replace the freed slaves labourers were brought from India to work in the fields. The population, which in 1833 had reached a hundred thousand (three-quarters of them slaves), had by 1861 risen to three hundred thousand, nearly two hundred thousand of them being immigrants from India, most of whom remained to settle in Mauritius.

With the aid of immigrant labour, imported fertilizers, improved methods of agriculture and richer cane varieties, the sugar crop rose to 70,000 tons in 1853, 150,000 tons by 1900, 580,372 in 1959, and reached the record figure of 685,600 tons in 1963. In the interest of the sugar industry, forests were cut down, labourers brought in, reservoir and irrigation schemes carried out, new government departments set up and technicians trained. As Joseph Conrad wrote: "First rate sugarcane is grown there. All the population lives for it and by it. Sugar is their daily bread."

Other industries were sporadically encouraged and usually neglected. After the slaves had been freed, much less food was grown locally and more was imported, especially rice from India. This became the staple food of the population and remained so, except in the 1939-45 war when rice supplies from Burma and India were cut off and imported flour and local crops had to be used as substitutes. When boom prices were being paid for sugar after the 1914-18 war, various minor industries including tea, brick and tile manufacture, tobacco, aloe fibre bags and a government dairy were developed.

One side of Mauritian history is concerned with cyclones, epidemics and crop pests, which from time to time have upset the economy of the island. In the eighteen-fifties there were epidemics of cholera and in the eighteen-sixties five years of epidemic malaria which caused in 1867 the death of 20,000 people in Port Louis alone

and the mass migration of thousands of persons, including almost all the well-to-do, from Port Louis and the coastal districts to the higher, healthier parts of Plaines Wilhems. Curepipe, a scattered village in 1865, was by 1895 large enough to have a town board, nominated annually by the Governor, and by 1959 was a town of 27.900 people. The district of Plaines Wilhems, which in 1851 had 14,000 inhabitants, grew to 75,000 in 1921 and 194,800 in 1961. The cyclone of 1892, in which 1,200 persons were killed; the epidemic of sura in 1902, which killed off all the draught oxen and caused sugar estates hurriedly to import light railways; bubonic plague in 1899; the Phytalus Smithi beetle, which in 1911 was found to be attacking the sugarcane; the 1919 epidemic of influenza; the spread of malaria during the nineteen-thirties into the hills and higher districts; three cyclones and a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1945 and finally two severe cyclones in 1960 are some of the greater misfortunes woven into the pattern of the Island's history.

When sugar prices were high and the Island was prosperous, living conditions were improved in various ways. The sanitation of Port Louis was improved in the eighteen-nineties after long discussion. Sir Ronald Ross's visit in 1908 led to useful anti-malarial work during the next twenty years. Reservoirs at Mare-aux-Vacoas (1893-95), La Ferme (1918), La Nicolière (1924) and Piton du Milieu (1956) brought irrigation and domestic water in private houses and to sugar estates in several districts. Child welfare and similar activities developed in the war years. After expert inquiries in 1921 the water supply of Port Louis was greatly improved and the port itself was modernised. Under the stimulus of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts more money was spent on education after the War. Before 1937 government revenue had come mainly from taxes on goods entering or leaving the Island as well as on various local products. A graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced and within ten years had almost doubled government revenue. The poll tax was replaced by an income tax as from the 1st July, 1951. The revenue from this source rose from Rs 17,322,000 in the financial year 1950-51 to Rs 41,371,113 in the financial year 1960-61.

At times when sugar prices were low or climatic difficulties discouraging, the Island had to raise loans or obtain grants from London. This happened in 1892, in 1908 when a Royal Commission of Inquiry under Sir Frank Swettenham was sent out from England, in 1930 when government expenditure on public works and on salaries was cut, in 1945 and 1960 as the consequence of the disastrous cyclones of these years.

The main political events of the period 1850–1900 were the establishment of the Municipality of Port Louis in 1850, the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Indian Immigration in 1872, and the creation in 1886 of a Council of Government including elected members.

The early years of the present century were a period of slow recovery after the epidemics, cyclones and other calamities. The years that immediately followed the 1914-18 war were years of unprecedented prosperity, owing to a boom in sugar prices, but this prosperity did not last long. During the second World War, Mauritius assumed considerable strategic importance through the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by the Japanese after their conquest of most of the European settlements in the Far East. The population at large played a valuable part in the organisation of local, military, and passive defence and a large number of the Colony's youth volunteered to serve overseas.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy. With certain exceptions the Governor is obliged to consult it in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Mauritius Letters Patent, other than those which he is empowered to exercise in his discretion, viz. appointments and matters involving the use of the Prerogative. The exceptions are that the Governor is not obliged to consult the Council of Ministers on matters which in his judgment would entail material prejudice to the Crown or are too unimportant, or too urgent to allow time for consultation. In every case in the last category the Governor is required as soon as possible afterwards to inform the Council of Ministers of the steps he has taken and the reasons why. Where the Governor consults with the Council of Ministers, but considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that he should not act in accordance with its advice, he may with the prior approval of the Secretary of State act against its advice, or in case of urgency act against it without such prior approval, provided he promptly reports the matter to the Secretary of State with the reasons for his action.

In accordance with the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, the Council of Ministers, which is presided over by the Governor, consists of the Premier and Minister of Finance, appointed by the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and 14 other members appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Premier, from among the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Assembly. The members are styled Ministers. Each Minister is responsible for the administration of specified departments or subjects and is bound by the rules of collective responsibility. The fourteen appointed Ministers hold the portfolios of Finance; Health; Education and Cultural Affairs; Social Security; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Works and Internal Communications; Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications; Industry, Commerce and External Communications; Local Government and Co-operative Development; Attorney General; Labour; Housing,

Lands and Town and Country Planning; Development, in the Ministry of Finance; Budget, in the Ministry of Finance.

The official Head of the Civil Service is the Chief Secretary who is also responsible, as a Minister and Member of the Council of Ministers, for the portfolio which includes, *inter alia*, external affairs, defence, internal security, police and the Dependencies.

In 1963 and up to the 11th March, 1964, the Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, three ex-officio members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary), 40 elected and 12 nominated members. As from the 12th March, 1964, when, as a consequence of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964, the Legislative Council became the Legislative Assembly, the only ex-officio member has been the Chief Secretary, an unofficial member has become Attorney General and the Financial Secretary has ceased to be a member.

A Deputy Speaker is elected by the Assembly from amongst those members who are not Ministers. In debates in the Legislative Assembly members may speak either in English or in French. The Governor retains a reserved power in regard to legislation. The names of the members of the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly in 1965 are given in Appendices II and III to this report.

A Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. In the following year the Constitution was amended and a Council which included unofficial members was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landowners and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven non-officials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government under the revised Constitution consisted of the Governor, eight ex-officio members, nine members nominated by the Governor, and ten elected members; of the latter, two represented the town of Port Louis, the capital of the Island, and the remaining eight represented the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July 1933 by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who were to be non-officials and, although no provision to that effect was made in the Letters Patent, the nominated non-official members were allowed a free vote on all occasions. The Constitution of the Executive Council, which had hitherto consisted of the Governor and four ex-officio members, was amended at the same time, and the practice of appointing non-official members to the Council, which had prevailed before the Royal Commission of 1909 reported, was revived.

The normal life of the Legislative Council was five years, but the last one to sit under the 1933 Constitution lasted from 1936 to 1948. This long extension was caused first by the war from 1939 to 1945 and subsequently by the time required to reach a final decision on a new and more liberal Constitution. The protracted labours of the Consultative Committee on the revision of the Constitution had ended in a virtual stalemate. In 1947 the then Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, broke this stalemate by submitting to the Secretary of State revised proposals based on his belief that the bulk of the population was not ready for fully democratic institutions. To guard against possible abuse certain safeguards were suggested, but within these limitations the widest possible measure of enfranchisement, on the basis of a "simple literacy " requirement, was recommended by the Governor whose recommendations were accepted and embodied in the Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council dated the 9th December, 1947. A general election was held in August 1948 and the first Legislative Council met on the 1st September 1948.

Constituencies were regrouped under the Order in Council of December, 1947. Plaines Wilhems and Black River were joined together to form one constituency returning six members. The constituencies of Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart, Moka/Flacq and Grand Port/Savanne each returned three members, and the constituency of Port Louis had four members.

Under the 1933 Constitution the number of registered electors was never greater than 12,000 (the figure in December 1947 was 11,799). The number of registered electors under the 1947 Constitution was six times greater—71,723 having qualified to vote in the 1948 general election—and by the end of 1957 had risen to 91,010.

In 1958, by virtue of the Mauritius (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1958, the 40 constituencies recommended in the report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission were

demarcated and proclaimed, the registration of electors for the Legislative Council was undertaken for the first time on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the number of registered electors rose to 208,684. The number of registered electors for the 1963 general elections was 233,488.

On the 81st December, 1958, the Second Legislative Council was dissolved and the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, was brought into operation with the exception of Part II relating to the Executive Council. The way was thus clear for a general election for the Legislative Council to take place early in 1959 on the basis provided in the 1958 Order in Council.

In June and July 1961 a constitutional Review Conference was held at the Colonial Office with the Secretary of State in the Chair. The talks laid down two stages of advance. The first, including the title of Chief Minister for the Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislature, provision for the Governor to consult the Chief Minister on such matters as the appointment and removal of Ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Council and the creation of an additional unofficial ministerial post with responsibility for Posts and Telegraphs, Telecommunications, the Central Office of Information and the Broadcasting Service, was to be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The First Stage actually took effect on the 1st January 1962 with the coming into operation of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1961. The Second Stage presented a broad basis of the Constitution for adoption after the next General Election and in the light of that election, if following an affirmative vote by the Legislative Council, it was recommended to the Secretary of State by the Chief Minister. On the assumption that the Second Stage was implemented after the next General Election, it was expected that during the period between the next two General Elections, i.e. the Second Stage, Mauritius should be able to move towards full internal self-government, if all went well and if it seemed generally desirable.

In December 1963 the Legislative Council approved a motion that the Second Stage should now be implemented and the Chief Minister recommended that the Second Stage should be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. This was done on the 12th March, when the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964 came into force.

The Public Service Commission Ordinance was passed in 1953 (No. 23 of that year) providing for the constitution of a Public Service Commission with a membership of not more than four members including the Chairman. The Ordinance was brought into force with effect from the 11th May, 1955, by Proclamation. Subsequently the Ordinance was amended by the Public Service (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1959) increasing the number of members to five. By virtue of sections 76 to 78 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964, the Commission is part of the constitution of Mauritius. The Commission's function is to advise the Governor on appointments, promotions, disciplinary actions and other matters which are referred to it in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. During 1965, the Commission considered 5,108 applications in connexion with first appointments to 710 posts, as well as the claims of 583 candidates for promotion: this involved a total of 1,066 interviews. The Commission also advised on 29 disciplinary cases and considered 64 matters concerning the grant of study leave or scholarships. 1,439 candidates sat for examinations or written tests held by the Commission.

The Police Service Commission, consisting of a Chairman and four other members, was constituted on 28th July, 1959, in accordance with section 3 of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959, later revoked and replaced by sections 79 to 81 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964. The Chairman of the Public Service Commission serves as Chairman. The Commission advises the Governor on any question relating to the appointment, promotion, dismissal or disciplinary control of members of the Police Force, and any matters affecting the Police Force which may be referred to it.

Under Section 82 of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964 a Judicial and Legal Service Commission has been constituted, consisting of the Chief Justice, as Chairman, the Senior Puisne Judge, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and one other member appointed by the Governor.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Urban

The Municipality of Port Louis was first established in 1850. The membership of the Municipal Council, which is wholly elected, was increased from 12 to 16 by the Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 35 of that year).

In Plaines Wilhems the Town Councils (Constitution) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1950) provided for Town Councils to replace the former Boards of Commissioners for Curepipe, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes. By virtue of Proclamation No. 13 of 1963, the township of Vacoas—Phoenix was created and the Town Council came into existence on the 20th December 1963. Each of these Councils has twelve elected and four nominated members.

The franchise was formerly based on residence, plus a simple literacy test, occupation of business premises in the electoral area, or the payment of rates or taxes. During 1959, however, the decision was taken to hold the Municipal and Town Council elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage and certain taxpayers' qualifications.

The number of registered electors for the Municipal and Town Councils at the end of 1965 was as follows:

C	Registered clectors		
Port Louis	•••	•••	38,776
Curepipe	•••	•••	16,162
Beau Bassii	n/Rose	Hill	18,835
Quatre Bor	nes	•••	13,240
Vacoas-Ph	oenix	•••	13,402

By virtue of the Local Government Elections Ordinance (No. 1 of 1956) responsibility for the registration of electors and for the conduct of elections in the electoral areas of the Municipality and the three Town Councils was placed on an Electoral Commissioner appointed by the Governor. In 1956 electors were registered and the general elections for the Municipal and Town Councils were conducted in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance for the first time. This Ordinance, however, was repealed by the Representation of the People Ordinance (No.14 of 1958) which provides for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections for both the Legislative Council and the Municipal and Town Councils. Responsibility for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections continues to be vested in the Electoral Commissioner.

In July 1962, the Local Government Ordinance, primarily designed to substitute one comprehensive ordinance for the numerous existing ordinances applying to Local Government Bodies, came into force. The pattern of the ordinance follows the legislation in force in England and Wales, modified or adapted where considered appropriate to meet local circumstances.

So far as urban authorities are concerned, the main provisions embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, may be summarised as follows:

- (a) More comprehensive provisions for the appointment, discipline, accountability and protection of officers;
- (b) more comprehensive provisions for the creation of new areas;
- (c) additional powers in respect of the acquisition and disposal of land, taxation and borrowing;
- (d) a new rating system, with the appointment of a Valuation Officer and the establishment of a Valuation Tribunal;
- (e) more adequate and suitable provision in respect of expenditure control, maintenance and audit of accounts.

Rural

The main developments in rural local government since the end of the last war may be outlined as follows:

- (a) Appointment of Civil Commissioners—A fresh start in local government was made in October, 1946, when a Civil Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the southern districts of Grand Port and Savanne. Three other Civil Commissioners were subsequently appointed: one for the North (Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart) in 1947, one for Moka-Flacq in 1948, and one for Plaines Wilhems-Black River in 1955.
- (b) Establishment of Village Councils.—Village councils were first constituted in 1947. A few councils developed very rapidly indeed, and with funds provided by the central government undertook road repairs, the construction of bridges, markets, public latrines, improvements to water supplies, etc.
- (c) Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951.—
 The Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951, constituted the first step towards decentralisation of administration. Regular elections and powers to revise taxes, own property, and make bye-laws greatly enhanced the status of the village councils.

At the end of 1952 district councils were set up in each of three Civil Commissioners' districts, and in the fourth (Plaines Wilhems-Black River) in 1958.

(d) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956.—In 1955, the problems of rural administration, its relations with the central government, the position of the Civil Commissioners and the future of district councils as they advanced beyond the preliminary stage of their development, were reviewed by Government. In November, 1956, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956 on the development of rural local government in Mauritius was debated by Legislative Council and was accepted as providing a sound basis for such development. The paper reviewed the position of village and district councils in rural local government, and suggested the general line on which the responsibilities and exercise of active citizenship in rural areas could best be developed.

In brief, the recommendations made in this paper were as follows:

- (i) District and village councils should cease to be agencies for the distribution of funds derived from the central government and should raise their own funds;
- (ii) district and village councils should have appropriate trained staff;
- (iii) the direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils as members of those councils should cease while their essential functions as guides and advisers of the district councils, particularly in financial matters, should remain unchanged;
- (iv) representatives of Government departments should similarly cease to be members of district councils by nomination;
- (v) the nomination to district councils of members of the Legislature, estate managers, and presidents of Co-operative Societies should also be reviewed in the light of the principles outlined in the Sessional Paper.
- (e) Local Government Ordinance, 1962.—The recommendations of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956, referred to above, were largely embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962. This substituted one comprehensive ordinance, applicable to all local government bodies, for a number of ordinances which were out-of-date, and had been extensively amended.

Under the provisions of Proclamation No. 12 of 1963, 16 village councils were dissolved, 13 in Wilhems-Black River and 3 in Pamplemousses... Rivière du Rempart districts. The boundaries of the towns of Port Louis, Curepipe, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes were accordingly altered to include the areas formerly falling within the jurisdiction of these councils. At the end of 1963 there were 27 village councils in the North, 29 in the South, 32 in Moka—Flaco and 10 in Plaines Wilhems-Black River. Proclamation No. 27 of 1965 provided (a) for the dissolution of the Plaines Wilhems—Black River District Council and the transfer of its village councils to Moka-Flacq and to Grand Port—Savanne District Council and (b) the transfer of the village councils of Moka-Flacq to Grand Port-Savanne District Council. Village councils consist of not less than 7 and not more than 12 members including 3 appointed by the Governor. District councils consist of 10 chairmen of village councils and 5 persons appointed by the Governor. Employees of Government or of local authorities are no longer entitled to sit on village or district councils. The direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils has ceased, but they retain certain statutory responsibilities, and continue to act as guides and advisers to the councils. Two posts of Civil Commissioners were abolished during the year.

Local Government forms part of the portfolio of the Minister Local Government and Co-operative Development.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

1. The metric system is in general use in the Colony, certain French measures are still used in connection with measurements of land, the more common being:

1 French foot = 1.06 English feet

1 Arpent = 40,000 French square feet or 1.04 acres 1 Toise = 6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches

2. The following measures of capacity are also in use: -

1 Bouteille = 800 c.c. (liquid) 1 Chopine = half-bouteille

1 Corde = 80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet (used only to measure firewood).

- 3. A measure of length commonly used in the field is the Gaulette which is equivalent to 10 French feet. The term livre is used currently to mean half a kilogram.
- 4. The Weights and Measures Control Section of the Police Force is responsible for examining and stamping weights, scales, weighing machines, measures of length and measures of capacity.
- 5. This section also deals with all inaccurate weights and measures seized by the Police and issues the necessary certificates for production in Court. The control of weighbridges on sugar estates is the responsibility of the Central Board constituted under the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance.
- 6. The amount of duty collected on weights and measures in 1965 was Rs 12,818.80 compared with Rs 14,796.48 in 1964.

Chapter 5: Reading List

A list of Publications of General Interest relating to Mauritius is given in Appendix IV.

APPENDIX I

Capital Expenditure Programme 1960—1966

Allocations made in Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961, as subsequently amended, and Actual Expenditure to 30th June, 1965

Allo	Total 1960–66 Revised	Actual Expenditure to 30.6.65				
CENTRAL AND DISTR	pict An	MINIE	TD ATI	NS.	Rs	Rs
Central Administration					4,652,426	1.938.238
District Administration		•••	•••	•••	32,683	32,683
Police	ıs	•••	•••	•••	5,219,312	4,057,852
Training Scheme	•••	•••			276,350	197,352
Printing	•••	•••	•••	•••	196,541	162,087
Special Mobile Force	•••	•••			262,500	224,088
Electoral Commission	•••	•••	•••		121,470	121,470
	To	TOTAL			10,761,342	6,733,760
TREASURY, CUST MISCELLANEOUS LOA				NS		
Treasury	•••	•••	•••	•••	209,945	103,345
Customs and Excise	•••	•••	•••	•••	50,000	32,646
Miscellaneous Loans ar			ns		102,000	102,000
Loans for development	t Institut	ions	•••	•••	36,141,413	17,148,882
	To	ΓAL			36,503,358	17,386,873
AGRICULTURE AND	Natura	l Ri	SOURC	ES		
Agriculture	•••	•••			26,511,557	18,730,678
Forests	•••	•••	•••	•••	897,856	162,073
	Тота	L			27,409,413	18,892,751
Education and	Cultur	AL A	FFAIRS			
Primary Education	•••	•••	•••		14,275,410	6,346,108
Secondary Education	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,787,158	4,277,161
Archives	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,488	16,488
Mauritius Institute	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 6,00 0	25,563
Small Scale Industries	•••	•••	•••	•••	300,000	18,205
	To	FAL	•••		24,405,056	10,683,525
Hi	EALTH					
Health	•••	•••	•••	•••	19,604,844	2,096,011

		APP	RNL	יו אוי	-con	unuea	
	Alloc	Total 1960–66	Actual Expenditure to 30.6.65				
Se	CIAL S	SECUR	ITY			Rs	Rs
Public Assistance						297,310	139 113
			•••			646,260	
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		465,540
Social Welfare	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	132,904	132,904
		To	TAL		•••	1,076,474	737,557
Works and	INTERN	NALCO	MMUN	ICATIO	NS		
New storage and	Irrigat	ion W	orks	•••		4,790,935	3,957,161
Domestic Water	Supplie	s		•••	•••	14,430,809	8,539,615
Sewerage						26,725,241	22,351,943
Public Works		•••		•••	•••	6,643,680	2,549,847
						36,088,697	28,997,011
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
Road Transport	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	375,000	2(14,656
		To	TAL	•••	•••	89,054,362	66,600,233
Industry, C				TERNAL			
	MMUNI		NS			440.000	50.045
Secondary Indust	ries	•••	•••	•••	•••	110,000	58,017
Electricity	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	43,264,823	38,352,530
Marine Services		•••				17,089,836	12,979,210
Meteorology						486,285	180,409
Civil Aviation	•••	•••			•••	17,735,648	13,983,168
Tourism						1,610,560	1,453,633
Tourism	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,010,300	
		To	TAL	•••	•••	80,279,152	67,006,967
Local Govern	nment Develo			ERATIV	/E		
Local Governmen						10 000 000	6 642 621
		. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••	10,900,000	6,643,631
Loans to Co-opera			·s	•••	•••	110,000	110,000
Fire Services	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	614,366	363,713
		To	TAL		•••	11,624,366	7,117,344
Housing, Lands			AND	Count	rry		
**	PLAN					74 004 000	F2 100 100
Housing	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	74,904,000	53,182,188
Cadastral Survey		•••	•••	•••	•••	102,635	22,635
Clearance of Bell	Village	e Site	•••	•••	•••	2 5, 0 00	18,221
		To	TAL			75,031,635	53,223.044
Cyclone Emergen Information	, Posts	8 & TI	ELEGR	 APHS &	•••	11,750,609	11,452.921
	сомми	NICAT	IONS				
Broadcasting	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,931,848	1,121,481
Posts and Telegra	iphs		•••	•••	•••	257,527	103,624
Telecommunication	ons	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,239,145	8,891,416
		То	TAL	•••	•••	12,428,520	10,116,521
		RESE	PVE			-	
	GDAY	ND TO			•••	400.000,000	272,047,497
	GRAI	אם דר	IAL	•••	•••		272,047,497
							

APPENDIX II

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(up to and including the 11th March, 1964)

President

His Excellency SIR JOHN RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Ex Officio Members

The Chief Secretary

The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G.

The Attorney General

The Honourable J. M. LAVOIPIERRE, Q.C., until 11th March.

The Financial Secretary

The Honourable A. F. BATES, C.M.G. until 18th February.

The Honourable J. D. GREIG, from 19th February and until 11th March.

Appointed by the Governor

- Dr. the Honourable S. RAMGOOLAM, Chief Minister and Minister of Finance.
- The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Health and Reform Institutions.
- The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Labour and Social Security.
- The Honourable A. R. Mohamed, Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning.
- The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- The Honourable H. E. Walter, Minister of Works and Internal Communications.
- The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.
- The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications.
- The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

In accordance with the provisions of section 58 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, the Executive Council was replaced by the Council of Ministers with effect from the 12th March, 1964.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(as constituted under section 58 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964)

President

- His Excellency Sir John Rennie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. until 7th July; from 20th July until 30th August and from 28th September.
- Dr. the Honourable Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Kt., from 8th July and until 19th July.
- The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G., from 31st August and until 27th September.

The Chief Secretary

- The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G., until 28th June and from 28th September.
- The Honourable R. V. Rostowski, from 29th June and until 27th September.

Other Members

- Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, KT., Premier and Minister of Finance.
- The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Health until 30th April, then Minister of Works and Internal Communications as from the same date.
- The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs.
- The Honourable A. R. Mohamed, Minister of Social Security until 19th November, then Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning as from the same date.
- The Honourable S. Boolell, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- The Honourable H. E. Walter, Minister of Works and Internal Communications until 30th April, then Minister of Health as from the same date.
- The Honourable A. H. M. Osman, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications until 19th November, then Attorney General as from the same date.
- The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications.

- The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.
- The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Minister of Labour.
- The Honourable J. Koenig, Q.C., Attorney General until resignation on 11th November.
- The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE, Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance until resignation on 11th November.
- The Honourable C. G. Duval, Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning until resignation on 11th November.
- The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance.
- The Honourable G. Balancy, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications as from 19th November.
- The Honourable A. JUGNAUTH, Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance as from 19th November.
- Dr. the Honurable B. Ghurburrun, Minister of Social Security as from 19th November.
 - During the Absence of some Ministers Attending Constitutional Conference in London the following Temporary Ministers were appointed
- The Honourable G. BALANCY, Temporary Minister responsible for the Ministries of Education and Works from 27th August to 12th October.
- The Honourable S. Y. RAMJAN, Temporary Minister responsible for the Ministries of Social Security and Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications from 27th August to 12th October.
- The Honourable B. RAMLALLAH, Temporary Minister responsible for the Ministry of Labour from 27th August to 12th October.
- The Honourable K. GOKULSING, Temporary Minister responsible for the Ministries of Agriculture and Health from 27th August to 12th October.
- The Honourable C. LECKNING, Temporary Minister responsible for Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning from 27th August to 2nd October.

APPENDIX III

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration) THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN 1965

Speaker

The Honourable H. R. VAGHJEE

Deputy Speaker

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND.

Ex Officio Member

The Chief Secretary

- T. D. VICKERS, Esq., C.M.G., until 28th June and from 28th September.
- R. V. Rostowski, Esq., (Acting) from 29th June and until 27th September.

Elected Members

- The Honourable H. R. K. ABDOOL, Member for Port Louis Central.
- The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN, Member for Port Louis Maritime.
- The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Member for Port Louis South.
- The Honourable R. Balgobin, Member for Grand River South East.
- The Honourable D. BASANT RAI, Member for Vieux Grand Port.
- Dr. the Honourable R. Bhageerutty, Member for La Caverne.
- The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Member for Rose Belle.
- The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Member for Montagne Blanche.
- Dr. the Honourable R. Chaperon, Member for Stanley.
- The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE, Member for Port Louis West.
- The Honourable C. G. DUVAL, Member for Curepipe.
- The Honourable M. Foogooa, Member for Long Mountain.
- The Honourable A. W. Foondun, Member for Bon Accueil.
- The Honourable J. G. Forget, Member for Belle Rose.
- The Honourable K. Gokulsing, Member for Black River.
- The Honourable V. GOVINDEN, M.B.E. Member for Souillac.
- The Honourable R. JAYPAL, Member for Grand'Baie.
- The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Member for Flacq.
- The Honourable A. JUGNAUTH, Member for Rivière du Rempart.

APPENDIX III—continued

The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KOENIG, Q.C. Member for Beau Bassin.

The Honourable L. M. LEAL, Member for Grand River North West.

The Honourable M. LESAGE, Member for Quatre Bornes.

Dr. the Honourable J. J. MAINGARD DE LA VILLE-ES-OFFRANS, M.B.E., Member for Floréal.

The Honourable R. Modun, Member for Pamplemousses.

The Honourable A. R. Mohamed, Member for Port Louis East.

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Member for Phoenix.

The Honourable J. M. POUPARD, Member for Midlands.

The Honourable N. P. PADARUTH, Member for Petite Rivière.

Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Member for Triolet.

The Honourable S. Y. RAMJAN, Member for Rivière des Anguilles.

The Honourable B. RAMLALLAH, Member for Poudre d'Or.

The Honourable H. RAMNARAIN, Member for Piton.

The Honourable M. J. J. R. REY, Member for Moka.

The Honourable J. A. RIMA, Member for Port Louis North.

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Member for Quartier Militaire.

The Honourable J. N. Roy, Member for Plaine Magnien.

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND, Member for Vacoas.

The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Member for Savanne.

The Honourable H. E. Walter, Member for Mahebourg.

The Honourable J. H. YTHIER, Member for Rose Hill.

Nominated Members

The Honourable H. BAHEMIA.

The Honourable S. Bappoo.

The Honourable Mrs. N. CHICORÉE.

Dr. the Honourable J. M. CURÉ.

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APPENDIX IV

(Part III—Chapter 5: Reading list) Leading Books on Mauritius

GENERAL

GENERALIA

Unienville, Marie Claude Antoine Marrier, baron d': Statistique de l'île Maurice et ses dépendances, suivie d'une notice historique sur cette colonie et d'un Essai sur l'île de Madagascar. Paris G. Barba, 1838. 3v.

A second edition was published in Port Louis, Typ. The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1885-86, 3 vols, with phot. portr.

- MAURITIUS. Central Statistical Office. Year Book of statistics. v. 1 (1946)—v. 14 (1959).
- MACMILLAN, Allister, ed: Mauritius Illustrated. Historical and descriptive, commercial and industrial facts, figures, and resources. London, W. H. and L. Collingridge, 1914. 456, with numerous illus. and maps.
- PRIDHAM, Charles. An historical, political and statistical account of Mauritius and its dependencies. London, T. and W. Boone, 1849. xiii, 410p.
- Walter, A. Chronological table of events in Mauritius, 1507-1916. Appendix to the Mauritius Almanac, (1917). Mauritius, The Mauritius Stationery and Printing Cy. Ltd., 1917. 57p.

Fairly complete for the period of British occupation.

- CHAROUX, Clément. Guide illustré de l'île Maurice. Port Louis. General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1936. 64, (32), 11p., illus.
- Toussaint, Auguste. Port Louis, deux siècles d'histoire, (1735–1935). Avec une Préface de Pierre Crépin, Docteur-ès-Lettres, Lauréat de l'Académie Française. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1936. (IX), 516p., with 50 plates and 9 maps.
 - Published on the occasion of the celebration of the bi-centenary of the foundation of Port Louis under the patronage of the Bi-centenary Committee, the Historical Records Committee and the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius. A very full account of the development of Port Louis.
- BARNWELL, P. J. and TOUSSAINT, A. A short history of Mauritius London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1949, 268p., illus.

- SORNAY, Pierre de. Isle de France—Ile Maurice. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1950. XIV, 550, XXVIIp., illus.
- TOUSSAINT, Auguste: Select bibliography of Mauritius. Port Louis, The Standard Printing and Stationery Establishment, 1951. 56p.
- Toussaint, A., and Adolphe, H. Bibliography of Mauritius (1502-1954), covering the printed records, manuscripts, archivalia and cartographic material. Port Louis, Esclapon Ltd. 1956. xvii, 884p.
- Toussaint, Auguste: Histoire de l'Ocean Indien. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1960. (English translation by June Guicharnaud, London. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966).
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Madagascar and adjacent islands. A guide to official publications, compiled by J. W. Witherell. Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1965. 58 p.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

- RAE, William Charles, Comp.: A handbook on the constitution, practice and proceedings of the Council of Government of Mauritius. Mauritius, Central Printing Establishment, 1896. XXXIX, 228p.
- Swettenham, Sir Frank Athestane, and others: Report of the Mauritius Royal Commission, 1909, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June 1910 (Cd.5185). London, Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd., 1910.60, XIIIp.
 - Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence printed separately (Cd. 5186), 581p. Documents received by the Commission also printed separately (Cd. 5187), 135p.
- SWINDEN, J. B.: Local Government in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1946, 25p.
- Revision of the Constitution. Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mauritius, Government Press, 1947, 18p.
- Problems of Parliamentary Government in Colonies—A report by the Hansard Society.
- The development of rural local government in Mauritius. 12p. (Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956).
- Constitutional development in Mauritius. 56p. (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956).

- Correspondence on proposals for Constitutional Changes. 5p (Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1957).
- Eve, Malcolm Trustram. Report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission, 48p. (Sessional Paper No. 1, 1958).
- NAPAL, D., cd. Les constitutions de L'île Maurice. (Publication No. 6 of the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee). Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1962. 150p
- Constitutional development in Mauritius. Despatch No. 699 of the 5th December, 1960 and No. 565 of the 27th July, 1961 from the Secretary of State to the Governor. 7p. (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1961).
- DE SMITH, S. A. Report of the Constitutional Commissioner. 15 p. (Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1965).

SOCIAL

POPULATION

- BEEJADHUR, Aunauth, Les Indiens à l'Île Maurice. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1935. 126p.
- THORNTON WHITE, L. W. A master plan for Port Louis, Mauritius. South Africa, Cape Times Ltd., 1953. 89p., diag., plans.
- UNIENVILLE, Noël, d': L'Île Menacée. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 109p., map. illus.
- HERCHENRODER, M. and others. Report of the Committee on population, 1953-54. 55p. (Sessional Paper No. 4, 1955).
- MAURITIUS. Central Statistical Office. Natality and fertility in Mauritius, 1825-1955. 1956. 58p.
- HAZAREESINGH, K. A history of Indians in Mauitius, Port Louis. The General Printing Establishment, 1950. 220p.
- TITMUSS, R., and ABEL-SMITH, B. Social policies and population growth in Mauritius. 308p. (Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1960).
- Benedict, Burton. Indians in a plural society. A report on Mauritius. London, H.M.S.O., 1962. 168p.
- MAURITIUS CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE—1962 Population Census of Mauritius and its dependencies—Volume I and II. Processed 1964. 141p.
- Benedict, Burton. Mauritius. Problems of a plural society. London, The Pall Mall Press Ltd., 1965.

SLAVERY

- Bernard, Eugène. Essai sur les nouveaux affranchis de l'Île Maurice. Maurice, Imp. du Mauricien, 1834. 210p.
- Noël, Karl. La condition matérielle des esclaves à l'Île de France, période française (1715-1810). Revue d'Histoire des Colonies, XL, 3e & 4e trimestre 1954, 303-313.
- Toussaint, Auguste, ed. Les missions d'Adrien d'Epinay (1830-1834). Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1946. XXXII, 216p.

EDUCATION

- MACQUET, Adolphe. L'instruction à l'Ile Maurice, ancienne Ile de France à l'origine de sa colonisation. Port Louis, Engelbrecht & Cie., 1890. 36p.
- WARD, W. E. F.: Report on Education in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1952. 58p.
- Report of the Select Committee on the Ward Report on Education.

 Mauritius Government Press, 1953. 41p.
- NICHOLS, A. E.: A report on secondary education in Mauritius.

 Mauritius, The Government Printer, 1949, 31, (2)p.
- BENEDICT, Burton. Education without opportunity; education, economics and communalism in Mauritius. University of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Reprint no. 4. 15p. (from Human Relations, XI, 4(1958), 315-329).
- JONES, J. C. Technical education in Mauritius. Report upon a visit made from 13th to 28th August, 1960. 14p. (Sessional Paper No. 22 of 1962).
- LOCKWOOD, Dr. J. F. An examination of the possibility of setting up a University College in Mauritius. 15p. (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1962).
- LEYS: Prof. Colin: The development of a University College of Mauritius 25p. (Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1964).

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ECONOMICS

ELLIOT, Ivo D. and LOUGHNANE, N. G. Financial situation of Mauritius. Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1931. Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, March, 1932. (Cmd. 4034). London H.M. Stationery Office, 1932. 285p., map.

- HOOPER, Charles Arthur, and others: Report of the Commission of enquiry into unrest on sugar estates in Mauritius, 1937. Mauritius, Government Press, 1938. XXIII, 253p.
- Luce, R. W. Report to the Government of Mauritius on Employment, unemployment and underemployment in the Colony in 1958 together with Report on an investigation into Wages and conditions of employment of labourers and artisans in the Sugar Industry (Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1958).

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- MOODY, S., and others. Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances which occurred in the North of Mauritius in 1943. London, n.d. 81p., 1 map.
- COODE AND PARTNERS. Report on harbour facilities and suggested improvements at Port Louis, Mauritius. The Government Printer. 12p., 8 diags.
- MAURITIUS. Central Statistical Office. The national income and national accounts of Mauritius, 1948–1954. Port Louis. Government Printing, 1956. 83p.
- MEADE, E., and others. The economic and social structure of Mauritius. 246p., maps. (Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1960).
- MAURITIUS MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN MAURITIUS, PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS—Printing & Co. Ltd. 98p. illus.
- CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE. The census of industrial production 1964. Port Louis, Government Printer, 1965 (49) p.

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- NORTH COOMBES, A. The Evolution of Sugarcane Culture in Mauritius, with a chapter on the Evolution of the Mauritian Sugar Factory. Mauritius, General Printing, 1937. xv, 197p., illus., map.
- Sornay, Pierre de. La canne à sucre à l'île Maurice. Paris Challamel, 1920. VIII, 677p., illus., maps.
- SORNAY, P. DE and SORNAY, A. DE: Manuel de la canne a sucre a l'usage des chargés de cours et des eleves des grandes écoles coloniales. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1952. 279p. 22.5 cm.

 A revised 2nd edition.
- WILLIAMS, J. R., ed. Proceedings of the 11th Congress of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Mauritius, 1962. London, Elsevier Publishing Company, 1963. 1,250p., illus.

SCIENTIFIC

METEOROLOGY

- HERCHENRODER, MARC. La pluie à l'Île Maurice. Étude de soixante années d'observations. Préface de Maxime Kœnig. Maurice. The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1935. 61p.
- MAURITIUS METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. The tropical cyclone; its nature and habits. The Government Printer, 1964, 12/P.

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- BAKER, J. G.: Flora of the Mauritius and the Seychelles. London, L. Reeve & Co., 1877, 557p.
- VAUGHAN, R. E. and WIEHE, P. O.: Studies on the vegetation of Mauritius. Journal of Ecology, London. 1937-1947.
- HUBBARD, C. E. and VAUGHAN, R. E.: The grasses of Mauritius and Rodriguez. With a foreword by Sir Arthur W. Hill. Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. London, Waterlow & Sons, 1940. 128p., illus.
- Brouard, N. R. A history of woods and forests in Mauritius. Mauritius, The Government Printer, 1963. 86p.

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- BAISSAC, J. de B.: Poissons de l'île Maurice. Proceedings Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, 1950.
- HACHISUKA, M.: The Dodo and kindred birds of the Mascarene Islands. London, Witherby, 1953, 250p., illus.

- MAMET, R.: Cococoidea of Mauritius. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1949.
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- VINSON, J.: Lepidoptera of the Mascarene Islands. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1938.
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- WHEELER, DR. J. F. G. and OMMANNEY, DR. F. D. P.: Report on the Mauritius—Seychelles fisheries survey, 1948-49. London, H.M.S.O., 1953. 145p.
- WILLIAMS, J. R.: Hymenoptera of Mauritius. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1958.
- VINSON, J.: The Obriine beetles of the Mascarene islands. Mauritius Institute Bulletin, 1961.

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BRADSHAW, T.: Views in the Mauritius, or Isle of France, drawn from nature by T. Bradshaw, and on stone by William Rider, of Leamington; with a memoir of island, and a description of each view. London, James Carpenter & Son, 1832. 40 plates.

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- ITHIER, J. J. Wasley. La littérature de langue française à l'Île Maurice. Paris, Lib. M.Lac, 1930. 288p.
- ROSNAY, Edouard Fromet de. Table Ovale Poètes créoles: anthologie mauricienne; galerie poétique de l'Île de France, 1803-1897. Port Louis, The Planters Gazette, 1897. 522p.

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- Charoux, Clément: L'Ile Maurice au temps des diligences. Port Louis, General Printing and Stationery Co. Ltd., 1932. 81p.
- GUEUVIN, Charles. Les savanaises, 1856-1866. T.I. and T.II. Port Louis, Typ. Mercantile Record, 1883; The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1891.

- HART, Robert-Edward: Mer Indienne, poèmes. Port Louis, General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1925. 82p.
- LAGESSE, Marcelle. La diligence s'éloigne à l'aube. Port Louis, Esclapon, 1958. 252p.
- LAGESSE, Marcelle. Le vingt floréal au matin. Paris, Julliard, 1960.
- L'Homme, Léoville. Poésies et poèmes. Port Louis, Esclapon, 1927. 142p.
- Masson, Loys: L'étoile et la clef. Paris, Gallimard, 1946. 366p.
- SAINT PIERRE, Jacques Henri Bernardin de. Paul et Virginie.
 - First published in 1788 and since then often reprinted. The finest French edition is that of Curmer, Paris, 1838. A number of English and American translations are available.
- STYLET, [Selmour AHNEE]. Fagots. 2v. Port Louis, Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd., 1953, 1954. 288p; 330p.

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- MALIM, Michael. Island of the Swan. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1952. 232p.
- Ommaney, F. D. The Shoals of Capricorn. London, Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co. Ltd., 1952. 322p. illus.

HISTORICAL

EARLY HISTORY

Pitot, Albert. T'Evlandt Mauritius. Esquisses historiques (1598-1710), précédées d'une notice sur la découverte des Mascareignes et suivies d'une monographie du Dodo, des Solitaires de Rodrigues et de Bourbon et de l'Oiseau Bleu. Maurice, Coignet frères & Cie., 1905. 372p.

The only complete history of Mauritius during the Dutch period.

- VISDELOU-GUIMBEAU, G. de: La découverte des îles Mascareignes. Port Louis, the General Printing and Stationery Cy Ltd., 1949. 65p., illus.
- CHAPUISET LE MERLE, André de. Précis d'histoire de l'Ile Maurice, XVe au XVIIIe siècle, Port Louis, Nouvelle Imprimerie Co-opérative, 1950. 225p., illus.; maps.

FRENCH HISTORY

Pitot, Albert. L'Ile de France. Esquisses historiques (1715-1810). Port Louis, E. Pezzani, 1899. III, 447p.

- MAHÉ DE LABOURDONNAIS, B. F. Mémoire des Îles de France et de Bourbon. Edité par Albert Lougnon et Auguste Toussaint. Paris, E. Leroux, 1937. IX, 204p.
 - The first complete edition of Labourdonnais' report to the French East India Company on his administration of Mauritius from 1735 to 1740, from the manuscript preserved in the Curepipe Carnegie Library, Mauritius.
- PRENTOUT, Henri. L'Ile de France sous Decaen, 1803-1810. Paris Hachette, 1901. XIV 688p., front.
- Toussaint, A. ed. Early American Trade with Mauritius (Mauritius Archives Publications). Esclapon Ltd. 86p.
- UNIENVILLE, J. Raymond M. d'. Last years of the Isle de France (1800-1814) through texts compiled and presented by J. Raymond d'Unienville. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Co. Ltd., 1959, 244p, illus.
- Chelin, A. Le théâtre à l'Île Maurice: son origine et son développement. The Mauritius Printing Cy. Ltd. (Société de l'Histoire de l'Île Maurice, No. 5). iii, 109p.
- Ly-Tio-Fane, Madeleine, ed. Mauritius and the Spice trade: the odyssey of Pierre Poivre. (Publication No. 4 of the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee). Esclapon Ltd., 1958. 148p., illus.
- Toussaint, Auguste. L'administration française de l'Île Maurice et ses archives (1721-1810). Port Louis, Imprimerie Commerciale, 1965. 149p. (Mauritius Archives Publication Fund. Publication No. 8).

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- Maure, André. Souvenirs d'un vieux colon de l'Ile Maurice renfermant tous les événements qui lui sont arrivés depuis 1790 jusqu'en 1837, époque du bill d'émancipation, ce qui renferme une période de 46 ans, dédiés à Sir Walter Minto Farquhar, baronet, gouverneur et capitaine-général des Iles Maurice et dépendances. La Rochelle, Typ. de Frédéric Boutet, 1840. (VI), 526p.
- Bijoux, J. O. Rémy Ollier, sa vie et son oeuvre. Jugement de la postérité. Port Louis, Nouvelle Imprimerie Co-opérative, 1910. 452p., 1 plate.
 - Rémy Ollier was prominent among those who struggled for the abolition of the colour bar in Mauritius in the first half of the 19th century.

- CREPIN, Pierre. Mahé de Labourdonnais. Paris, E. Leroux, 1922. XXXVI, 498p., illus., maps.
 - Thesis submitted for the degree of Docteur-ès-Lettres of the University of Paris. Labourdonnais was one of the most successful French governors of Mauritius.
- DELAPLACE, Revd. F. Le Père Jacques-Désiré Laval, apôtre de l'Ile Maurice, 1803-1864, ed., revue et augmentée par le Père J. M. Pivault. Paris, Gabriel Beauchesne, 1932. XLVI, 396p.
- OLMSTED, J. M. D. Charles Edouard Brown-Sequard; a nineteenth century neurologist and endocrinologist. Baltimore, the John Hopkins press, 1946. 253p. front.
- LE JUGE DE SEGRAIS, R. Les deux princesses (Publication No. 7 of the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee). Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1963. 118p., illus.
- POPE HENNESSY, J. Verandah. Some episodes in the Crown Colonies 1867-1889. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1964 313p.

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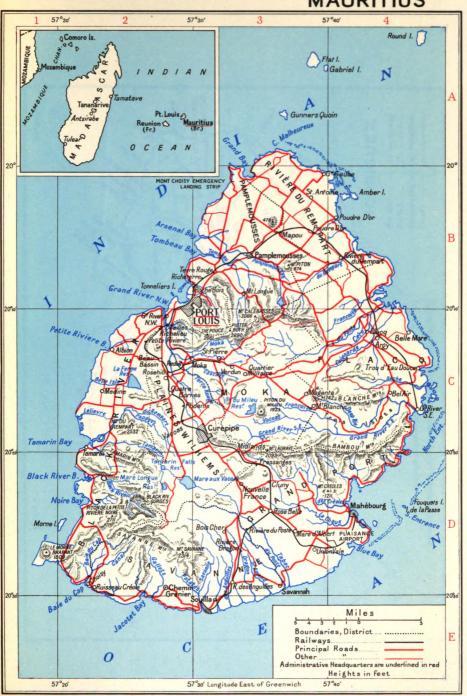
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 - English edition with notes by Captain Passield Olivier for the Hakluyt Society. London, 1891, 2 vols.
- SAINT PIERRE, Bernardin de: Voyage à l'Isle de France, à l'Isle de Bourbon, au Cap de Bonne Espérance . . . par un officier du Roi. Paris, Merlin, 1773. 2v.

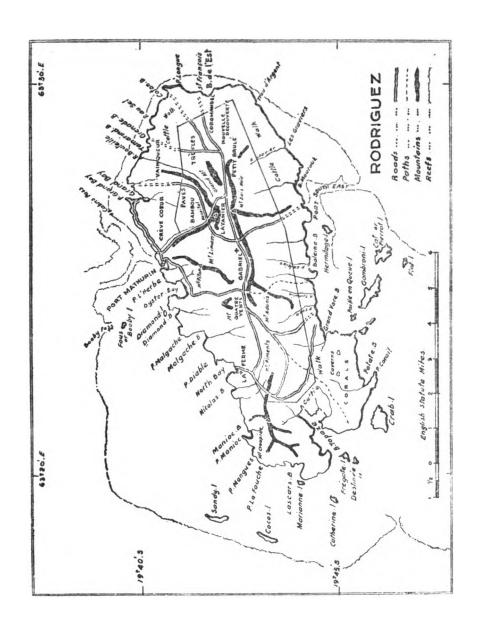
- BORY DE ST VINCENT, J. B. G. M. Voyage dans les quatre principales îles des mers d'Afrique, fait par ordre du gouvernement, pendant les années neuf et dix de la République (1801 et 1802) avec l'histoire de la traversée du Capitaine Baudin jusqu'au Port Louis de l'Île Maurice. Paris, F. Buisson, 1804. 3v. 1 atlas.
- BILLIARD, Auguste. Voyage aux colonies orientales, ou lettres écrites des Iles de France et de Bourbon pendant les années 1817, 1818, 1819 et 1820 à M. le Cte. de Montalivet. Paris, Ladvocat, 1822. XIX, 406p.
- BACKHOUSE, James. A narrative of a visit to the Mauritius and South Africa. London, Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1844 xvi, 648p. Ivip.
- Ryan, Vincent W. Mauritius and Madagascar: journals of an eight years' residence in the diocese of Mauritius and of a visit to Madagascar., 340p., illus.
- PIKE, Nicholas. Sub-tropical rambles on the land of the Aphanapteryx, personal experiences, adventures and wanderings in and around the island of Mauritius. London, Sampson Low, Marston and Searle, 1873. (II), XVIII, 512p., illus., 15 plates, maps.
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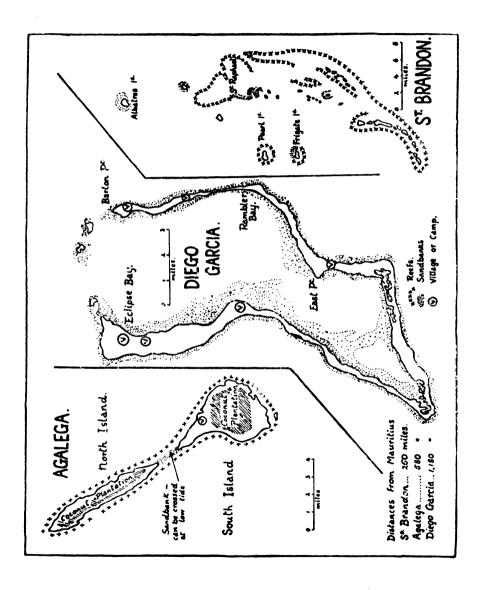
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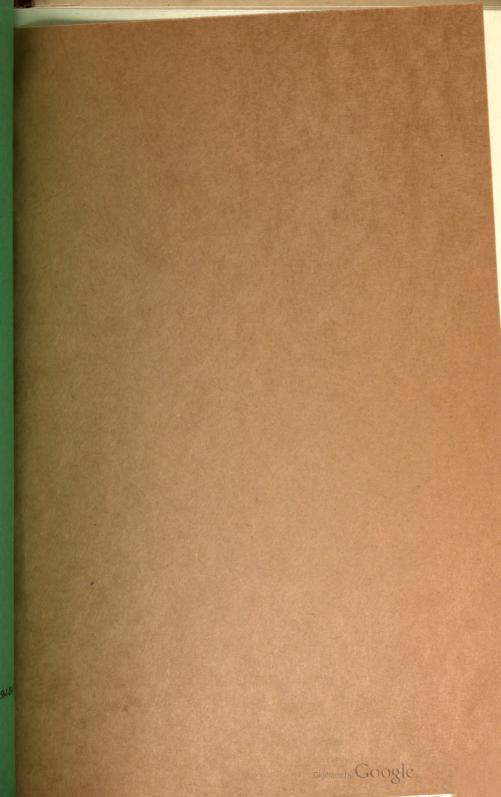
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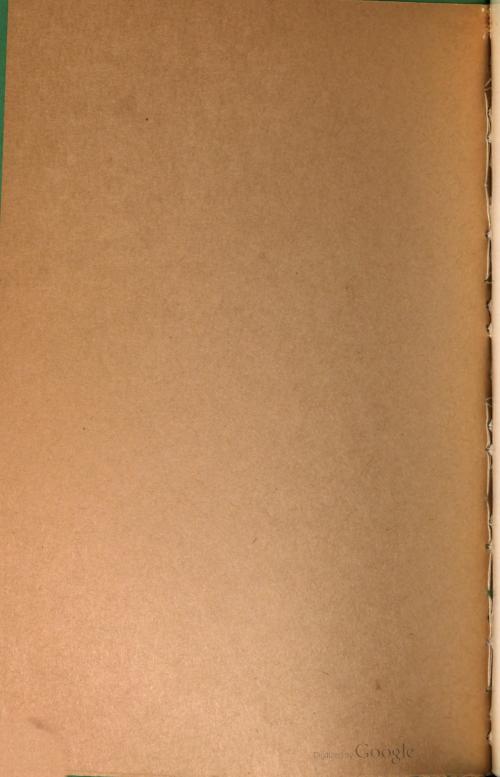
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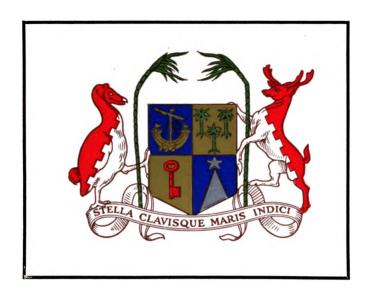
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PART I

Review of the Year 1966

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Like 1964 and 1965, 1966 was an eventful year for political and constitutional development: the outstanding event was the agreement reached in July on the future electoral system.

The year opened with the arrival on the 3rd January 1966 of the Electoral Commission appointed by the Secretary of State (The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Longford) in confirmation of the decision of his predecessor (The Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, M.P.) at the Constitutional Conference in London in September 1965. The Commission consisted of Sir Harold Banwell as Chairman with Mr. T. G. Randall, C.B.E. and Professor C. H. Leys as members. Its task was to make recommendations to the Secretary of State on (i) the electoral system and the method of allocating seats in the Legislature most appropriate for Mauritius and (ii) the boundaries of electoral districts. In doing so it was to be guided by the following principles:—

- (a) The system should be based primarily on multi-member constituencies.
- (b) Voters should be registered on a common roll; there should be no communal electoral rolls.
- (c) The system should give the main sections of the population an opportunity of securing fair representation of their interests, if necessary by the reservation of seats.
- (d) No encouragement should be afforded to the multiplication of small parties.
- (e) There should be no provision for the nomination of members to seats in the Legislature.
- (f) Provision should be made for the representation of Rodrigues.

[The necessary amendments both to the Constitution and to the Representation of the People Ordinance to provide for the inclusion of Rodrigues in the electoral system had been made in December 1965 by an Order in Council (the Mauritius (Electoral Provisions) Order ,1965) and by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965].

The Commission spent the month of January in Mauritius and one member, Professor Leys, paid a short visit to Rodrigues. Public hearings began at Government House, Port Louis, on the 10th January and all those who had submitted memoranda and who wished to speak in public were heard. On the 31st May 1966 the report of the Commission, and a covering despatch from the new Secretary of State (The Rt. Hon. Fred Lee, M.P.), accepting the Commission's recommendations in full, were laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly as Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1966. The main recommendations were: a 'mixed' type of electoral system with 62 constituency seats and 8 additional seats to provide two sorts of corrective; the pairing of the 40 constituencies in the island of Mauritius to form 20 constituencies each returning three members, with Rodrigues as a separate constituency returning two members; "the first past the post" system for the 62 constituency seats, with the elector obliged to cast all his votes: a "constant corrective" of five seats providing for the election of five leading unsuccessful candidates ("best losers") from parties and communities under-represented; a "variable corrective" to give any party which gained more than 25 per cent of the total votes sufficient extra seats to bring its share of the total number of seats up to the nearest whole number exceeding 25 per cent and thus ensure that no change in the entrenched provisions of the Constitution could be made without its assent; a team of observers from Commonwealth countries to be present for the registration of electors and the general election; the appointment of an expatriate officer from outside Mauritius and Rodrigues as Registration Officer and Returning Officer for the Dependency; and the setting up of an Electoral Commission to take over in the future the powers of control and supervision exercised by the Colonial Governor.

Certain of these recommendations, especially the two correctives, were unacceptable to the political parties in the Government, i.e., the Mauritius Labour Party, the Independent Forward Bloc and the Muslim Committee of Action. The Opposition party, the Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, accepted the recommendations. On the 14th June the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 32 to 13, with 1 abstention, carried a motion moved by the Premier to the effect "That this Assembly takes note of the Report of the Banwell Commission published as Sesional Paper No. 5 of 1966 and prays the Secretary of State for the Colonies to reconsider his decision in regard to the recommendations made therein

inasmuch as they do not meet the legitimate political aspirations of the population and have led to bitter frustration. This Assembly therefore urges the Secretary of State to call a conference in London to enable further consideration of proposals which will meet the requirements of Mauritius".

As a result the Secretary of State announced on the 23rd June 1966 that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., would visit Mauritius "to study the various points raised and the views expressed in the Legislative Assembly and to report on their implications". Mr. Stonehouse arrived on the 27th June and a week later, on the 4th July, he was able to announce that an agreement reached with all Parties on the future electoral system had been approved by the Secretary of State. The arrangements for the 62 constituency seats would be as proposed by the Banwell Commission but the following variations would be made for the corrective seats: the "variable corrective " would be dropped; the " constant corrective " would be replaced by provision for eight "best loser" seats: the first four of these seats would be allocated to under-represented communities, no account being taken of party; the second four would be allocated on the basis of party and community, priority being given to the restoration of the political balance produced by the results in the constituency seats; and the requirement that a party should secure one constituency seat and at least 10 per cent of the total vote, which has been a qualification for "constant corrective " seats, would be dropped for " best loser " seats. Otherwise, effect would be given to the recommendations of the Banwell Commission. The terms of the agreement were laid on the table of the Assembly the next day, the 5th July, 1966, as Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1966.

This agreement on the future electoral system made it possible to go ahead with arrangements for the registration of electors and for the team of Commonwealth Observers. The opening of the period of five weeks for making claims for registration was delayed until some members of the team could be present and began on the 5th September. Mr. G. W. Y. Hucks, O.B.E., an experienced officer from overseas, had already arrived in Rodrigues in March 1966 and assumed duty as Registration Officer there.

The Commonwealth Observers were Sir Colin MacGregor (Jamaica), Chairman, Mr. M. J. Abela, M.B.E. (Malta), Mr. A. N. Kashyap (India) and Mr. C. Ross, Q.C. (Canada). Their terms of reference were:

- "To observe the forthcoming registration of voters in Mauritius and to report to the Secretary of State:
 - (a) whether the arrangements for registration were fair and adequate to ensure that all those who were entitled to register, and wished to do so, were enabled to register.

If not, what were the deficiencies?

(b) whether the administrative arrangements for registration were adequate and conducted in a fair and proper manner.

If not, what were the deficiencies?

(c) any other matters that come to the notice of the Observers which, in their opinion, affected the registration of electors".

The three members arrived on the 5th September and the Chairman on the 26th September. Mr. Ross remained in Mauritius until the 26th September; Mr. Abela and Mr. Kashyap stayed until the 8th October and the Chairman until the 28th November. The work of observation was carried out in two stages: the first covered the period for making claims for registration; and the second covered the processes for making objections and the administrative arrangements to ensure that there were no illegal entries in the electoral registers.

The new registers of electors came into force in Rodrigues on the 31st December 1966 and in the island of Mauritius on the 24th January 1967. The numbers of registered electors were 7,876 and 307,908 respectively, making a combined total of 315,784. (In 1963 the total number of registered electors in the island of Mauritius was 233,488).

Because the Electoral Commission was fully engaged with the preparation of the new registers for the Legislative Assembly, the Town Council elections, which were due to be held in December 1966, were postponed for a year; and the Village Council elections, which should normally have been held in September 1965 and had already been postponed until September 1966, had to be further postponed for another year.

At the end of June the Hon. J. M. Paturau, D.F.C., a nominated member of the Legislative Assembly, and Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications, resigned

from the Government for private reasons. As a result one Minister changed his portfolio and one new Minister was appointed: the Hon. K. Tirvengadum (Independent Forward Bloc) moved from Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Industry; and the Hon. J. M. Leal (Labour Party) was appointed Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance. There was also an exchange of ministerial portfolios in November between the Hon. R. Jomadar (Labour Party), until then Minister of Labour, and the Hon. A. Jugnauth (Independent Forward Bloc), until then Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance.

The year ended with a challenge by the Opposition to the legality of the Legislative Assembly. On the 8th December the new Leader of the PMSD (Mr. Duval) declared at a Press Conference that both the Legislative Council elected in March 1959 and the Legislative Assembly elected in October 1963 had been illegally constituted because the Governor's Proclamation No. 10 of 1958 of the 28th August 1958 fixing the electoral boundaries of the 40 electoral districts for the Colony had not included the Dependencies, although the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council 1958, under which the Proclamation was made, defined "the Colony" as including the Dependencies as well as the Island of Mauritius itself. There followed an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus in respect of a prisoner detained in connexion with a case before the Intermediate Criminal Court on the grounds that the latter Court had no jurisdiction, having been established under an Ordinance enacted by an illegally constituted Legislative Council. Four days later a plaint was filed before the Supreme Court in the name of Mr. Clement Roussety, a Rodriguan. In consequence an Order in Council was made on the 21st December to validate the former Legislative Council. This Order, the Mauritius (Former Legislative Council) Order 1966, provided that the fact that the 40 electoral districts established under section 29 of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council 1958 were wholly within the Island of Mauritius should not be held to have affected the validity of any election to the Legislative Council established by that Order or of anything done by that Legislative Council or any member thereof. In a reply to a Parliamentary Question in the House of Commons the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Lee) referred to the Order in Council made that day and said that "it was never the intention that the island of Rodrigues and the other dependencies of Mauritius should be included in the electoral districts established under the 1958 Constitution, nor have they in fact been included in the electoral districts established under the present Constitution granted in 1964. This Order prevents the 1958 Constitution from being construed in a contrary sense ".

FINANCIAL

The closing of the Colony's accounts for the year 1965-66 showed a deficit of Rs 31,767,986 against an estimated surplus of Rs 10,390, expenditure having been under-estimated by Rs 14,051,902 and revenue over-estimated by Rs 17,726,473. The shortfall in revenue arose mainly from a decrease of Rs 8.9m in the proceeds from Income Tax and Rs 11.9m in the yield from indirect taxes, offset however by an increase of Rs 1.8m from interest and royalties and of Rs 1.3m representing reimbursement made by the Central Electricity Board. The increase in expenditure was mainly attributable to an increase of Rs 9m for the employment of "relief workers", of Rs 1.6m for the payment of pensions and gratuities to retired officers and of Rs 1.7m for the payment of outdoor relief and old age pensions.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (1960-66) was wound up on the 30th June, 1966, and was followed by the Public Sector Development Programme (1966-70). Expenditure during the six years of the (1960-66) Programme amounted to Rs 324.07 million leaving an unspent balance of Rs 75.93 million on the ceiling of the Rs 400 million fixed for the whole Programme. Schemes which were not completed at the close of the last Programme have been carried forward into the current Public Sector Development Programme (1966-70). Of these schemes the most important are the Central Hospital North, the University of Mauritius, the new Government Centre and the Registrar General's Office.

The Public Sector Development Programme (1966-70) has been prepared by the Economic Planning Unit under the direction of a Ministerial Economic Development and Planning Committee. (There is also a Development Advisory Council). The ceiling fixed for this four-year Plan is Rs 340 million. For the first year capital expenditure was estimated at Rs 93.2 million and has been revised to Rs 60 million. The projected expenditure relates to schemes carried forward from the previous Programme as well as new schemes initiated in the current Programme.

The projections in respect of firm, semi-firm and potential resources for the financing of the Public Sector Development Programme (1966-70) are as follows:

						Rs 000
Local Resou	rces	•••	•••	•••	•••	92,974
C. D. & W.	Grants	•••	•••	•••	•••	32,565
C.S.V. Gran	t for Cer	ntral f	Housing	Autho	rity	3.900
Oxfam Grai	at for a	Cu-01	oerative	Farn	ning	•
School			•••	•••		330
Exchequer	Loan	for (Central	Hou	Bing	
Authorily	•••	•••	•••	•••		7,800
New Exched	quer Loa	ın	•••	•••	•••	26,667
London Loa				•••		39,667
Loans from	Intern	nation	al sour	ces o	ther	•
than the U	J. K.	•••	•••	•••	•••	27,300
Fiduciary Is	sue (Cu	rrenc	v and P	ost O	ffice	•
Savings B		•••	•••		•••	12,000
Miscellaneou		•••	•••	•••	•••	43,500
			To	TAL		286,703

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Total sugar output in 1966 amounted to 563,600 metric tons. It fell short of the 1965 output by 100,000 metric tons and of the record in 1963 by 120,000 metric tons.

Cane yield per arpent was only 24.7 tons, a figure well below the record figure of 30.8 tons obtained in 1965. The yield of sugar per cent cane was 11.60. In 1964 and 1965 it was 11.85 and 11.10 per cent cane respectively. The tonnage of cane crushed amounted to 4,843,000 metric tons, some 1,141,000 metric tons less than the corresponding figure for 1965, which is the highest ever reached. The duration of the crop was 111 days, while in 1964 and 1965 it was 126 days and 157 days respectively.

The negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for the year 1966 was £47-10s (f.o.b. and stowed bulk) per long ton, and the negotiated price quota allotted to Mauritius amounted to 380,000 long tons. The gross f.o.b. value of sugar exports for the 1965 crop was Rs 329.8m against Rs 275.9m for 1964. It is estimated that the f.o.b. value of the 1966 crop will amount to approximately Rs 286m.

TEA DEVELOPMENT

A major item under the 1966-70 Public Sector Development Plan is the expansion of the development of Crown Land under tea. This expansion entailed stepping up the Agricultural Department's tea development programme from 750 to 1,000 arpents a year. The programme consists of clearing virgin Crown land, putting it to tea and making it available to small holders when it approaches maturity.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The turnover in internal trade was brisk. This ensured that importers tried, usually with success, to obtain goods of quality all over the world at the cheapest possible prices.

The aim of industrial development was pursued. Incentives in the form of income tax reliefs and customs duty concessions were granted to various new industries with a view to manufacturing locally articles which have so far been imported. New industries that started to operate in 1966 included the manufacture of soap and the manufacture of toothpaste. Work on the construction of a stationery factory started during the year and several major projects were under examination, e.g. the establishment of a flour mill, a textile mill and a fertilizer factory.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

Dr. L. J. Hale, Dean of the Faculty of Science, University of Edinburgh, was appointed Vice Chancellor of the University of Mauritius and took up his appointment in March 1966.

An agreement to set up a Trade Training Centre in Mauritius, with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, was signed in December 1966, by the United Nations Representative and representatives of the Government of Mauritius.

The number of Primary Schools was increased by eight. The "Paul & Virginie Centre", a model Youth Club, was opened in Phoenix in May 1966.

During the year two more Vocational Training Centres were established.

Family Planning

In 1966 the Ministry of Health formulated a practical policy for family planning, and a campaign was officially launched. Detailed plans for a national family planning campaign were drawn up, and announced by the Minister on the 7th November at a Press Conference held to launch the campaign. Because some of the negotiations with overseas bodies who have agreed to support the campaign had not yet been completed, not all aspects of the campaign were fully under way by the end of the year.

In March a Liaison Officer was appointed to the Ministry, with the help of Oxfam, to co-ordinate aid from overseas and to liaise between the Ministry and the voluntary bodies concerned.

Health

Vaccination against tetanus, whooping-cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis (oral Sabin Vaccine) continued during the year. It has become a routine for babies as from 3 months of age. Help

from the World Health Organisation continued to be received in the fields of tuberculosis, malaria, nutrition and environmental sanitation. UNICEF help also continued in the field of maternal and child health in the form of dried milk, drugs and equipment for maternity and child welfare centres.

Housing

In continuation of their housing programme, the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund completed in 1966 a second lot of 200 houses under their second housing loan scheme, comprising in all about 600 houses. The number of houses taken over by the Central Housing Authority from the contractors under the cyclone rehousing programme reached the total of 12,593 by the end of 1966.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

A Premier's Office was established with effect from the 4th February, 1966, and took over from the Chief Secretary's Office responsibility for those aspects of the public service which do not fall within the purview of the Service Commissions and which relate to the size of establishments, conditions of service such as allowances, leave and passages, and relevant staff relations.

In September, a Salaries Commissioner was appointed with the following terms of reference:

- "Having regard to-
- (a) the economic and financial circumstances of Mauritius,
- (b) the need to sustain an efficient public service, including the essential numbers of appropriately qualified administrative, professional and technical personnel,
- (c) qualifications necessary in the light of changing requirements and educational standards,
- (d) conditions of employment for comparable jobs in the private sector in Mauritius,

to review the salary and wage structure of the public service in Mauritius, together with other conditions of service, and to make recommendations thereon with particular reference to—

- (i) the need for appropriate internal relativities based on up to date scheme of service,
- (ii) the methods by which any re-grading should be carried out,
- (iii) the method of conversion to any new salary structure or scale(s) recommended,
- (iv) the date or dates from which effect should be given to any or all of the Commission's recommendations".

The Salaries Commissioner (Mr. A. G. H. Gardner-Brown, C.M.G.) arrived in Mauritius on the 26th September and left on the 21st November. His report was still awaited when the year ended.

MISCELLANEOUS

At the end of April His Excellency the Right Reverend F. Pirozzi, the Apostolic Delegate in Madagascar, visited Mauritius. This was the first visit of an Apostolic Delegate to the island since 1947, when the centenary of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Port Louis was celebrated.

1966 was an historic year for Port Louis for the town was granted city status and a fine, new City Hall was opened. To mark the former event the Municipal Council organized a series of varied celebrations spread over a period of five weeks from the 1st August to the 5th September 1966. The climax of the celebrations came on the 25th August, St. Louis Day, which the Municipality had considered the most appropriate date for the occasion. In an impressive ceremony on the steps of the new City Hall the Governor presented the Mayor, Mr. D. Moorghen, with the Letters Patent from Her Majesty The Queen conferring the status of a city on the town of Port Louis. The Mayor then conferred on the Governor the Honorary Freedom of the City and the Governor opened the new City Hall.

In September the Right Reverend A. F. B. Rogers, Bishop of Mauritius and the Seychelles, left the Diocese to take up a new appointment as Bishop of Fulham. His successor, the Right Reverend E. E. Curtis, was consecrated in Southwark Cathedral on the 1st November and arrived in Mauritius early in the New Year after visiting the Seychelles on his way out from England.

Honours

Her Majesty The Queen was graciously pleased to approve the following appointments and awards on the occasion of the New Year and on Her Birthday:

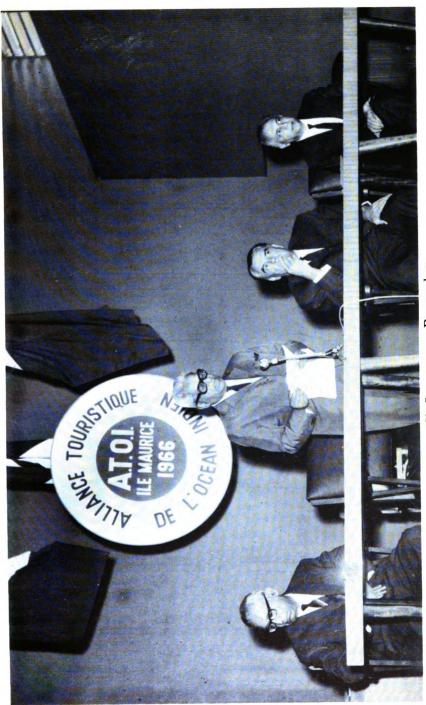
NEW YEAR HONOURS

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Member

EMILE PHILIPPE BENJAMIN OHSAN, Esq. Lately Bandmaster, Mauritius Police

Queen's Police Medal
GEORGE BERNARD McCAFFERY
Commissioner, Mauritius Police



Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam opens the meeting of "Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien"

Colonial Police Medal
GASTON FAYD'HERBE DE MAUDAVE
Sergeant, Mauritius Police

Certificate and Badge of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following awards:

Mohreputh Jusrut, Esq.

ABDOOL HAMID LALLMOHAMED, Esq.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Commander

MASSEY DESMOND FFRENCH-MULLEN, Esq. Director of Agriculture

Imperial Service Order

Companion

JOSEPH EDGAR HERMANS, ESQ.
Accountant General

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Officer

Frank Ward Lovell, Esq. Director of Telecommunications

Member

JACQUES HENRI JULIEN, ESQ.

Lately Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture

Colonial Police Medal
JOSEPH PIERRE HENRI PERRIER
Superintendent of Police

JUGMOHUNSING FULENA Superintendent of Police

LOUIS EDOUARD MARCEL BOSQUET
Inspector of Police

ABDOOL RAJACK FURZUN Inspector of Police

Louis Marcel Carré Sergeant of Police

Certificate and Badge of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following award:

HURRYDEW RAMCHURN

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VISITING SHIPS

During 1966 three of H.M. ships visited Mauritius: in May the frigate H.M.S. Puma arrived from Simonstown wearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station, Vice-Admiral J. M. D. Gray, C.B., O.B.E., and in October and November respectively the frigates H.M.S. Ashanti and H.M.S. Zulu of the Beira Patrol paid operational visits to Mauritius.

VISITORS

Visitors to Mauritius during 1966 included:

LORD and LADY FRANCIS WILLIAMS.

LORD and LADY CAMPBELL of Eskan.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES LEFANU, K.C.B., D.S.C., Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Command.

VICE-ADMIRAL J. M. D. GRAY, C.B., O.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station.

SIR CHARLES MORRIS, K.C.M.G. and MR. P. P. STREETEN, Members of the Provisional Council of the University of Mauritius.

SIR KENNETH BRADLEY, C.M.G., Director of the Commonwealth Institute.

MR. M. J. MACOUN, C.M.G., O.B.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial Police.

DR. D. RHIND, C.M.G., O.B.E., Agricultural Research Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development.

MR. A. G. H. GARDNER-BROWN, C.M.G., Salaries Commissioner.

MR. W. D. C. WIGGINS, O.B.E., Director and Adviser, Overseas Surveys.

MISS MARY CARPENTER, Royal College of Nursing.

MR. T. S. BETTS, OXFAM.

MR. H. YAARI, Consul General of Israel, Tananarive.

MR. W. DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS, U.N. Regional Representative, Madagascar.

MR. F. JUDD, Secretary General, International Voluntary Service.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

A census of population taken in the night of the 30th June-1st July 1962 showed a total population of 681,619 made up of 342,306 males and 339,313 females. The population on the 31st December 1966 was estimated at 768,692 representing an increase of 87,073 in four and a half years. The rate of growth averaged 2.71 per cent per annum and the average density per square mile based on the mid-year population was 1,054. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths was 20,116 in 1966, a figure which is more than seven times the corresponding average for the five pre-war years 1935-39.

The following table gives the ethnic distribution of the population, classified under the two headings urban and rural

	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Total F	Total Population %
Hindus	117,116	277,249	394,365	5í.3
Muslims	62,674	63,424	126.098	16.4
Total Indo-Mauritians	179.790	340,673	520,463	67.7
General Population	140,186	83,171	223,357	29.1
Sino-Mauritians	19,340	5,53 2	24,872	3.2
TOTAL	339,316	429,376	768,692	100.0

The term "General Population" refers to people of European descent and of mixed and African descent.

BIRTHS

Registration of births is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices all over the island. The number of live births during the year was 26,817, an increase of 538 as compared with the previous year, this figure exceeds the yearly average of the last 10 years by 1,001.

Live births, classified under ethnic groups, are given in the following table:

	Males	Females	Total	% of Total No. of births	Male births per 1,000 female births
Hindus	7.522	7,501	15.023	56 0	1,003
Muslims	2,156	2,204	4,360	16.3	978
Total Indo-Mauritians	9,678	9,705	19,383	72.3	997
General Population		3,291	6,857	25.6	1,084
Sino-Mauritians	310	267	57 7	2.1	1,161
TOTAL	13,554	13,263	26,817	100.0	1,022

The birth rate (per 1000 of the mid-year population) for the last six years was:

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
39.4	38.5	39.9	38.1	35.5	35.3

Still births which are not included in birth or death statistics numbered 1,384 (716 males, 668 females) corresponding to a rate of 5.2 per hundred live births as compared with 1,557 still births and a rate of 5.9 in 1965.

DEATHS

Registration of deaths is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices; death statistics are completely accurate since burial permits can only be obtained after registration.

Registered deaths numbered 6,701 corresponding to a rate of 8.8 per thousand of the population as compared with an average of 10.1 for the period 1957-66. March was the month of maximum mortality with a total of 670 deaths:

			Males	Females	Total
Number of deaths			3,550	3,151	6,701
Rate per 1,000	•••	•••	9.3	8.3	8.8

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants less than one year of age was 1,721 as compared with 1,685 in 1965, figures which are considerably lower than the average for five years 1944-48.

Year			Rate
1964	•••	•••	56.7
1965	•••	•••	64.1
1966	•••	•••	64.2

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages during the last five years was:

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
3,893	3,472	3,965	3,976	4,157

Classification of marriages in ethnic groups was:

Hindus	Muslims	General Population	Sino-Mauritians	Total
1,934	644	1,361	218	4,157

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Departures from the Colony exceeded arrivals by 2,845.

	Males	Females	Total
Arrivals	16,358	10,098	26,456
Departures	17,930	11,371	29,301

GENERAL

Mauritius has the unenviable claim to fame of being one of the most densely populated agricultural areas in the world, with a population increase of 30 per cent in the last decade and no important outlet in sight for its surplus population.

The problem is further complicated by the heterogeneous nature of the population, drawn from European, African and Asian sources over the last three centuries, and divided among various religious groups, Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, Hindus and Muslims, and Buddhist. The employment pattern has tended, in the past, to follow the ethnic although this tendency is diminishing as people have to find work wherever it offers. Generally speaking, however, the Hindus have been agriculturists, the Muslims traders and industrial workers, the Chinese shopkeepers and traders, and the General Population, clerical, commercial, industrial and professional urban dwellers.

Creole, a French patois, can be said to be generally spoken in the Colony. The official language is English, but French may also be used in the Legislative Assembly and in the lower courts of law. French is extensively used in the industrial, commercial and professional world. Oriental languages are spoken in the rural areas.

In spite of the important difference recorded above the various sections of the population live and work in harmony. Overpopulation is at the basis of all the difficult problems of Mauritius. So far the development of the sugar production has enabled Mauritius to pay its way and to maintain the national income per capita at a level reasonable enough for an agricultural community in this geographical area. That effective measures must be taken to regulate births and encourage responsible parenthood is now very much in the public mind.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of employment in selected industries under main industrial groups is shown in the table below:

Code	Industry	N	red		
Coas	1παμς, 177	Males	Females	Young persons	Total
0	Agriculture, forestry, hunting			•	
	fishing	35,597	15,856	5,638	57,091
1	Mining and quarrying	93	47	17	157
2-3	Manufacturing	5,280	1,175	576	7.031
4	Construction	2,371	19	52	2,442
5	Electricity, gas, water and	·			•
	sanitary services	1,246	67	6	1,319
6	Commerce	2,620	429	51	3,100
7	Transport, storage and com-	•			
	munications	4,872	35	48	4,955
8	Services	43,389	5,231	148	48,768
9	Activities not adequately		•		,
	described	92	8	_	100
	Total	95,560	22,867	6,536	124,963
	_				

These figures are taken from the report on the Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments held in September, 1966.

The main industry of the island continues to be the growing of sugar as a plantation crop. Some 54,000 workers are employed in this industry during the harvest or "crop" season, from July to December and 52,000 during the intercrop season. These figures do not include workers employed by planters with less than 25 arpents of sugar cane.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The following figures represent the number of persons on the live register of the Employment Service on the last day of each month in 1966:

Month				No on
112 0 11111				register
January	•••	•••	•••	14,279
February		•••		16,647
March	•••			16,318
April	•••	•••	•••	14,227
Mav			•••	15,724
June .	•••	•••		15,002
ľulv	•••	•••		14,037
August		•••	•••	12,211
Septembe	r	•••		12,938
October		•••		13,871
November	r	•••		14,347
Decembe	r	•••	•••	16,947

Altogether 14,170 persons were placed in employment during the same period as compared to 10,456 during the previous year.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

An adviser from U.N.E.S.C.O. was attached to the Ministry of Education in order to help in the setting up of a Trade Training Centre and also to prepare schemes of training sponsored under the United Nations Development Programme. Subsequently, a Chief of Project arrived in Mauritius for the implementation of the various training schemes. These experts are working in close co-operation with the Employment Service.

A day-release course in engineering leading to the Certificate of Elementary Technical Course of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes was held at the John Kennedy College of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs. It was followed by 18 apprentices belonging to the Automobile and Machinery Repair Industries.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

A Wages Council for teachers of private secondary schools was established during the year. The Wages Councils for female factory workers and for the construction industry, established in 1964 and 1965 respectively submitted proposals to the Minister during the year. The proposals submitted by the Wages Council for the female factory workers were however referred back to the Council for re-consideration. The Wages Councils for the Catering Industry and for the Printing Industry, established in 1962 and 1965 respectively, had not submitted proposals by the end of the year.

Wages Regulation Orders were in force in respect of the following: female factory workers, printing industry, building industry, tea industry, baking industry, messengers in private firms, sugar industry, distributive trades, cinema workers and road passenger transport workers (buses).

The range and average of daily wages of the principal categories of workers in selected industries is shown in the following table:

7J4	Oceantstan		Daily wages—Rupees			
Industry	Occupation		Maximum	Minimum	Average	
Manufacture of bread	Brigadiers	•••	6.75	6.75	6.75	
Manufacture of furniture	Cabinet makers		N.A.	7.00	8.40	
Manufacture of machinery	Fitters	• • •	10.95	4.95	7.10	
,, ,,	Pattern Makers		8.00	5.60	6.90	
Repair of motor vehicles	Mechanics	•••	9.50	4.00	6.60	

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORKS-continued

I d	Osantatian		Daily Wages—Rupees			
Industry	Occupation	Maximum		Minimum	Average	
Construction	Carpenters	•••	8.00	6.25	6.95	
"	Masons		9.00	6.25	7.00	
•••	Labourers					
	(unskilled)	•••	4.50	4.00	4.15	
Electricity, light and power	Linesmen	•••	12.40	8.65	10.35	
,, ,,	Labourers, unskille	ed				
	(in power plan	nt)	6.70	6.50	6.60	
Transport (bus companies						
only)	Drivers	•••	9.60	9.60	9.60	
" "	Conductors .	•••	8.25	8.25	8.25	
Municipal Services	Labourers,					
•	unskilled (pub	lic				
	parks and ga	ar-				
	dens)	•••	5.40	5.00	5.25	
Publishing and printing	Pressmen	•••	10.65	5.50	8.75	
,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Compositors					
	(by hand)	•••	10.65	5 .50	8.40	

The daily wage rates and weekly hours of work of manual workers in government employment are as follows:

				Maximum wages	Minimum wages	No. of hrs. worked per week
Foremen	•••			Rs. c. 14.00	Rs. c. 11.00	45
Artisans	•••	•••		10.70	7.20	45
Hospital ser	vant	s (male)	•••	7.0 0	6.60	45
· do		(female)		6.40	6 00	45
Labourers	•••	•••		6.00	5.00	45

Some Government departments work from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on week days with half an hour break for lunch and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Others have adopted the five-day week and work from 8.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a half-hour break. Business offices follow more or less the same practice.

PAID LEAVE

All the wages regulation orders as well as most of the collective agreements in force make provision for paid holidays in some form.

In the sugar industry daily-paid workers who have worked for an employer for at least 80 per cent of the number of working days during the harvest period are thereafter entitled to six days paid leave in January and to be paid for every estate holiday. Monthly workers who have remained in employment during 80 per cent of the crop period, except for absences on account of sickness, are entitled to 10 days' leave on full pay during the following year, and to be paid for estate holidays (the Wages Regulation Orders for the sugar industry, Government Notices Nos. 59 and 60 of 1963 as amended).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

For administrative purposes the Ministry of Labour is divided into:

Headquarters, responsible for overall administration, with a Principal Assistant Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and executive and clerical staff;

The Inspectorate, comprising the field inspectorate, industrial relations and the factory inspectorate;

The Employment Service;

The Registry of Associations;

The main functions of the Ministry comprise the following:

advice to the Minister on all matters of policy affecting his portfolio; formulation of employment policy and man-power assessment;

the uniform application of the relevant legislation and the introduction of new or amended legislation;

the maintenance of a labour field inspectorate including an industrial relations branch and a factory inspectorate;

the maintenance of an employment service;

the compilation of reports on International Labour Conventions;

the compilation and publication of statistical and other intormation related to the activities of the Ministry; and

the control and supervision of the Registry of Associations.

TRADE UNIONS

There were at the beginning of January, 1966, 95 trade unions consisting of 47 associations of employees in private employment, 31 associations of government servants, 15 of employers and 2 registered federations. The total membership on the rolls was 46,520 of whom 43,884 were compliance members.

The larger workers trade unions and their membership on rolls are:

Plantation Workers' Union	17,5 67					
Agricultural and Other Workers' Union	9,140					
Artisans, Taxi Drivers and Other Manual						
Labourers Union	3,230					
Government Urban Boards and Other Work-						
ers' Union	1,984					
Government Servants and Other Employees						
Association	1,545					
Transport and General Workers' Union	1,326					

Government and non-Government General	
Employees' Union	871
Sugar Industry Staff Employees Association	806
Nursing Association	743
Artisans and General Workers' Union	724
General Port, Harbour and Other Workers'	
Union	705
Union of Primary School Teachers	599
Government and Other Manual Workers'	
Union	498
The Seaport Workers' Union	478
C.E.B. Staff Association	412
Building Industry, Engineering and Other	
Workers' Union	4 01
The larger employers trade unions and their men	nbers h i p
rolls are:	
Market Traders Association	114
Mauritius Tobacco Producers Syndicate	81
Mauritius Butchery Owners Association	54
United Butchers Association	4 0
Mauritius Cane Growers Association	43
Bread Manufacturers Union	38

LABOUR DISPUTES AND SETTLEMENTS

Principal of Catholic Secondary

Union

About 250 workers employed by Benares Sugar Estate went on strike in January in protest against alleged excessive task and the summary dismissal of a worker. Work was resumed the same day following informal conciliation.

About 250 workers employed by the Town Council of Curepipe went on strike on the 14th February, 1966 to press the latter to sign a procedural agreement negotiated by their union. Work was resumed on the same day following a promise obtained through informal conciliation that the agreement would be signed on the 23rd February, 1966. In the meantime a rival union was formed and its members went on "recognition" strike on the 23rd February, 1966, thereby obtaining exclusive recognition. The workers who remained in the first union thereupon went on strike and eventually lost their employment (about 140 workers) in spite of the findings in their favour of a Board of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the matter. (General Notice No. 368 of 1966).

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Four strikes of short duration (1 or 2 days) took place on four different sugar estates during the months of August to October 1966 in support of claims of improved conditions of employment. They were all settled through informal conciliation.

Three "recognition" strikes took place on three different sugar estates of the South during the months of September to November, 1966. They were of short duration (1 to 3 days) and were all settled through informal concialiation.

All the workers employed by Grewals Ltd., a timber manufacturing factory, went on strike in October, 1966 to support a claim on revision of wages and conditions of employment. The strike lasted three days and was called off following agreement reached through informal conciliation.

About 150 workers employed by the Société de Roches Brunes Aloe Fibre Factory went on strike in November to press the latter to start negotiations on new conditions of employment proposed by their union. Work was resumed on the same day following informal conciliation.

Between 60 and 70 female workers employed by the Government Sack Factory went on strike once in November and once in December to protest against low earnings through inadequate supply of material to work with. The strikes lasted one day each. Agreement was reached following formal conciliation.

A two-day strike of about 160 Post Office Workers took place in December. They complained of the ineffective steps taken to settle a long standing list of grievances concerning promotions, transfer of staff, etc. Agreement was reached on about 20 of the 23 points in dispute.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation is payable to injured workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, (Cap. 220), as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY

All monthly-employed workers aged eighteen years or over engaged in the sugar industry contribute to the Sugar Industry Pension Fund, set up under The Sugar Industry Pension Fund Ordinance, 1955 (No. 42 of 1955). Other statutory funds are operated under the provisions of the Employers Superannuation Fund Ordinance, 1954 (No. 28 of 1954).

EMIGRATION

A total of 95 vouchers, issued under the Commonwealth Immigrants (United Kingdom) Act, 1962, were issued to appli-

cants for employment in Great Britain. Five hundred and seventy four candidates left for nurse training in the United Kingdom, Ninety-two workers left the Colony for other employment overseas.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Ordinance, 1946 was 346 on 31st December, 1966, including 28 sugar factories. This represents a net decrease of 68 factories as compared with the previous year.

LEGISLATION

The main body of legislation for the administration of which the Ministry of Labour is responsible is contained in the following enactments and their related subsidiary legislation:

The Boilers Ordinance	Cap. 209
The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance	Cap. 211
The Employment and Labour Ordinance	Cap 214
The Recruitment of Workers Ordinance	Cap. 218
The Safety of Dockers Ordinance (administered by the	
Harbour Master)	Cap. 219
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance	Cap. 220
The Apprenticeship Ordinance	No. 13 of 1946
The Factories Ordinance	No. 42 of 1946
The Registration of Associations Ordinance	No. 45 of 1949
The Employees Superannuation Fund Ordinance	No. 28 of 1954
The Trade Union Ordinance	No. 36 of 1954
The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employ-	
ment Ordinance	No. 71 of 1961
The Employment and Training Ordinance	No. 14 of 1963
The Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance	No. 33 of 1963
The Labour Clauses in Public Contracts Ordinance	No. 31 of 1964
The Trade Disputes Ordinance	No. 26 of 1965
The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordi-	
nance	No. 14 of 1966

The Ministry of Labour also has certain responsibilities under the Filiation Ordinance (Cap. 40), the Shops Ordinance (Cap. 409), the Free Emigration Ordinance (Cap. 150), and the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 168) and under sundry items of unrelated subsidiary legislation.

The following Ordinances relating to labour matters were passed during the year:

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (No. 1 of 1966).

The Ministry of Labour (Integration) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, (No. 13 of 1966).

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance 1966, (No. 14 of 1966).

- The Termination of Contracts of Service (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, (No. 40 of 1966).
- The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, (No. 56 of 1968).
- The Labour Clauses in Public Contracts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, (No. 57 of 1966).
- Government Notices relating to labour matters were published during the year as follows:
 - No. 1 of 1966 The Wages Regulation (Cinema Industry) Order, 1965, (Government Notice No. 94 of 1965 republished with error corrected).
 - No. 8 of 1966 The Industrial Courts (Amendment) Rules, 1966.
 - No. 21 of 1966 The Wages Council (Construction Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1966.
 - No. 48 of 1966 The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment (Records) Cinema Industry Amendment Regulation, 1966.
 - No. 52 of 1966 The Factories (Amendment) Regulations, 1966.
 - No. 78 of 1966 The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1966.
 - No. 84 of 1966 The Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1966.
 - No. 87 of 1966 The Wages Regulation (Distributive Trades) (Amendment) Order, 1966.
 - No. 94 of 1966 The Wages Council (Teachers of Private Secondary Schools) Order, 1966.
 - No. 99 of 1966 The Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1966.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following tables give a comparison under the main heads of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years ended 30th June, 1939, 1965 and 1966.

CURRENT REVENUE Vear ended 30th June

Main Head	Yea	r ended 30th.	June
main neaa	1939	1965	1966
	Rs	Rs	Rs
I. Direct Taxes	1,036,451	90,476,514	42,746,899
II. Indirect Taxes	11,411,317	111,743,552	105,976,662
III. Receipts from Public Utilities	1,390,767	11,583,791	13,714,643
IV. Receipts from Public Services	1,082,113	5,648,166	5,660,094
V. Livestock Feed Factory	· · ·	96,691	
VI. Rental of Government Property	229,221	1,819,498	1,591,839
VII. Interest and Royalties	486,474	9,046,055	9,946,962
VIII. Reimbursement by Her Majesty's		·	
Government		1,695,682	1,054,356
IX. Reimbursement by Admiralty		129,900	121,780
X. Reimbursement by Central Elec-			
tricity Board		_	1,361,892
TOTAL	15,636,343	231,739,849	182,175,127
CAPITAL 1	REVENU		
L. Transfer from Recurrent Budget	_	20,000,000	12,000,000
LI. Capital Receipts, Colonial Deve-	15 050	1 250 562	1 701 150
lopment and Welfare Schemes	15,858 329	1,358,562 95,030	1,791,159 14,178
LII. Sale of Property	. 329	17.368.735	28,619,240
LIII. Loans LIV. Miscellaneous		1,580,743	40,684,774
T ** O		3.562.921	1,929,234
T TTT T A A Turnesturents		471,308	522,283
Repayment of Loans and		471,500	322,203
Advances	2,198,308	-	
Total	2,214,495	44,437,299	85,560,868
_			

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

•• • ••			Year o	ended 30th Ju	пе
	Main Vote		1939	1965	1966
			Rs	Rs	Rs
1-1.	Governor		82,659	250,158	257,980
	Judicial		402,390	1,400,383	1,397,720
	Legislature		12,889	601,656	589,033
	Attorney General's Office		99,564	383,476	346,607
	Audit		79.185	421,507	441,767
6.	Public Service Commission			130,512	144,018
7.	Chief Secretary's Office		88,893	1,415,646	1,565,443
	Defence		935,903	1,469,741	1,546,957
-	District Administration	•••	<u> </u>	165,384	· -
	Carried forward		1,701,483	6,238,663	6,289,525

			Y	ear ended 30t	h June
	Main Vote		1939	1965	1966
			Rs	Rs	Rs
	Brought forward	•••	1,701,483	6,238,663	6,289,525
1 0	Ecclesiastical		211,914	825,935	877,310
1 7.	Fire Services	•••		1,194,403	6/7,310
10.	Police		970,903	8,737,406	9,052,107
11.	Printing Department		107,772	847,421	945,690
	Rodrigues	• • •	_	3 ,697,906	3,718,189
	Police Service Commission	on		48,968	35,575
	Premier's Office	•••			23,122
2—1.	Ministry of Finance Accountant General	•••	197,112	8,738,033	19,641,178
2	Accountant General Central Statistical Office	•••	197,112	<u>2</u> 76.158	337,507
۷.	Miscellaneous	•••	1,107,217	2/0.136	337,307
3.	Contributions	••••	-,20,,21,	20,000,000	12,000,000
	Customs and Excise	•••		2,198,391	2,148,665
	Customs, Harbour Port			_,_,_,_	2,2.0,000
	Marine	•••	613,206	_	
5.	Income Tax	•••		594,245	603,327
	Public Debt	•••	2,292,014	13,663,387	16,060,239
	Public Service Pensions	•••	1,695,428	13,774,232	14,511,015
	Registrar General	•••	113,897	321,583	328,607
	Overseas Service Aid Sch			1,023,842	1,202,728
3—1.	Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources	e and		150 400	160 204
2	Agriculture	•••	542,28ó	159,400 5,267,990	160,284 5,578,287
	Forests	•••	203,331	2,636,002	1,672,455
	Ministry of Works and In		203,331	2,030,002	1,0/2,433
• •	Communications	•••		5,582,944	7,076,310
	Public Works and Su	irveys		-,,-	,,,,,,,,,,
	Establishment		340,007		_
	Works Annually Recurre	nt	1,039,379	10,584,162	8,529,064
	Railways	• • •	765,444	800,612	231,228
4.	Road Transport Comm	issio-		055 5.8	***
. .	ner's Office	•••		2 57, 5 1 7	388,873
5-1.	Ministry of Industry, Com and External Comm				
		umca-		353,988	375,203
2	Civil Aviation	•••	_	800,936	805,636
_	Granary	•••	79,421	536,449	541,722
	Marine Services	•••		1,684,204	1,709,550
	Meteorology	•••	41,543	654,181	633,364
	Ministry of Education	and		ŕ	•
	Cultural Affairs	•••	_	26,048,182	26,882,867
2.	Archives	•••		121,835	109,769
_	Education	•••	1,441,412		
	Mauritius Institute	•••	17,115	148,667	138,981
/-1.	Ministry of Health Health	•••	1,477,202	19,750,114	20,923,520
	Health Prisons and Industrial S	chool	1,4//,202	1,688,866	_
	Social Welfare			654,509	_
81.	Ministry of Labour	•••		1,401,344	1,054,031
- 1.	Labour	•••	770,307	-,, - , -	
	Public Assistance	•••		-	
	Carried forward	•••	15,907,134	161,315,475	164,585,928

	Y	ear ended 30t	h June
Main Vote	1939 Rs	1965 Rs	1966 Rs
Brought forward	15,907,134	161,315,475	164,585,928
9-1. Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Develop-			
ment		1,048,693	746,285
2. Fire Services		_	1,269,434
Co operative Societies	_	300,785	_
3. Local Government		5,886,061	6,398,091
10—1. Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning 11-1. Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications 2. Central Information Office 3. Posts and Telegraphs 4. Telecommunications	 322,521 178,248	1,840,366 134,872 367,150 2,967,691 2,590,617	1,221,515 161,776 393,799 2,472,953 2,821,481 32,182,716
12—1. Ministry of Social Security2. Prisons and Industrial Schools		29,480,342	1,689,134
Total	16,407,903	205,962,053	213,943,112
CAPITAL EXP	ENDITURI	3	
30. Loans		20,541,037	17,350,072
31. Other Capital Expenditure		35,898,095	34,684,528
32. Reserve	_	_	
33. Redemption of Loans			1,875
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	_	56,439,112	52,036,475

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 30th June, 1966 was Rs 286,394,798. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of Rs 73,711,299.

Local loan issues accounted for Rs 117,544,500 of the Public Debt as detailed below:

				Rs
Agricultural Loan (No. 1) 1937		•••		1,426,000
Agricultural Loan (No. 2) 1937	•••	•••	•••	1,600,000
Mauritius Development and Welf	are			
Lo	an 197	1-81	•••	3,072,000
Development (General Purposes)	Loan	1964-	-74	14,448,000
Development (General Purposes)	Loan	1971-	-76	5,000,000
Development (General Purposes)	Loan	1973-	-83	15,000,000
Mauritius Tap Loan		•••		76,498,500
Cyclone and Drought Insurance I	3oard-	-Inter	est	
Free Loan	•••	•••	•••	500,000
	To	TAL	•••	117,544,500

	ASSET	rs					_
Capital Fus			1	Rs	c ¦	Rs	с
Bak	•••	•••		5,242,082 42,454,521 4,154,344	87		
•	•••	•••	•••	42,454,521	33		
	•••	•••		4,154,344	62	51, 85 0, 94 8	82
Bak							
4						51,850,948	82
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Revenue R4 ... Rs c 562,900 16 ... 10,420,587 53 10,983,487 69 count of ove) ... 4,154,344 62 6,829,143 07

THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THEIR YIELDS

Customs :				Rs
Import Duties	•••		•••	51,272,817
Export Duties	•••	•••	•••	15,236,457
Excise duty on Rum (Spirits, li	iguors a	and	
alcoholic beve				15,296,542
Tobacco Excise	•••	•••		10,166,216
Licence Duties	•••		•••	3,893,645
Income Tax, (Compa	mies and	Bodie	s	
Corporate)	•••	•••	•••	12,030,121
Income Tax (Others)		•••		21,958,416
Tax on Sweepstakes	and Lot	teries	•••	2,474,291
	To	OTAL		132,328,505

The National Income and Depreciation Figure for 1965 was Calculated by the Central Statistical Office to be Approximately Rs 799,000,000
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25.0
3.5
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9. 0
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1
NATIONAL INCOME 100'0 DEPRECIATION

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT 1958-65

Year	F f	Gross National Product at actor cost Ps million	Increase or decrease on 1958 per cent	De facto Population 31st Dec. in each year (thousand)	Gross National product per head Rs
1958	•••	620		620	1,000
1959		658	+ 6.1	637	1,033
1960	•••	582	- 6.1	655	889
1961	•••	674	+10.9	673	1,001
1962	•••	689	+11.1	692	9 96
1963	•••	902	+45.5	713	1.265
1964	•••	757	+22.1	734	1.031
1965	•••	799	+28.9	751	1,064

EXCISE DUTIES

Excise duties are leviable on Colonial Spirits (rum), country liquor (Mauritius Fruit Wine), beer, tobacco, matches, vinegar, colonial spirits used in the manufacture of denatured spirits (except spirits denatured for power purposes), tinctures and drugs and perfumed spirits. The consumption of rum during the year showed a slight decrease on the figures of the previous year. The revenue collected in respect of country liquor and beer has increased due to the increase of excise duty on the former and to a marked increase of consumption of the latter commodity because of the relative high duty on locally produced rum as well as high duties imposed on imported wines and spirits.

STAMP DUTIES

Stamp duties are of three kinds:

Schedule "A" to the Stamps Ordinance (Cap. 160, as subsequently amended), specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a duty in proportion to the size of paper used. The tariff varies from 30 cents to Rs 1.80.

Schedule "B" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a fixed stamp duty. The amounts vary from 10 cents to Rs 18.

Schedule "C" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to an ad valorem duty. These include Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Policies of Insurance, Debentures. The duties are mainly on a sliding scale.

The stamp duties collected in respect of impressed paper during the financial year 1965-66 amounted to Rs 1,019,125.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax is imposed by the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, as subsequently amended.

The following schedule shows the rates of tax payable by individuals for the year of assessment 1966-67:—

	(Chargeable Income		Rate of
For every rupec	of the first	Rs 5,000		% 15
For every rupec	of the next	5,000		20
do.	do.	5,000		30
do.	do.	5,000	•••	40
do.	do.	5,000	•••	50
do.	do.	10,000		60
do.	do.	10,000		70
For every rupee chargeable in		ainder of	the 	80

The rates of tax applicable to Companies and Bodies Corporate are:

Banks and other companies whose business consists wholly or mainly of making loans for the purposes of trade, Insurance companies, bodies corporate and foreign companies 40 per cent of the chargeable income

Other companies

35 per cent of the chargeable income and 25 per cent of the contribution income

In ascertaining the chargeable income and the contribution income of companies, various deductions are allowed and in the case of individuals, the chargeable income is arrived at after deducting personal reliefs and allowances.

Collection in the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs 34,134,766 compared with Rs 87,163,947 in 1964-65.

Succession Duty

The system of assessing succession duties was revised in 1966 and with effect from the 3rd September of that year death duty is payable at the rate dependent upon both the relationship to the deceased and the aggregate value of all property passing at death.

The duty collected during 1966 amounted to Rs 2,189,855 compared with Rs 1,269,268 in 1965.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES FINANCES

The undermentioned table gives comparative figures of revenue and expenditure of the five urban local authorities for the last financial year:

Local Authority	Fınancial Year	Revenue Rs	Expenditure Rs
Municipality of Port Louis (excluding Housing Scheme)	1965-66	6,410,726 21	6,143,994 —
Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill (excluding Housing Scheme)	1965-66	1,393,414 02	1,508,238 80
Town Council of Quatre Bornes (excluding Housing Scheme)	1965-66	1,177,074	1,268,615
Town Council of Curepipe (excluding Housing Scheme)	1965-66	2,078,672 —	2,260,781 —
Town Council of Vacoas—Phoenix	1965 -6 6	1,036,959 84	944,908 08

DISTRICT AND VILLAGE COUNCILS

The four District Councils established under Ordinance No. 76 of 1951 receive subsidies and grants from the Government which are partly allocated to the Village Councils, according to estimates approved by the District Councils. In addition to any taxation which may be imposed by the Village Councils, the District Councils have the right to levy taxes which do not apply to any particular village, such as advertisement and placard tax and entertainment tax. The total estimates of expenditure for the existing 98 Village Councils amounted to approximately Rs 785,980 and the total revenue including subsidies for scavenging, roads, drains, cemeteries, construction of Public Lavatories, Improvement of Public Beaches and Construction of Village Halls to Rs 1,850,200. Revenue from entertainment tax totalled Rs 107,805.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius Rupee, equivalent to 1s 6d sterling, and divided into 100 cents.

The notes and coins at present in circulation are of the following denominations:

Notes	Coins
Rs 5	Cupro Nickel: Rupee
Rs 10	Half Rupee
Rs 25	Quarter Rupec
	10 cent

Bronze : 5 cent
2 cent
1 cent

Notes of Rs 1,000 are used between banks and the Commissioners of Currency.

The value of currency in circulation at the 31st December of the last three years is given hereunder:

			31.12.6	4	31.12	.65	31.12.66
			Rs	с	Rs	С	Rs c
Notes	•••	•••	92,184,500	00	93,444,500	00	92,609,500 00
Coins	•••	•••	5,599,378	30	5,579,378	30	5,654,378 30
TOTAL			97,783,878	30	99,023,878	30	98,263,878 30

BANKING

The Bank of Mauritius

In September, 1966, the necessary legislation (The Bank of Mauritius Ordinance, 1966) for the setting up of a Bank of Mauritius was on the Statute Book. In the words of the Ordinance the purposes of the bank are:

- (a) to exercise the functions of a central bank in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance;
- (b) to safeguard the internal and external value of the currency of Mauritius and its international convertibility;
- (c) to direct its policy towards achieving monetary conditions conducive to strengthening the financial system and increasing the economic activity and the general prosperity of Mauritius.

Commercial Banks

Five Commercial banks operate in Mauritius: the Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., the Mercantile Bank Ltd., the Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Bank of Baroda Ltd. and the Habib Bank Ltd.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Post Office Savings Bank, The Development Bank of Mauritius, The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., The Mercantile Bank Ltd., The Bank of Baroda Ltd. and the Habib Bank Ltd.

The housing activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank ceased with the establishment of the Mauritius Housing Corporation under the provisions of Ordinance No. 36 of 1962 which came into operation on the 1st January 1963. On the 1st March, 1964, the Mauritius Development Bank was set up under the provisions of Ordinance No. 34 of 1963 and took over the remaining activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank on that date. The Mauritius Housing Corporation provides loans for the construction of houses, flats and housing estates, while the Development Bank of Mauritius provides loans to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius, Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd., and the Mauritius Commercial Bank Finance Corporation undertake medium term finance on a commercial basis and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. provides finance on a seasonal basis for the cultivation requirements of the cooperative credit movement.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited is one of the oldest banking institutions South of the Sahara. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838, its original capital of Rs 1,000,000 was brought by subsequent increases to Rs 6,000,000 in 1963 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs 200. It was registered as a limited liability company in August 1955.

The Head Office is in Port Louis but a branch was established in Curepipe as far back as 1920 and since 1952, other branches were created at Rose Hill, Mahebourg, Quatre Bornes, Centre-de-Flacq, Triolet, Desforges Street Port Louis, Vacoas and Goodlands. The Bank's London Agents are Lloyds Bank Limited and it has correspondents all over the world.

The Bank's reserves as at 31st December, 1966 stood at Rs 7,656,070.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. was established in Mauritius in 1919 when it took over Port Louis Office of the then National Bank of South Africa Limited. Since 1919 the Bank has expanded considerably in Mauritius and is now represented by 13 offices throughout the island.

The Mercantile Bank Ltd. is a member of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation group and took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius Limited on the 31st May, 1916.

The Bank of Baroda Limited opened a branch in Port Louis in October, 1962, and the Habib Bank opened a branch in September, 1964.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At the 30th June 1966, the Bank had 86,982 active accounts, and 1,189 dormant accounts with a balance due to depositors of Rs 34,985,438. Savings Bank business is transacted at 31 Post Offices. During 1966, transactions amounted in number and value to 54,902 deposits, totalling Rs 14,895,738 and 58,662 withdrawals totalling Rs 16,064,035. Accounts are regarded as dormant if no transaction takes place for a period of twenty years.

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF MAURITIUS

The Development Bank of Mauritius was established on 1st March 1964 by the Development Bank of Mauritius Ordinance 1963 (No. 34 of 1963) to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. It incorporated the business of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank established since 1936.

The purposes of the Bank are defined in its Ordinance as being "to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of the Colony by promoting, encouraging and assisting in all or any of the following activities:

- (a) The financing, management and establishment of:
 - (i) new undertakings;
 - (ii) schemes for the expansion, better organisation, modernisation and more beneficial exploitation of any undertaking;
- (b) The conduct of research into the industrial, agricultural, mineral, maritime and commercial potentialities of the Colony,
- (c) The participation of private enterprise and capital, whether from abroad or from within the Colony, in the said activities ".

In a policy directive from the Premier and Minister of Finance, the Bank was enjoined to have particular regard to the need in Mauritius for diversification of agriculture and the promotion of industrial development.

Capital Funds

The capital of the Bank is derived partly from public loan issues and partly from Mauritius Government Loans. Loan capital from public loan issued in Mauritius amounts to approximately Rs 18,854,000 (£1,414,050) on long term and approximately Rs 3,645,000 (£273,375) on short term. Reserves stand at Rs 6,629,000 (£497,175). A sum of Rs 71.6 million (£5,370,000) has been earmarked in the Public Sector Development Programme (1966-70) for lending to the Bank.

Activities

The main activity of the Bank is to provide finance for agricultural and industrial development. This is normally done by means of long and medium term loans but the Bank will consider equity investments in suitable cases. The Bank is prepared to give technical and financial advice and to assist in the preparation and initial study of agricultural and industrial projects. Savings facilities are available in the form of savings and short term deposit accounts.

At the 31st December 1966, the Bank had paid out Rs 61,976,061 in loans as follows:

				Rs
For agriculture		•••	•••	53,807,045
For industry	•••	•••	•••	8,169,016
		TOTAL.		61,976,061

The following is a summary of the Bank's Balance Sheet as at the 30th June, 1966.

Liabili	TIES			I	Asset	s	
Government Loans	•••	Rs 7,205,756	Loans .	••			Rs 29,433,805
Long term loans		18,853,806	Cash .			••	1,665,836
Short-term loans		3,645,240	Investment	.8		•••	3,361,522
Internal Accounts other expenses	and 	552,396	Other Asse	ts.	•••	•••	2,425,038
Reserves and Profit Loss Account	and 	6,629,053					
		36,886,251					36,886,251

BANKING STATISTICS

NUMBER OF REPORTING BANKS: 5

Figures as at 31st December, 1966 (All figures are in rupees 000)

Rs 1. Cash 5,298 2. Balance due from other
2 Palamas dua frama athor
2. Balance due from other banks in the Colony 4,617 3. Balances due from banks abroad 56,720 4. Loans and advances :—
(1) Primary production (including processing of primary products) 50,758 (2) Other industries (including Commerce, Transport and Distribution) 59,316 (3) Other advances 36,416
5. Investments:— (a) Local 6,938 (b) Other 1,958 6. Other Assets :—
(1) Bills discounted 4,259 (2) Bills receivable 9,860 (3) Other 48,224 TOTAL ASSETS 284,364

BANKS EXCHANGE RATES

The buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers were at the end of 1966, roughly as under:

n 0		Buying		Selling
British Sterling Under £ 5,000		Rs 13.25 per £1	•••	Rs 13.43 per £1
£5,000 and over	•••	Rs 13.26 ,,		Rs 13.40 ,,
CANADIAN DOLLARS	•••	Rs 4.37½ per \$1		Rs 4.47 per \$1
U.S.A. DOLLARS		Rs 4.72½ per \$1		Rs 4.82 per \$1
South African Rands		Rs 6.60 per Rd 1		Rs 6.73 per Rd 1
•		Rs 6.60 ,,		Rs 6.71 ,,
Australian Pounds				
Under £5,000	•••	Rs 10.55 per £1	•••	Rs 10.85 per £1
£5,000 and over	•••	Rs 10.55 ,,	•••	Rs 10.80 ,,
FRENCH FRANCS				
France	•••	Rs 0.94 per NF 1	•••	Rs 0.99 per NF 1
C.F.A	•••	Rs 1.88 per 100 franc	cs	Rs 1.98 per 100 francs
OTHER CURRENCIES				
India and Pakistan	•••	At par	•••	1 % premium
East Africa	•••	Rs 66 per 100 shs	•••	Rs 67.15 per 100 shs.

The control of foreign exchange was maintained in 1966 under the Mauritius Exchange Control Ordinance, 1951, which was enacted on the lines of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act 1947, and thus ensures similarity of practice in exchange control matters in the Scheduled Territories.

Chapter 5: Commerce and Industry

The commerce of the Colony depends almost entirely on the sugar crop which in 1966 yielded 561,762 metric tons as compared with 664,403 metric tons in 1965 and 518,994 metric tons in 1964. High degree alcohol, a by-product of sugar, is produced mainly for local consumption and the quantity exported in 1966 was negligible. The exportation of molasses, another by-product of sugar, was 127,522 metric tons against 92,114 metric tons in 1965 and 99,125 metric tons in 1964. Exports of tea reached 1,295 metric tons as compared with 1,104 metric tons in 1965 and 782 metric tons in 1964. A small part of the Colony's demand for foodstuffs is met by local production namely meat, sugar, salt, fruits and vegetables, fish (fresh and dried) and tea. Local industries produce inter alia beer, cigarettes, matches, aloe-fibre bags for sugar, rum, aerated minerals, country liquor, leather, rubber, leather and plastic footwear, door and windows, wooden and steel furniture, pasteurized milk, spring mattresses, fibre glass manufactures, furniture polish, louvre windows, paints, retread tyres, nails, car batteries and soap. The bulk of the needs of the Colony are met by importation from other countries.

Imports of rice, the staple food of the Colony, reached 61,219 metric tons as compared with 67,162 metric tons in 1965 and 68,123 metric tons in 1964. Wheaten flour was imported mainly from France and Australia, beef on the hoof from Madagascar and considerable quantities of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa and Australia.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large supplies of general merchandise are imported from Hong Kong and Japan. Cotton piece goods are imported mainly from Hong Kong, Japan, the United Kingdom and India and manufactured fertilizers from Italy, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, France, Israel and the Republic of South Africa.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

			1964	1965	1966
Preferential	Tariff Count	ries	Rs	Rs	Rs
United Kingdo	m	•••	273,675,809	238,601,343	268,759,885
Australia	•••	•••	290,924	270,137	231,313
Burma		•••	650.000		2,074,850
Canada		•••	5 7,125,849	27,963,624	30,912,781
Hong Kong	•••	•••	154,555	2,780,161	53,152
India	•••	•••	21,547	16,473	40,844
Kenya		•••	3 2 7,405	139,930	134,406
Malaysia		•••	4,004,278	4,630,618	2,553,146
New Zealand	•••	•••	254,211	496,132	230,813
Republic of So	outh Africa	•••	2,273,199	11,789,566	1,309,378
Sevchelles		•••	18,428	36,944	34,846
Southern Rho			39,620	36,116	1,952
Other Prefere			050 750	020 501	//7 O//
tri e s	•••	•••	259,753	930,501	667,866
	TOTAL	•••	338,095,578	287,691,545	307,005,232
General 1	ariff Countri	iae			
	arij Countri		0/0 504	100.025	1 1// 00/
France	D	•••	263,531	188,035	1,166,086
German Fede	-	•••	261,132	100,416	103,418
Holland	•••	•••	1,557,080	615,381	255,370
Japan	•••	•••	213,991	1,338	12,225
Italy	•••	•••	11,797,949	298,503	27,443
Madagascar		•••	824,614	942,009	1,081,660
Portuguese E		•••	338,545	611,525	185,206
Reunion		•••	1,023,629	1,534,352	2,943,506
United States Other Genera		-:	5,364,902 364,110	14,101,601 382,387	16,366,662 1,475,70 8
Other Genera	i Tarin Count	1168		362,367	1,4/3,708
	Total	•••	21,991,483	18,775,547	23,617,284
Sugar Quota	Certificates	••	6,793,966	6,889,443	6.967,998
GRAND TO	TAL OF EXPO	RTS	366,881,027	313,356,535	337,590,514
D	IRECTI	O N (F IMPO	RT TRADE	
_		`	1964	1965	1966
Preferentia	l Tariff Count	tries	Rs	Rs	Rs
United Kingd	•		115,231,889	98,402,836	79,077,106
Aden		•••	493,140	22,986	79,077,100
Australia		•••	30,609,327	24,240,820	23,889,713
Bahrein		•••	-	1,601,688	-0,. 0/,/ 13
British West		•••	195,257		566,871
Burma		•••	26,493,228	23,312,465	23,087,851
Canada		•••	727,149	939,677	×24,201
Ceylon	•••	•••	465,115	267,242	392,814
Cyprus	•••	•••	31,146	32,2(3	812,577
Eire		•••	1,286,938	887,209	652,686
	Carried or	ver	175,533,189	149,707,126	129,303,819

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DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE-contd.

				1964	1965	1966
Preferential	Tariff Co	ountr	es	Rs	Rs	Rs
Br	ought for	rward		175,533,189	149,707,126	129,303,819
Hong Kong			•••	12,322,176	9,635,094	8,816,775
India	•••	•••	•••	16,316,370	11,177,065	9,870,007
Kenya	•••	•••	•••	9,959,762	11,806,997	9,621,076
Malaysia	•••	•••	•••	5,439,122	5,099,476	2,537,597
New Zealand				687,219	1,212,422	659,181
Pakistan	•••	•••	•••	1,573,799	2,990,872	4,426,458
Republic of So	uth Afric	a		32,262,159	34,561,384	27,272,438
Southern Rhod	lesia	• • •	•••	1,312,605	1,157,264	36,520
Seychelles	•••		•••	511,259	727,293	226,437
Other Preferen	ntial Ta	riff C	oun-		•	,
tries	•••	•••	•••	977,924	1,605,946	5,877,532
	TOTAL	•••	•••	256,895,584	229,680,939	198,647,840
General Tari	iff Count	ries				
Belgium	•••	•••	•••	4,990,963	4,479,170	3,173,388
Czechoslovakia	ı	•••	•••	9 79,095	1,145,942	637,385
Denmark	•••	•••	•••	3,342,191	2,759,614	2,794,262
Ethiopia			•••	812,345	1,122,360	1,158,875
France			•••	17,234,004	20,910,987	20,214,856
German Feder		olic	•••	13,705,325	15,207,177	19,733,168
Germany (Eas	tern)	•••	•••	455,171	210,959	253,631
Holland	•••	•••	•••	8,663,343	5,626,111	5,613,604
Hungary	•••	•••	•••	160,184	223,545	294,386
Iran	- 01-11-1	•••	•••	11,347,211	11.063,436	11,427,232
Italy (including		•••	•••	9,751,060	7,302,522	11,054,574
Japan	•••	•••	•••	15,577,004 694,270	13,898,842 1,099,056	14,158,528 1,251,093
Luxembourg		•••	•••	3,213,455	4,089,363	5,156,016
Madagascar Morocco	•	•••	•••	1,009,680	693,693	603,000
Netherlands W	 Zest Indi		•••			
Norway			•••	767,344	494,058	135,710
Poland		•••	•••	31,772	51,588	26,964
Portugal	•••	•••		4 62,490	484,126	364,459
Portuguese Ea		٠ ا	•••	920,261	688,505	115,627
Saudi Arabia	•••	•••	•••		542	
Siam	•••	•••	•••	13,857,420	17,063,282	14,258,813
Spain	•••	•••	•••	237,840	283,986	181,415
Sudan	•••	•••	•••	289	1,644	75,814
Sweden	•••	•••	•••	3,003,256	3,696,220	1,616,397
Switzerland	f Amori	•••	•••	2,390,740 11,438,735	2,915,253 12,668,473	2,320,398 7,520,448
United States o Russia			•••	37,185	60,289	68,289
Yougoslavia	•••	•••	•••	56,244	49,352	38,330
Other General	Tariff C	ountri	es	6,899,185	9,307,764	10,326,067
	TOTAL	•••	•••	132,038.062	137,597,859	134,572,729
GRAND TOTA	AL OF I	(PORT	's	388,933,646	367,278,798	333,220,569

	8
IMPORTS	
TRADE FIGURES—I	1965
TRAD	
	1967

		785	IKAUI	KADE FIGURES	ī	IMPORTS 1966		
		Total=Rs 388,933,646	933,646	Total = Rs 367, 278, 798	17,278,798	Total=Rs 333,220,500	220,560	
Principal Imports		Oseratity C.1	C.I.F. Value	Quantity	C.J.F. Palse	Quantity C	C.I.F. Value	Main Countils of Supply
Rice	::	68,123 M. Tons 28,630	39,247,414 13,484,509	67,162 M. Tons 33,480	ons 39,314,572 14,438,606	61,219 M. Tons 37,532,564 30,575 13,078,410	s 37,532,564 13,078,410	Burma, Thailand and U.S. America, France, Australia and Western Ger-
grain products	:	14,097	7,329,236	12,683	7,068,367	11.792	8,232,937	United Kingdom, Republic of South Africa, Australia, India, Ethiopia,
Cattle and meat	:	1	8,765,240	ı	9,132,879	ı	10,379,811	Burma, and Kenya. Australia, S. Rhodesia, Kenya, Mada-
Edible oils and fats	:	9,041	14,149,868	10,193	18,213,991	12,213	22,222,339	United Kingdom, Australia, Holland, France, Israel, Western Germany, Peac, Marice, Danmark Ludia
Beverages	:	ī	5,744.796	i	5,245,776	ı	3,919,301	and Singapore. United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa. France, Spain, Italy, Eire, Singapore
Coal Petroleum products	::	1,997	175,302 16,557,880	1,731	149,041 17,368,450	2,937	240,419 14,807,596	and Holland. Republic of S. Africa. Iran, United Kingdom, Rep. of South Africa. and U.S. America.
Wood and wood manufactures	÷	i	4,906,828	ı	4,333,347	ı	4,130,506	Malaysia, Singapore, Siam, Burma and
Gunny bags Cotton piece goods	::	148,055 units 10,167,121 Sq. ms.,	158,133 13,539,755	278 Units 8,530,932 sq. ms.	189 10,822,115	1,387 Units 7,732,531 sq. ms.	3,718 9,694,427	Pakistan and France. United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Japan,
Silk piece goods	÷	2,900,231	7,939,667	2,462,439	6,646,523	3,378,890	7,791,234	United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and
Woollen piece goods	:	61,519 ,,	618,088	689'*	443,172	26,097	295,107	United Kingdom,
Vehicles :— (a) (i) Motor cars	:	1,455 Units	9,348,414	1,136 Units	7,351,981	644 Units	4,172,630	United Kingdom, France, Japan, West-
(ii) Other	:	1	11,819,341	ı	8,229,000	ı	6,947,996	United Kingdom and Japan.
(b) Railway and tramway loco- motives and accessories (c) Ships, aireraft and accessories Cement	ဗ္ဗ <u>ဗ</u> ္ဗ ခ	 103,107 M. Tons	228,425 262,096 9,083,023	 95,421 M. Tons	82,733 288,577 ons 8,944,139	_ 79,689 M. Tons	96,312 35,770 1 7,452,288	United Kingdom and U.S. America. United Kingdom and U.S. America. United Kingdom, Kenya, Republic of Courte Arica Japan and Relgium
Machinery other than electric	:	1	30,066,275	ı	23,184,963	i	12,889,587	United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa,
Electrical goods	:	1	18,529,169	i	17,202,334	i	12,803,418	France. United Kingdom, U.S. America, Hol-
From and steel goods	:	24,767	24,652,600	18,276	16,848,883	15,833 M. Tons	15,803,574	Interpretation of the control of the
Manures and Fertilizers	:	76,695	20,207,123	977.69	19,655,843	57,586	17,773,045	Hong Kong and Australia, United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa Western Germany, Italy, France,
Paper and paper manufactures	÷	2,984	6,071,220	3,930	6,673,710	3,376	5,745,646	Seychelles and Madaglasen. United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, Rep. of S. Africa, Singapore and Japan.

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			7	11.—Exports			
	(a) E (b) Si (c) Re	(a) Domestic Exports (b) Sugar Quota Certificates (c) Re-Exports		1964 Rs 353,089,123 6,793,966 6,997,938	1965 Rs 295,985,382 6,890,443 9,892,400	1966 Rs 321,585,292 6,967,998 9,037,224	
			Total	366,881,027	312,767,225	337,590.514	
		1964		1965	1966		Main Countries of
Exports	Quantity	F.O.B. Value	Quantity	F.O.B. Value	Quantity F.	F.O.B. Value	Destination
		Rs		Rs		Rs	
Sugar	. 575,662 М. 1	575,662 M. Tons 337,405,753*		569,423 M.Tons 283,484,299*		s 299,445,516*	579,941 M. Tons 299,445,516* United Kingdom, Cannada, United States of America, Rep. of
Molasses	. 99,125	., 8,844,518	92,115	,, 5,030,629	127,522	11,529,239	South Africa and Malaysia 11,529,239 United Kingdom, New Zealand, Holland and United States
Rum	311 H/lit	it 32,852	204 H/lit	18,169	238 H/lit	28,471	of America 28,471 Hong Kong, and Sey- chelles
Aloe Fibre		1	i	I	I	ı	ı

*Excluding Value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

:

Tea

782 M. Tons 4,375,460 1,104 M.Tons 5,857,881 1,295 M. Tons 6,509,060 United Kingdom.

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres of which about 232,100 acres are under intensive cultivation. Other than the crops from this area, the Island produces little else with which to meet the requirements of a population numbering 770,000 with a density of about 1,069 to the square mile. The cultivated area consists mainly of sugarcane (214,850 acres) and tea (7,025 acres) economic forestry and other tree plantations are not included in the total figure for the area of intensive cultivation. Forests and forest plantations, woodlands, mountain, river and natural reserves and scrub total about 174,500 acres. Built up areas, roads, water bodies and open spaces cover 53,300 acres.

The central elevated part of the Island, above the 100" isohyet, is mostly covered with forest and scrub to protect and regulate the water resources. In this area, tea is the only crop cultivated. No laws specifically protecting this natural watershed exist save those giving protection to mountain and river reserves.

The main upland water catchment area is mostly Crown property and utilized for the production of forest produce, fuel and fodder, with a limited acreage under tea and other crops. Water resources are mainly dependent on the incidence of nearby cyclonic disturbances bringing rain, most of which falls in the hot season or in the heavy downpours accompanying cyclonic disturbances. Several reservoirs have been constructed in order to conserve this water for both domestic and irrigation purposes as well as for the production of electrical energy.

LAND OWNERSHIP

In the early days of French colonization, concessions of land were made to settlers all over the Island. Later, land ownership was governed by the French Civil Code or 'Code Napoléon' which is still in force. This provides for equal division of property among the heirs which often leads to excessive fragmentation of land. The demand for land is accentuated by the rapid growth of population, leading to inflation of land values. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation for the bulk of the cultivated land.

LAND TENURE

The Island was uninhabited until Dutch colonisation in the XVII century. When the Dutch left early in the XVIII century,

the country was again uninhabited until the arrival of the French. French settlers became the original freehold owners of all the land except Crown Land. At present, apart from Crown Lands, including Crown Forests and the 'Pas Géométriques' which total 83,000 acres, the land is owned in large or small lots by all sections of the community. Roughly 70 per cent is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder belongs to small planters mainly of Indo-Mauritian extraction. In addition to free-hold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share-cropping agreements.

Leasehold tenure is practised to a limited extent on privately owned lands and on Crown Lands. In the case of Crown Lands, leasing is generally by auction to the highest bidder, but it may also be by contract; leases vary up to 60 years with security of tenure to satisfactory tenants. Various types of share-cropping in the form of 'metayage' exist.

RENTING SYSTEM

Rentals are either cash, crop-sharing or 'Taungya'. Cash rentals are payable monthly, quarterly or annually; in crop-sharing, the proportion of the crop handed over as rental varies according to circumstances and the nature of the crop; under the 'Taungya' system, which is adopted particularly in tree plantations, the tenant is permitted to grow vegetables or annual crops between the young trees provided he keeps the trees clear of weeds and supplies any gaps in the tree plantation. This is a temporary system, as cultivation is discontinued as soon as the trees are developed.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES These include provision for:

- (a) increased reservoir construction both for domestic and irrigation purposes, the latter leading to increased cultivation of land;
- (b) increased generation of electrical power.

LAND SETTLEMENT

There has been no extension of existing settlements which number six and cover a total area of some 1,300 acres. Almost all the holdings were occupied. There has been no change of policy in Land Settlement.

AGRICULTURE

At the 31st December, 1966, the permanent and pensionable staff of the Department numbered 516, distributed as follows:—

Division					In post	Vacancies
Administrative Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	54	1
Agricultural Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	82	26
Tea Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	21	16
Plant Pathology Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	10	1
Entomological Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	2
Agricultural Chemistry Division	n	•••	•••	•••	5	3
Engineering Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	23	1
Arbitration and Control Board	•••	•••	•••	•••	36	2
Fisheries Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	59	4
Agricultural College Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	15	1
Veterinary Services Division	•••	•••		•••	54	8
Rodrigues Division	•••	•••	•••	•••	74	12
		TOTAL	•••	•••	439	77

The general policy of the Department of Agriculture is to promote the most efficient use of available lands suitable for cultivation and to foster the most efficient production of livestock and livestock products. The training of technical staff for the Department of Agriculture, the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Sugar Industry and the other agricultural interests of the Island is done, in the first instance, at the College of Agriculture which provides two three-year courses: one in general agriculture and the other in sugar technology. A programme of study leave for officers of the Department of Agriculture enables officers to be trained overseas to meet requirements for specialist and senior professional staff.

The agricultural extension service makes readily available to the farmer assistance and advice, and translates into general agricultural practice the information obtained from experimental stations. Experiment stations have been developed in each of the major climatic zones of the Island for the study of crops and livestock suited to these zones.

The sugar industry is the main source of wealth and employment and Government's policy is to encourage development of that industry to the limits imposed by oversea markets. The industry has its own research institute which undertakes investigations in both field and factory. €

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Old Railings, Pamplemousses Botanical Gardens

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Sugar

Sugar is the staple crop of the Island. The whole of the production, with the exception of some 27,800 metric tons consumed locally, is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A.

Production in the preceding years was as follows: -

Year				Metric ton
1961		•••	•••	553,259
1962	•••	•••		532,856
1963		•••	•••	685,523
1964		•••		519,350
1965	•••	•••	•••	664,400

In 1966, the production of sugar reached 563,600 metric tons obtained from a harvested area of about 204,157 acres. The average yield of cane per acre over the whole island was 23.7 metric tons. Sugar produced per cent cane was 11.60 compared with 11.10 in 1965. Sugar produced per acre was 2.75 metric tons.

Although an important proportion of cane land is under peasant ownership, mostly Indo-Mauritian, the bulk of the sugar is produced on a plantation scale. The large plantations with factories produced about 62 per cent of the total crop. The smaller peasant owners, some 26,000 of whom cultivate altogether about 19 per cent of the land under cane, often work their land with the assistance of their families, employing extraneous labour only at peak periods such as planting and harvesting. Many of these small planters have grouped themselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of consigning their canes to factories.

Sugarcane was milled in 1965 in 23 factories, all of which are company-owned.

The whole of the sugar manufactured is marketed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. Since the war, the price of commonwealth sugar has been fixed year by year under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The negotiated price quota of sugar exportable under the terms of the Agreement, amounted to 380,000 long tons. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been further extended, and will now run up to the end of 1973.

Sugarcane is purchased by factories on the basis of 68 per cent of the yield of sugar and by-products going to the planters. In order to buy and sell sugarcane, millers and planters have to enter into cane contracts, which are subject to the control of the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board which functions as a part of the organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of molasses amounted to 127,522 metric tons. Alcohol of different strengths were produced, equivalent to a production of 1,463,000 litres of pure alcohol compared with 1,486,000 litres in 1964. The greater part of this production was used locally as rum and denatured spirits; 23,800 litres of high strength spirits were exported.

Industrial Crop

Three other crops are grown industrially, but on a small scale compared with sugarcane. These are tea, tobacco and aloe fibre.

Tea

Climatic conditions were average throughout the whole crop. However an increase of 11.4 per cent over the previous leaf crop was obtained during the tea year to June-July being almost entirely due to the extension of the area in bearing. Production for the calendar year rose to 4,353,039 lbs an increase of 523,691 lbs (12 per cent) over 1965. 2,855,038 lbs of made tea or 65.6 per cent of the production was exported in 1966 as compared with 2,480,625 lbs in 1965. The bulk of the tea was consigned to the United Kingdom and sold on the London auctions. The quantity of tea sold on the London auction was 21,212 chests as compared with 17,975 chests in 1965. Unfortunately the average price obtained per pound was 3.14 d below the 1965 level. (3/5.18 d compared with 3/8.32 d). However it must be borne in mind that the average price of all tea sold on the London auction dropped by 1.31 d from 4/2.17 d to 4/0.86 d during the same period. During the last quarter of the year a market in South Africa was opened for Mauritian tea and by the end of the year some 96,530 lbs had been exported to that country.

- 2. Of the 3,000 acres of land scheduled for planting to tea under the original Government sponsored scheme for the expansion of the tea industry, about 2,481 acres had been cleared and planted by the end of the year.
- 3. Work on the second Government sponsored development scheme which aims at the planting of a further 2,500 acres under tea has continued. Weather conditions have been generally favourable and reasonable progress has been maintained. By the end of the year 3,906 acres had been contour surveyed. 2,877 acres cleared, 2,433 acres prepared for planting and 2,192 acres planted. 460 acres planted under this scheme were distributed as small holdings. The total number of small holdings distributed to date is 335, each of approximately 4 acres in extent.

4. The number of factories in operation was seven, the seventh after having been rebuilt and reequipped was put into commission in July 1966.

TOBACCO

Tobacco was grown on 1,204 acres in 1966, an increase of 275 acres compared with 1965. Of this area, 1,004 acres were under Virginian varieties and the remainder under Amarello aircured. No Amarello flue-cured and Burley were required by the Manufacturers of cigarettes.

Imports of cigarettes and leaf tobacco have decreased by 6,216 ks. and 51,085 respectively, as compared with 1965.

During the year, consumption of locally manufactured cigarettes decreased by 14,616 ks. This decrease in consumption of locally manufactured cigarettes was after the changes in Excise duties on 20th July, 1966.

Domestic Virginian blended with imported leaf was used in the manufacture of various brands of local cigarettes, which sell in competition with imported cigarettes.

Amarello and some of the lower grades of domestic Virginian leaf were utilised for the cheaper brands, selling below the price range of imported cigarettes.

The crop is almost entirely grown in small plots for the most part by peasant cultivators. The area annually grown is determined by the Tobacco Board according to the estimated requirement of the manufacturers. The Board comprises representatives of the various interests concerned. The Tobacco Warehouse, operated by the Board, receives, grades, processes, bales, stores and sells all the tobacco produced in the island.

In 1965, producers received on the average Rs 7.35 per kilo of Virginian flue-cured and Rs 2.35 per kilo of Amarello aircured.

Mauritius produces flue-cured Virginian of good colour and flavour but attempts to obtain an export market have failed owing to the relatively high cost of production compared with other producing centres, the small acreage under cultivation and the necessity of selling the 'run of the crop'.

Fibre

The total 1966 'fibre production was purchased by the Government Sack Factory for the manufacture of sacks for bagging sugar. In 1966 ten fibre factories were in operation producing

1,552,154 tons compared with 1,390,512 tons in 1965 and 1,206,750 tons in 1964. The 1966 production was purchased by the Sack Factory at Rs 1,212 per ton. The factory also imported 201,571 tons of jute cuttings, at Rs 840 per ton.

Production

The following goods were produced by the Government Sack Factory in 1966.

80,008 Aloe sacks (38" × 26½")
1,569,844 Aloe-jute sacks (38" × 26½")
8,502 other sacks
14,146 yards filterpress cloth
2,008 kilos of yarn.
19,694 yards of other fabrics
6,831 kilos of ropes

FISHERIES .

The control of the Mauritius Fisheries is exercised by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture. This consists of a Fisheries Officer and an inspectorate of 59 inspectors and guards who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating fisheries, the collection and establishment of statistics and the study and implementation of all new measures which might be recommended for the better protection of the stock, for the improvement of the efficiency of the industry and the welfare of the fishing community.

To meet its objective of developing minor fishing industries and thus comply with the campaign of producing more food, the Department has this year launched a project on salt water fish farming.

An experimental fish farm has been set up to identify problems related to growth rates, feeding and spawning habits of fish, mollusks including oysters and crustacae. Extension work is also in progress.

Fishing is practised in the lagoon surrounding most of the Island, which covers an area of about 95 square miles and on the off-shore shelf, to the 100 fathom line, which is extensive in the north forming a bank of about 200 square miles with an average depth of 35 fathoms. About 2,750 fishermen with some 2,256 light fishing boats and a number of deep-sea pinnaces, together produce an annual catch of some 1,500 tons.

The catch is sold to middlemen at an agreed price. The middleman is expected to make advances during periods of enforced idleness occasioned by adverse weather. Loans were

granted from Government funds, either for the construction of boats or repairs to those damaged during cyclones. The scheme of loans to fishermen, which was completed at the end of December 1963 started anew at the beginning of 1964 and 1,387 loans were granted amounting to a total expenditure of Rs 592,296.

FOOD CROPS

The commercial production of foodcrops and vegetables was approximately 47,500 tons from an harvested area of about 9,000 arpents. The production was higher than the year before mainly because of higher yields.

The Extension Service continued to advise farmers on improved crop husbandry. Home and field visits were paid to farmers. Agricultural problems were discussed and lectures on agricultural topics were delivered at evening meetings organized throughout the island. Demonstrations on the correct use of fertilizers, the timely application of insecticides and fungicides for the control of pests and diseases, precautions to be taken when using pesticides and measures to be adopted for soil conservation were carried out on farmers' lands.

The scheme for the subsidization of certified potatoes continued to draw a great response from potato growers. Certified seed potatoes were in plentiful supply and some 1,250 tons were planted out of which 721 were bought under subsidy. An all time record yield of 6.7 tons per arpent was obtained.

Demonstration of fodder conservation in pit silos continued and the silage obtained was of good quality. However, as the trend was last year, the interest of cowkeepers in those silo pits continue to dwindle.

The holding of specialised lectures for a few selected planters invited to Demonstration Centres, which was started in 1964 was continued. Eight such lectures on potato growing were held throughout the island which drew a numerous attendance. Advisory leaflets and pamphlets dealing with various aspects of agricultural production were distributed.

The year saw the birth of a monthly publication entitled "Farming News" published by the Department of Agriculture. It is designed to meet the growing demand for information on agricultural matters while informing the farming public on the miscellaneous activities of the Advisory Service. Ten such publications were issued with a turnout of about one thousand per issue.

LIVESTOCK

The Department continued the control of the slaughter of milch cattle in the Colony as provided by G.N. 40 of 1964.

1,184 cows of the milch breed considered unfit for further breeding were slaughtered as compared with 2,579 in 1965. 3,596 bulls of all ages and of the same breed were slaughtered as compared with 4,137 in 1965. In addition 99 animals of the milch breed of all ages and of both sexes were slaughtered on humane grounds as compared with 90 animals in 1965.

12,256 artificial inseminations were carried out and a conception rate of 54 per cent obtained on first insemination. In addition 6,017 cases requiring Veterinary Aid inclusive of assessments for pregnancy and enucleation of ovarian cysts. This represents an increase of 636 and a decrease of 1,317 respectively over 1965. Selected bulls of the Boran and Brahman mongole-breed were provided to Estates to improve the local Zebu herds.

FORBSTRY

1. Classification of forest land. Forest areas in Mauritius may be classified approximately as shown below, areas being given in arpents (1 arpent = 1.043 acres)—

1. Crown Forest Estate

				Extent (ar pents)	Total area (arpents)
(a) Potentially productive areas:					, .
(i) Plantations (including areas dand not yet replanted)			on es	12,500	
(ii) Suitable for timber production				·	
(a) National Reserves (scheduled)		•••		3,140	
(b) Other areas		•••	•••	14,410	
• •					30,050
(b) Potentially productive but allocate	ted to c	r earmar	ked		
for non-forestry purposes	•••	•••	•••		15,0 00
(c) Potentially unproductive					
(i) National Reserves (scheduled	:1)	•••	•••	1,160	
(ii) Other areas	•••	•••	•••	19,140	
TT 0/1	<u> </u>	7 3	, .		20,300
II. Other	Crow	n Lana	S		
(a) Leased Pas Geometriques (coa	stal bel	t 250 Fre	nch		
feet in width)	•••	•••	•••	4,000	
(b) Other	•••	•••	•••	9,300	
					- 13,300
III. Privately-owned for	orest	land—e	stin	nated ar	eas
(a) Reserves protected by law:					
(i) Mountain reserves	•••	•••	•••	8,600	
(ii) River reserves	•••	•••	•••	4,400	
• •					13,000
(b) Forest lands, including scrub and	d grazi	ng areas	•••		75, 750
		•		- Т	167.400
		G	KAN	TOTAL =	= 10/,400

- 2. Forest Policy. The approved Forest Policy for Mauritius aims at—
 - (i) effecting the preservation of a tree cover for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of Mauritius, on such areas of land as are required for the maintenance and improvement of the climatic and physical condition of the country, the safeguarding of water supplies and soil fertility, and the prevention of damage to rivers and agricultural land by flooding and erosion;
 - (ii) effecting the permanent reservation as forests of such areas of land as are required for the supply in perpetuity at reasonable rates of all forms of forest produce required by the people for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes;
 - (iii) managing the Forest Estate with the object of obtaining the highest revenue compatible with sustained yield, in so far as this is consistent with (i) and (ii) above;
 - (iv) effecting the fullest possible utilisation of the products of the forest subject to the requirements of torest management and encouraging the most economic utilisation of both imported and local timber;
 - (v) educating and training Mauritian personnel to the standard required to fill posts of all grades within the Forest Department; fostering, by education and propaganda, a real understanding among the people of Mauritius of the value of forests to them and to their descendants and encouraging and assisting, in every way, the owners of private forests, woodlands and plantations, to manage such crops in a sound manner;
 - (vi) co-operating with other land interests in the achievement of optimum land allocation and usage, and in all projects for soil and water conservation and the prevention of erosion, and accepting the principle that security of tenure and long-term planning are essential for the successful management of the Forest Estate.
- 3. Crown Forest Estate. The Crown Forest Estate is protected and managed by the Forest Department, in accordance with the declared forest policy, and the Department is responsible also for the protection, under the provisions of the Forest, Mountain and River Reserves Ordinance, of the privately-owned Mountain and River Reserves.

4. Organisation of the Forest Department. At the end of the year the following posts on the permanent establishment of the Forest Department were filled—

professional officers	•••		5
technical officers	•••	•••	104
clerical and office staff	•••	•••	28
	TOTAL	•••	137

In addition, five technical officers were posted to Rodrigues.

The smallest administrative unit of management is the Forest Section under the control of a Forester assisted by from one to five Forest Guards, depending on the work in progress in the Section and the labour force employed. Twenty eight Sections are grouped territorially into four Forest Ranges, each under the control of a Forest Ranger assisted by two Deputy Rangers. Two Forest Ranges constitute a Division, under the charge of a Divisional Forest Assistant who is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests. There are also two Forest Rangers stationed at headquarters, one in charge of the Curepipe Store and the sale of firewood, and the other responsible for matters connected with River Reserves. Rodrigues constitutes a separate Range, under a Forest Ranger, assisted by a Forester and three Forest Guards. The Conservator of Forests is assisted in the general administration of the department, by a Deputy Conservator who is responsible for silviculture and management, and for matters relating to labour, while an Assistant Conservator co-ordinates exploitation operations and deals with the disposal of forest produce. Two newly-qualified officers joined the department towards the end of the year as Temporary Assistant Conservators.

For the work involved in the development and maintenance of the Forest Estate, the Department was employing, at the end of the year, a regular labour force of 629 artisans and manual workers and 1,578 relief workers.

Operations carried out by the Department during the year included the planting of 740 arpents of new areas, mainly to *Pinus elliottii*, the replanting and rehabilitation of 380 arpents of cyclone damaged plantations and the tending of existing young plantations. Against this, 380 arpents of plantations were cleared for tea planting, so that there was a net increase of only 360 arpents in the total area of plantation.

Expenditure under the Recurrent Vote amounted to Rs 1,759,600 and under the Capital Vote to Rs 348,300, while a further Rs 1,323,500 was spent under the heading "Relief

- Labour", bringing the total expenditure by the Department up to Rs 3,431,000. Revenue obtained from the sale of forest produce totalled Rs 296,170 while rentals in respect of the lease of shooting rights amounted to Rs 58,420.
- 5. Privately-owned forest land. No information is available regarding the disposal of forest produce from privately-owned forest lands which are managed by the owners. Only in privately-owned Mountain Reserves and River Reserves is felling controlled by the Forest Department and limited to the removal of dead or fallen trees and then only with the written permission of the Department.
- 6. Marketing of forest produce. Timber from Crown Land was sold, standing, to the concessionnaire. In areas where clearing had to be done in preparation for planting to exotic timber or preparatory to being handed over for the tea development scheme, firewood was either sold standing, by tender, or was worked departmentally for sale, by the "corde", at roadside. Produce from privately-owned forest land is usually sold standing to dealers in timber, firewood or charcoal.
- 7. Production of timber and fuelwood. The following quantities of timber and fuelwood were obtained during the year, from the Crown Forest Estate—

(i) Timber					Cubic feet roundwood
(a) Hardwoods		•••			57,000
(b) Softwoods	•••	•••	•••	•••	72,000
(ii) <i>Poles</i> (a) Hardwoods					118,000
(b) Softwoods	•••	•••	•••	•••	5.000
(0) 5011 11 00 00	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,000
		To	TAL	•••	252,000
(iii) Firewood 50,020 Charcoal equivale					2,501,000 229,000
		To	OTAL		2,730,000

The estimated volume of firewood includes considerable quantities of wastewood estimated at 1½ million cubic feet removed from Crown Land, free of charge, not only by members of the public, but also by the daily paid workers of the Department.

^{*}Estimated on the basis of 50 cubic feet solid per 'corde' of 80 French cubic feet stacked.

8. Timber processing. The volume of timber available for supply to the concessionnaire was insufficient to keep his mill and preservative plant in full-time operation. He employed workers on the felling, extraction, transporting and milling of timber.

There were, in addition, 41 small private sawmills scattered all over the island, most of them consisting merely of a small circular saw: they employed a total of 179 workers and a further 63 workers were employed at a small match factory using imported and local timber.

9. Timber imports. In addition to considerable quantities of timber derivatives such as plywood, paper board etc., 65 per cent of the country's timber requirements were imported, mainly from Malaysia and Thailand. Imports amounted to 9,042 cubic metres (equivalent to approximately 638,000 cubic feet of round wood) and a total C.I.F. value of Rs 2,496,596.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, various small industries have been long established in the Island. These include:

Aerated beverages matches
basket and wicker work printing
bricks rattan furniture
cigarettes rum
engineering salt
footwear tanning
lime wine

In addition, a number of new industries have been set up as a result of the Government's declared policy of encouragement to secondary industries. These are listed hereunder:

Accumulators, manufacture and renovation aluminium household utensils beer, ale and stout bitumen cold emulsion bolts and nuts broilers and frozen chicken bus coach building butter, cheese, etc. candles carbon dioxide cement (bulk) handling and bagging

clothing concrete pipes

metal doors and windows
metal works, other
micro jewels (processing of
synthetic stones)
milk pasteurized
mirrors and ornamental glass
nails
ornamental iron work
paints
paper stationery
plastic and rubber footwear
(mechanized)
polish (boot and floor)
retreading of tyres (new process)
sawmilling and wood treatment

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—continued

Cosmetics shipping exercise books and writing pads shirts fertilizers (compost) fibre glass moulded products spaghetti, vermicelli etc. fishing, aeep sea springs, metal (for beds and furniture, metal gin tin cans hotels toothpaste ice cream and lollies underground water pumping jams, pickles and preserves wire fencing and wire products louvre windows (Naco Sunsash) wood working (with modern mattresses spring

Among the measures taken to stimulate the steady growth and development of secondary industries is the recent amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance which provides for import duty concessions or complete exemptions in respect of machinery, plant and raw materials imported for the manufacture or preparation of most of the commodities which are produced in the Colony. It also provides, under certain conditions, for the grant of drawbacks or remissions of the whole or part of the import duty paid in respect of materials used in the local manufacture of goods, when such goods are exported from the Colony in the ordinary course of trade. Furthermore, suitable alterations to the tariff have been made with a view to stimulating the local production of manufactured goods. The Income Tax Ordinance provides additional incentives: the initial and annual allowances with respect to industrial buildings, plant and machinery have been increased, the benefit of allowances for wear and tear has been extended to machinery let or hired, an allowance in respect of capital expenditure incurred or scientific research related to any trade has been introduced and, more significantly, tax relief over a number of years is being allowed to approved companies investing in new industries or existing industries not operating on a scale suitable to the economic requirements of the Island.

Proposals for setting up other industrial enterprises have been received from industrialists and are under consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in Mauritius and Rodrigues is guided by a Department of Government in conjunction with a secondary society—the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited The movement derives financial support from another secondary society, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended

divans)

machinery)

to by the Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited and the Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

The movement is composed of 4 Secondary Societies, 298 Primary Societies comprising 31,376 members and divided into 175 Co-operative Credit Societies of unlimited liability of which 6 are confined to lessees of Crown Lands in land settlement schemes, and 123 Co-operative Societies of limited liability comprising 54 Consumers' Stores Societies, 27 Societies providing saving facilities (15 schools, 2 for salary earners including one credit union, 10 for other persons) 13 Transport Societies, 9 Tea Marketing Societies, 2 Agricultural Marketing Societies, 12 Fishermen's Societies of which two furnished credit, 3 Housing Societies, one Printing Society, one Better Living Society and one Farming Society.

The Department of Co-operation is responsible for the registration of new societies, including the advice, guidance and economic investigation involved in the organisation; for the audit and supervision of existing societies and for the education of officers and members in co-operative activities, in both of which it receives material assistance from the staff of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.; for arbitration in disputes, and, when necessary, for the cancellation of registration and liquidation of societies. During the year the raising of standards of management, secretarial work and book-keeping and the control of credit within the consumer section of the movement, continued to engage the main attention of the department

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited, at the end of the year, had a membership of 204 societies. Its objects are to promote co-operation, to bring together co-operative institutions for common endeavour, to assist with supervision and audit, to promote education in co-operative activities and to represent the Movement. During the year the Union provided stationery to societies upon payment, and arranged for legal advice and assistance to societies. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Secretary, thirteen supervisors and one clerical officer. The total revenue of the Union, for the financial year ending on 28th February, 1966 amounted to Rs 129,522 of which 13 per cent derived from donations from Secondary Societies, and 23 per cent was derived from a grant-in-aid from Government (Rs 30,000), 57 per cent of the balance being the society's revenue from audit and supervision and from the legal aid fees. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is ex-officio the President of

the Union and of its central and executive committees. The Deputy Registrar and two Co-operative officers are ex-officio members of the Union.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited, with a membership of 159 societies, acts on behalf of its societies in agricultural matters and for this purpose retains the services of a barrister and of a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Federation was represented on a number of Government boards and committees. Its staff consists of a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a messenger.

The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, at the end of the financial year, had a membership of 204 societies, share capital of Rs 967,086, reserves of Rs 1,356,427 and deposits of Rs 2,246,107. Crop loans issued amounted to Rs 6,415,785. The Bank continued to issue medium term loans. For the year the Board of Directors issued 74 applicants with such loans to the value of Rs 222,100 mostly for the purpose of repaying mortgage, complete purchase price of lands and improvement in cultivation. Loans to member societies grouping mainly cane-growers, are secured on the societies' sugar, all of which is sold through the Bank's Secretary-Manager, who is also the Bank's broker. The rate of interest charged on loans by the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank to the member societies varied between 8.5 and 7.5 per cent during the year.

The Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, with 54 member societies, had a turnover of Rs 5,433,741 for the financial year ended 28th February, 1966. The Society's share capital was Rs 140,100 and the reserve amounted to Rs 66,720. In addition to the 54 member societies, the Wholesale Co-operative catered for 34 retail branches in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues.

Credit Societies of Unlimited Liability

At the end of the year there were 175 credit societies of unlimited liability, of which 19 were in Rodrigues, with a membership of 12,212. The majority of the members of the Mauritius Societies are cane-growers while those of the Rodrigues societies are mainly engaged in subsistence farming. On 28th February, 1966 loans by Mauritius Societies to members totalled Rs 6,745,627 and were secured by lien on the crops and by sureties. Payments to members for cane marketed through the agency of their societies amounted to Rs 19,357,249 including cyclone insurance payments. The deposits of members amounted to Rs 853,881. Share capital of all societies amounted to Rs 562,039.

Credit Societies of Limited Liability

Of the twelve Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of limited liability in existence at the end of the year, two (one in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues) provided credit for members. Eleven societies jointly owned fishing boats and gear, and marketed catches.

Thrift and Savings Societies

There were twelve societies at the end of the year, including one Credit Union. Two of the Societies served salary earners only. Amongst rural societies members tended to find that savings could be effected as easily and more profitably with credit societies. At the close of the financial year ended 28th February, 1966 the savings in the two salary earners societies amounted to Rs 202,192 and in other societies to Rs 488,976.

School Savings Banks

By the end of the year the number of school savings banks was fifteen. The transitory membership inevitable in schools does not make for stability and every school society finally depends upon the hard pressed and non-resident school staff. In addition, few schools have gardens or workshops which would enable pupils to save money earned by themselves by means more constructive than obtaining it from their parents; in rural areas pocket money for children is the exception rather than the rule. In Rodrigues, however, steady progress was maintained. The three school savings banks there saved up to the close of the financial year on 28th February, 1966 Rs 13,890 whereas in Mauritius the savings were Rs 21,896.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union continued to supply books free of charge from its education fund, and as a special concession to help the school savings banks to build up funds for communal activities, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank paid interest at 3½ per cent per annum on their deposits.

Co-operative Retail Stores

During the year the registration of three societies was cancelled whilst four stores were registered. On 28th February, 1966 there were 54 co-operative retail stores on the register. 52 in Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues with a membership of 11,460 and a turnover of Rs 5,579,116. Cancellation of registration of the societies referred to above had become expedient due to complete dilapidation of capital in irrecoverable credit sales and failure of committees to follow advice and take necessary steps to improve management of their societies.



Ile de la Passe, Mahebourg

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Marketing Societies

The marketing of green tea leaf is subject to the Tea Industry Control Ordinance, 1959 and regulations made thereunder: green leaf is sold to factories under annual contract. Of the nine Tea Marketing Societies three effected the sale of members' tea leaf at the value of Rs 205,829. The weight of leaf sold was 348,611 lbs.

Two co-operative agricultural marketing societies to deal one in onion and the other in potatoes declared controlled products in accordance with an order made under Section 13 of the Mauritius Agricultural Marketing Ordinance 1963, were registered during the year 1966. The membership was 101 and value of onions sold to the Board through the society was Rs 20,268.

The twelve fishermen's societies marketed 106,346 lbs of fish valued at Rs 89,503.

Housing Societies

Three housing societies had a total membership of 661, share capital of Rs 51,150 and deposits of Rs 74,316. They were financed by Government and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank. As at 28.2.66 the balances due to Government and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank were Rs 256,136 and Rs 1,395,875 respectively.

Printing Society

The Co-operative Printing Society had 772 members, a share capital of Rs 29,850 and a printing press in Port Louis. It carried out Rs 64,642 worth of printing business during its financial year ended 28th February, 1966.

Transport Societies

The number of Transport Societies was 13 by the 28th February, 1966. Statistics for the financial year show a membership of 787, paid up share capital of Rs 232,209 and 51,112 netric tons of canes transported. Capital expenditure incurred by members of these societies is reimbursed from the Sugar Planters Rehabilitation Fund. Licence fees on vehicles continued to be paid at the same rate as for public transporters.

Better Living Society

One Co-operative Better-Living Society operated in Long Mountain. It maintained a kindergarten school for about 20 children under five years of age. The kindergarten received a subsidy from a Co-operative Credit Society.

Educational Activities

Educational activities comprised staff conferences at the head office of the Department of Co-operation, courses of instruction to employees and committee members of co-operative

societies and film shows in rural areas. The temporary Registrar attended a seminar on the Marketing of Agricultural Produce with special reference to Marketing Co-operatives at the Department of Agriculture, Economics, University of Nottingham; the Acting Deputy Registrar attended the Fourth African Conference on the mobilization of local savings in Kenya, Nairobi, a Principal Co-operative Officer visited Sweden, France, U.K. to familiarise with adult education methods; a co-operative officer Grade I followed the overseas course at the Co-operative College, Lougborough and another co-operative officer Grade I attended a course on Group Training in Co-operatives under the Canadian Aid Programme. The Co-operative Union maintained a reference library at its headquarters.

AUDIT

The audit of all societies' accounts for the period ending 28th February, 1966 was completed. Except in the case of three secondary and four primary societies which employed professional or approved auditors, audit was carried out by the staff of the department of Co-operation assisted by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. In addition to the annual statutory audit, interim audits were done throughout the year.

ARBITRATIONS

165 disputes were referred to the Registrar during the year. The majority were referred to arbitration; appeals to the Registrar numbered three. Most of the disputes arose from failure to pay for goods purchased on credit, others concerned stock and cash shortages in stores, and a minority a failure to repay loans. Where necessary the awards were referred for execution to the attorney retained by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited.

TABLE

The following table gives an indication of developments over three years:

			1964	1965	1966
Total Societies		•••	32 6	300	302
Total Members	•••		33,070	29,783	31,376
Total Turnover	•••	•••	55,346,652	49,039,84 2	49,885, 007
Share Capital			2,225,582	2,262,117	2,296,053
Reserve Funds		•••	3,834,110	3,997,270	4,481,310
Other Reserves	•••	•••	846,210	643,878	680,507
Government loa	ns				
to Societies	•••		317,860	287,082	262,071
Total Assets		•••	16,980,482	21,758,408	23,980,469

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Organization

The Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs is statutorily responsible for the progress and development of the educational system of the Colony. The Chief Adviser of the Minister is the Permanent Secretary who is responsible for the proper administration of the Ministry.

The Education Ordinance (No. 39 of 1957) provides for the appointment by the Minister of an Advisory Board to advise him on all questions concerning education in the Colony. The Minister may also appoint sub-committees on the recommendation of the Board.

The staff of the Ministry of Education now comprises about 5.225 officers.

Educational Facilities

In primary education the English pattern is followed, generally speaking, subject to adjustments to suit local conditions. The course lasts six years; pupils enter at the age of 5 but are allowed to stay up to the age of 12 to compete for the junior scholarships which entitle the winners to free tuition in secondary schools.

On the 31st October, 1966, there were 223 Government and Aided Primary Schools providing free education to 131,365 pupils. The 55 aided schools are managed by 2 Education Authorities: Roman Catholic (53 schools), Hindu (2 schools). There were in addition 117 other primary and secondary schools registered with the Ministry with a roll of 5,479 primary school children. This number, which includes 2,872 children in the primary sections of the secondary schools brought the total number of children receiving primary education in 1966 to 136,944. Of that total 71,532 were boys and 65,412 girls.

Teachers in aided primary schools are paid by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and are appointed, transferred or promoted on the recommendation of the Authority concerned. The promotion of teachers in the Government primary schools is, like that of other civil servants, subject to the Governor's approval, which is usually given on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

According to the Education Ordinance, a total of 200 Government scholarships are obtainable on a competitive basis, 120 for boys and 80 for girls. These scholarships which provide free secondary education, free travelling and a grant of Rs 300 a

year, are tenable at Government and approved secondary schools. A number of similar scholarships are awarded to candidates from Rodrigues.

Secondary education is almost exclusively of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Government schools can meet only part of the demand and since 1951 a number of private schools which can offer satisfactory guarantees of proper schooling up to School Certificate or Higher School Certificate level has been subsidized. There were on the 31st October, 2,431 pupils in the four Government Secondary Schools, 5,875 in the subsidized schools known as "approved secondary school" and about 26,482 in the unaided secondary schools. This total of 34,788 secondary school pupils was made up of 22,100 boys and 12,688 girls. The 143 secondary schools comprise 4 Government, 13 grant-aided and 126 other schools.

Six scholarships are awarded annually by the Government of Mauritius to Form VI students (4 boys and 2 girls) who top the lists of candidates at the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. These scholarships, of an annual value of £560—£600, entitle the holders to a four to six-year university course in the United Kingdom or other approved countries and to a free return passage.

13 scholarships were awarded during the year to Mauritian students under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan, 12 bursaries under the Teacher Training Scheme and 5 fellowships by UNESCO and FAO.

Apart from the College of Agriculture and Teachers' Training College, there are no institutions as yet in the Colony which provide full-time post-secondary education, and students wishing to follow university and other post-secondary courses have to go overseas. In 1966, as far as information is available, there were more than 1,300 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, Eire and other countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, the U.S.A., Israel, the United Arab Republic, the Royal College of Nairobi and the Malagasi Republic.

In the latter half of 1966, negotiations were in hand regarding the purchase of land at Réduit for the university site. In December 1965, the University of Mauritius (Provisional Council) Ordinance became law. The inaugural meeting of the Provisional Council under the chairmanship of the Honourable H. R. Vaghjee was held at the Central Board, Le Réduit, on 16th December,

1965. Dr. L. J. Hale, Dean of the Department of Biology, University of Edinburgh was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and took up his appointment in March 1966.

Subsequent to the enactment of the abovementioned Ordinance, the Provisional Council and the Consultative Committee for planning started the preparation of a development plan for the university project. Equipment for the library of the University of Mauritius for the value of 2,000 dollars was provided under the UNESCO Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States. Two members from overseas, Sir Charles Morris and Mr. Paul Streeton attended meetings of the Council in July, 1966.

All those seeking permanent service in the Government and aided primary schools must pass through the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin. The normal course is of two years' duration. During the year 287 men and 230 women were in training at the College or in the primary schools. This figure includes 69 trainees for the teaching of oriental languages.

Temporary accommodation was still being used in primary schools pending the completion of the reconstruction programme now in progress.

Eight new schools were opened during the year and class-rooms added to existing schools. Accommodation was still scarce at the end of the year and a number of schools had to operate on a shift system.

In order to continue the education of pupils who do not propose to attend Secondary Schools, a scheme of Senior Primary Schools education is being implemented. There are two Senior Primary schools, one for boys and the other for girls—in Port Louis, and a Central School for boys and girls at Belle Rose, Ouatre Bornes.

School Health Service

The School Health Service falls under two headings: medical and dental. The medical staff comprises a Senior School Medical Officer and two School Medical Officers. The Nursing staff consists of six nurses assisted by seven Health Workers. The dental division comprises a Senior Dental Surgeon and 10 part-time dental surgeons, assisted by clinical and clerical assistants.

Entrants into all Government and aided primary schools and into the four Government secondary schools are medically examined. Leavers and pupils in the intermediate age group are also medically examined and X-rayed. Teachers for transfer on medical grounds are also medically examined by the School

Medical Officers. Lectures on health education are given twice weekly by the Senior Medical Officer at the Teachers' Training College.

The School Nurses and Health Workers carry out cleanliness and health surveys, including distance vision testing, in the Primary Schools.

Reconditioned pasteurised milk is given to the pupils of the Government and aided primary schools. Extra milk, iron tablets and halibut oil capsules are issued on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

The dental service provides treatment to primary school pupils only. Pupils of schools in the urban areas are treated at the hospitals while schools in rural areas are visited by four mobile dental clinics. Demonstrations of the care of teeth and oral hygiene are held regularly at school. Tooth brushes at a subsidised price are available for sale to primary school pupils. Nit combs and nail brushes are sold at cost price to school children and their parents. One dental surgeon visits Rodrigues every year and attends also to the school children of the primary schools there.

All school health personnel are officers of the Ministry of Health.

Handicrafts

The teaching of 'Arts and Crafts' now occupies an important place in the curriculum of primary schools. Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Weaving are taught in all primary schools.

The Handicraft training programme of the Government Senior Primary Schools and Secondary Schools has remained unaffected.

School Broadcasts

Daily programmes of 15 minutes duration continued for both primary and secondary schools.

Of the 5 programmes for primary schools, 2 are of the "Things We Use" type intended for the top classes of primary schools. Two simple B.B.C. productions are also used; they are: "Write it Down", a series of conversations on gramophone records between two English children. Every Friday there is a "News Magazine" Programme with one item in English and one in French; the programme deals with questions of topical interest, and with such subjects as civics, local history and the lives of great men.

The Music Organiser still presents weekly programmes of 15 minutes for Primary Schools.

Simple lessons on Elementary Science, Roman History and Geography have been introduced. A "quiz corner" is also included in the Friday News Magazine. The aim is to widen the general knowledge of Standard VI pupils.

About 65 per cent of primary schools are equipped with radio sets and extension loudspeakers. Schools report weekly on the material broadcast, the quality of reception, and the condition of their receiving sets and installations.

Several experimental classes were held in urban and rural schools to assess the suitability of the series "Listen and Speak." This series on conversational English, written and recorded locally was started in 1965. It has proved quite useful, and during the year under review further lessons have been added thereto.

The project of making school broadcasts accessible to schools situated in regions where there is no electricity continued to receive the close attention of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs.

Programmes for secondary schools are partly obtained from the B.B.C. Colonial Schools Transcription Service covering English Language and Literature, Geography, History, Science and Civics, and from the Mauritian Branch of the B.I.S. An interesting innovation has been the inclusion of series of talks on various subjects by local writers and educationists.

Visual and Aural Education

The activities of the Audio-Visual Aids Section include the drawing up of programmes of film shows intended for government and aided primary schools and secondary schools. The Mobile Unit of the Ministry, equipped with a petrol generator and projection equipment, visits the primary schools, while a second operator in a car, visits the government, approved and a few private secondary schools. Other facilities afforded by the Section are: Supply of public address equipment, magnetic recording and playback, repairs of audio-visual equipment of schools and of other Ministries.

Experimental courses on Educational Television Service were run at the M.B.C. by Mr. Allan Nicholson, Assistant Head of Training (Centre for Educational Television Overseas). The setting up of such a service continued to receive the attention of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs.

Trade Training Centre

In August 1965, following discussions between the Minister of Education and officers of the International Labour Office, a request to the United Nations Development Programme for the

establishment of a Trade Training Centre in Mauritius was revised and later accepted by the Governing Council of the UNDP Special Fund which has earmarked about Rs 4,000,000 for the project. This project involves setting up the Centre and running it for the first five years of its existence. A plan of operation was drawn up in October 1966, in Geneva by Mr. Ken Burns, I.L.O., Chief of Project, National System of Vocational and Technical Education.

On the 19th December, 1966, after Mr. Burns had arrived in Mauritius, the agreement for the setting up of the Trade Training Centre was signed by the United Nations Representative and representatives of the Government of Mauritius.

Small Scale Industries

On the recommendations of Mr. B. Bahadur, I.L.O. Expert in Rural Handicrafts, a Small Scale Industries Branch was set up in 1963, under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour. The Branch was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs in April 1964.

The general objective of the Small Scale Industries Branch is the devising of training programmes for the unemployed, underemployed and seasonally unemployed of the potential rural labour force for gainful employment. This will create a cadre of skilled artisans who will be provided with opportunities to produce items of consumer goods for the home market and souvenir items for the tourist trade.

Existing Centres

- (1) Government Vocational Centre (Dressmaking and Embroidery). Triolet—Girls.
- (2) Government Vocational Centre (Basketry). St. Julien d'Hotman—Young Ladies.
- (3) Government Vocational Centre (Allied Leather Trades).
 Mare d'Albert—Young Men.
- (4) Government Vocational Centre (General Handicraft Centre) St. Pierre—Boys. Training in the making of cane and bamboo, pottery, papier maché products, wooden toys and sea-shell toys.
- (5) Government Vocational Centre (Dressmaking and Embroidery). Surinam—Girls. (Another Centre in the South along the lines of Triolet Centre).

Under the Commonwealth African Assistance Plan the Government of India has loaned to the Government of Mauritius the

expert services for 2 years of:

Mr. R. G. P. Asthana, as Manager of the Branch

Mr. M. P. Kurian, Instructor in Bamboo and Cane Work

Mr. G. P. Mehta, Instructor in Leathercrafts.

Three Mauritians were offered facilities for training in rural crafts at Central Training Institutes in India. Facilities for training in welding were also made available to two Mauritians in Denmark.

Music

Associated Board of Royal Schools of Music Examinations

The visiting examiner in 1966 was Mr. Drick Cantrell M.A., B. Mus. (Oxon), F.R.C.O., who examined 39 classes singing entries from 16 schools. All passed; 3 with distinction and 14 with merit.

82 individual candidates were examined in practical instrumental grades; 65 were successful.

In the written examinations held in March and October there were 103 entries.

Secondary Schools

Sixteen schools presented 39 class singing groups for the above examinations. This was followed by a concert of best choirs.

College du St. Esprit presented the comic opera "The Gondoliers" and Loreto Convent presented the operetta "Zurika". "The Bohemian Girl" is in preparation at Loreto Curepipe. A visiting pianist, Mr. Peter Cooper, gave two schools' recitals.

Primary Schools

Where the broadcast lessons are followed regularly, the standard of singing has improved. Schools have been visited to encourage teachers to include Action Songs in lower classes. Groups of teachers are being taught these.

Teachers' Training College

Regular music classes are held for students most of whom are expected to teach simple songs in primary schools. End of term concerts are held, and a carol group has been formed.

Recorder classes

These are held at Belle Rose Central School and two secondary schools. They have also been introduced in adult education courses

The Teachers' Orchestral Group

A concert was given for the Music Society and repeated in a television programme. Most of the members have now joined a

bigger orchestra in conjunction with members of the Police Band and have performed at concerts under the direction of Mr. Philippe Ohsan.

Further Education

After undergoing one-year training on a scholarship in Adult Education in the Federal Republic of Germany, an officer was attached to the Central Administration of the Ministry to expand that sector of education.

Further education classes in technical, commercial and science subjects, continued to be run in the year under review, e.g. science extension classes provided laboratory facilities for students reading for G.C.E. Advanced, B.Sc. Part I, and Final B.Sc. Examinations and for local examinations in Pharmacy.

A programme of social sciences was drawn up for the formal teaching of civics to adolescents and adults. For a start, courses were run for school-leavers of private non-aided secondary schools (both urban and rural) by Education Officers.

Adult Education courses in the form of Folk High Schools and Adult Literacy Pilot experiments started in 1966. Working groups consisting of tutors and adult education staff prepared programmes, wrote up texts and devised class materials for those experimental projects.

Youth Service 1966

Some 750 Youth Organisations provide facilities for more than 50,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 30 years.

The year's work by the Youth Service Division has been one of continuing expansion and decentralisation. An increase in the number of male staff has brought the Youth Service Staff to 32 in number.

The Conference and Youth Training Centre at Anse la Raie fulfils a long felt need in the building up of the Youth Service. It is now possible to accommodate 168 participants for long or short residential training courses in youth leadership and specialised club activities.

Pointe Jérôme is still being utilised as a camping and training centre under tentage.

Through the financial generosity of H.M.S. *Mauritius*, the ex-detention barracks situated at Phoenix has now been acquired and renovated. The building provides for the following:

- (a) Fourteen offices for the use of District Youth Officers, regional federations and local youth organisations;
- (b) The Paul and Virginie Club; and
- (c) A non-residential training centre.

Youth House continues to be the busy centre of the affiliated youth organisations and the Headquarters of the Youth Service Division.

The scheme of in-service training organised at Youth House has been undertaken with the help of the staff members of many Ministries and allied welfare agencies.

Mauritius continues its membership of the World Assembly of Youth.

Expenditure

Expenditure on Education during the financial year 1965-66 amounted to Rs 30.3 million of which Rs 26.9m was recurrent and Rs 3.4 million was capital expenditure. Education accounts for 12.6 per cent of total government expenditure of a recurrent nature.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is administered by a Permanent Secretary assisted by three Principal Medical Officers, one Principal Assistant Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries.

General Health

The improvement in health conditions during the past few years, as demonstrated by the following statistical figures, is one of the most notable features in the recent history of the Colony. The figure for 1964 for infantile mortality is the lowest on record:

Yea	ır	Birth rate per ⁰ /00	Death rate per ⁰ /00	Infant Mortality rate per ⁰ / ₀₀	Maternal Mortality rate per ⁰ / ₀₀
1938	•••	33.4	29.9	162.5	11.38
1943		33.1	25.9	141.5	5·14
1950	•••	49.7	13.9	76.3	3.21
1955	•••	41.8	12.9	67.2	1.47
1956	•••	43.8	11.8	66.0	2.13
1957	•••	43.1	13 ·0	75·1	2.84
1958	•••	40.8	11.8	67.4	3.73
1959		38.2	10.9	62·5	2.41
1960		39.6	11.3	69.5	1.66
1961	•••	39.8	9.9	62.0	1.14
1962	•••	38.6	9.3	60 ⁻ 1	1.46
1963	•••	39.9	9.6	59.3	1.39
1964	•••	38.1	8.6	56 [.] 7	1.41
1965	•••	35.5	8.6	64.1	.79
1966	•••	35.3	8.8	64.2	1.03

Malaria

Although malaria has ceased to be a public health problem since 1953, a plan for the final eradication of the disease is being

implemented with the guidance and technical help of the World Health Organisation. Twelve cases of malaria were detected during the year. The figures below indicate the fall in the death rate due to malaria:

Year		Deaths ascribed to malaria	Rate per 0/00 popu- lation	Percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths
1945		3,534	8:34	23.13
1948		1,580	3.28	15 [.] 02
1951	•••	285	0.20	3.95
1952		188	0.37	2 ·52
1953		61	0.12	0.73
1954		27	0.02	0.32
1955		3	0.00	0.04
1956		Nil	Nil	Nil
1957		Nil	Nil	Nil
1958		1	0.00	0.01
1959		Nil	Nil	Nil
1960		Nil	Nil	Nil
1961		Nil	Nil	Nil
1962	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963		Nil	Nil	Nil
1964		Nil	Nil	Nil
1965	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
1966	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria as well as a decrease in the incidence of Typhoid.

Year	r	Deaths (ascribed to infective and parasitic disease)
1948		4,052
1949		1,603
1951		863
1954	•••	665
1955	•••	311
1956	•••	354
1957	•••	416
1958		315
1959	•••	263
1960	•••	403
1961		320
1962	•••	223
1963	•••	208
1964	•••	218
1965		175
1966		192

Poliomyelitis

Five cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

54 cases of enteric fever were notified, giving an incidence rate of 7.11 per 100,000.

Mortality Rates

Mortality from the principal groups of disease is summarised below:

Group		Number of deaths			
		1965	1966		
(a) Infective and parasitic diseases	218	175	192		
(b) Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	240	193	250		
(c) Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	483	481	474		
(d) Diseases of the circulatory system	780	867	867		
(e) Diseases of the digestive system	829	940	848		
(t) Diseases of the respiratory system	6 98	628	883		
(g) Certain diseases of early infancy	706	763	762		

Institutional Facilities

The institutional facilities which were available in 1964 were

	The institutional facilities	s wnich	were	av a	11able	n	1964	were:
	(a) Government Ins	titutions				No.		Beds
1.	General Hospitals	•••	•••	•••	•••	8		1,624
2.	Dispensaries (including 2 in p	risons)		•••	•••	45		
3.	Outpatients departments of H	ospitals	•••	•••	•••	11		
4.	Specialized Units :							
	(a) Maternity and Child Welf	are Cent	res		•••	39		
	(b) Maternity wards in hospit	als	•••		•••	8		203
	(c) Leprosarium	•••	•••	•••		1		61
	(d) Mental Hospital	•••	•••	•••	•••	1		761
	(e) Prisons Hospitals	•••	•••	•••	•••	2		46
	(f) Tuberculosis (Emergency)	•••	•••	•••	•••	1		86
5.	Mobile Units :							
	(a) Dispensaries	•••	•••		•••	5	units	
	(b) Ante-natal Clinic	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	unit	
	(c) Dental clinics	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	units	
	(b) Private Institut	tions						
1.	Sugar estate hospitals					24		494
2.	Sugar estate dispensaries	•• ;	•••	•••	•••	24		
3.	Nursing homes and clinics	•••	•••	•••	•••	5		89

There are 33 dispensaries in the rural areas. In addition a Mobile Dispensary Service comprising five units caters for the needs of scattered villages and hamlets where it would be uneconomic to provide a static out-patient service.

The Ante-natal Service is supplemented by a Mobile Unit which visits 76 localities in the extra urban and rural districts.

Medical and Health Staff

	Government	Private
1. Registered Medical Practitioners	s 130	84
2. Dentists	12	20
3. Pharmacists	4	48
4. Nurses of senior training	8	_
Nurses in hospitals	341	
Dressers in hospitals	329	
5. Midwives (all categories)	145	
6. Health Inspectors	68	
7. X-Ray Specialists	3	
8. X-Ray Technicians	21	_

Posts of Government Specialists are given below:

				Specialists	Assistant Specialists
Surgery		•••		4	1
General Medicine Child Health	}	•••		4	1
Radiology	•••		•••	3	2
Orthopaedic Surge	ery			1	
Tuberculosis	•••	•••		1	2
Anaesthetics	•••			3	1
Ear, Nose, Throat	disea	ses		1	
Psychiatry	•••			1	2
Obstetrics and Gy	naeco	logy	•••	4	
Ophthalmology	•••		•••	1	
Pathology	•••	•••	•••	2	_

Expenditure on Health Services

Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1965-66 was Rs 20,698,166—or 9.67 per cent of the Colony's total expenditure for the year. This represented Rs 27.55 per head of the estimated population.

HOUSING AND PLANNING Town and Country Planning

Town and Country Planning in Mauritius continues to gain understanding. The various committees which advise the Town and Country Planning Board on the requirements of outline and detailed schemes are now more active. The Technical Advisory Committee which comprises specialists and officials of the Central Government and the Local Government Bodies meets regularly and examines the various planning schemes now under preparation. The Technical Advisory Committee not only advises on matters concerning declared planning areas, but also on matters, relevant to planning, throughout the Island.

The Town and Country Planning Organisation consists of 3 Professional Officers, 1 Geographer-Planner and 5 Junior Members, three of whom are being trained towards professional status. On the administrative side, the Secretary to the Town and Country Planning Board holds a Tripos in Land Economy from Cambridge University. He is not at present available to the Board and the Secretary's duties are being performed by the Senior Inspector.

A case has been made to the United Nations Organisation and is now under consideration, for a team of planners to come to the Island in order to prepare a National Physical Plan for Mauritius in co-operation with the Food and Agricultural Organisation Land and Water Resources Survey Team and the Government Town Planning Organisation.

Housing

The contracts held by Messrs. Longtill (Mauritius) Ltd. and the Engineering and Design Construction Co. Ltd. have been completed.

A total construction of 6,156 urban houses on 15 sites, 500 in the two Tea Villages, 2,998 on 59 sites in the semi-urban districts and 1,364 houses on private sites has been completed.

In March, 1966, two new contracts, each for the construction of 500 houses on 'private sites' and 125 houses at Dubreuil Tea Villages, were awarded to Messrs. Low Cost Housing Company Limited and Patels Construction (Mauritius) Limited.

Two further contracts for up to 1,400 each were awarded to Messrs. Low Cost Housing Company Limited and Messrs. Patels Construction (Mauritius) Limited to complete the balance of houses required on private sites.

The occupation of houses at 31st December, 1966, by eligible applicants was as follows:

Longtill—4-room houses	•••	5,266
Longtill - 2-room houses	•••	387
E. D. C.—4-room houses	•••	1,848
E. D. C2-room houses		290
Messrs. Low Cost housing		
Company Limited	•••	834
Messrs. Patels Construction		
(Mauritius) Limited	•••	741
Survey		

During February, Mr. W.D.C. Wiggins, O.B.E., Director of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys paid an official visit to Mauritius.

The Acting Chief Surveyor attended the Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa held in Tunis followed by a post-study Tour in Western Germany.

All memoranda of surveys which had previously been held in the custody of the Chief Archivist were transferred to the Ministry.

In February, 1966 observations started on 59 Secondary and Tertiary Trig Points which had been established in consultation with the Directorate of Overseas Surveys with a view to obtaining their co-ordinates when 64 Traverse Points were fixed en route. Also 6 miles of second order levelling were carried out by two young Mauritians studying for a degree in Surveying at Nairobi University during their leave in Mauritius.

One Mauritian who successfully passed the written final R.I.C.S. Examination took up employment in the Survey Division of the Ministry.

Valuation Office

Since the end of August, 1965 the professional staff of the Division has been below strength and the burden on those serving has been heavy.

The Division has again been occupied mainly with rating assessments under the Local Government Ordinance 1962. The first valuation list for the Town of Quatre Bornes containing 6,158 assessments was delivered to the Town Clerk in June, 1966. The referencing of properties in Port Louis has continued throughout the year and by the 30th June, 1966 about half the work had been completed, but owing to the shortage of professional staff no assessments have yet been prepared.

Proposals for alteration of the valuation lists in the Towns of Curepipe, Vacoas/Phoenix and Beau Bassin/Rose Hill were also dealt with during the year. In Beau Bassin/Rose Hill where the new list had come into force on the 1st July, 1965, about 800 proposals were lodged. Valuation Office proposals were made in all three towns to deal with current revisions due to the erection of new buildings, alterations to existing buildings and changes in ownership. Assessments of properties in Coromandel which had been brought within the boundary of the Town of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill were also prepared.

Valuations for acquisition by Government of 40 properties have been reported during the year. On two occasions the Senior Valuer has appeared as an expert witness before a Board of Assessment in defence of his valuation which has been disputed. Valuations of 30 properties hired or let on lease by Government have also been reported.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE Outdoor Relief

The basic organisation for the registration, investigation and adjudication of applications for outdoor relief, remained the same as in previous years.

New applications received in 1966 amounted to 20,864 of which 17,797 were approved, while 16,797 allowances were withdrawn from the register during the year. The total number of cases on roll at 31st December, 1966 was 27,282 as compared with 26,282 at the end of the preceding year.

The basic scale rates to which reference was made in previous reports remained unaltered during 1966.

The total amount disbursed on outdoor relief in 1966 was Rs 9,345,788, the average regular and casual monthly payments being Rs 27.20 and Rs 21.40 as against Rs 26.98 and Rs 19.27 for 1965.

Relief in Kind

The number and cost of blankets and flannel under-garments distributed to needy recipients of outdoor relief during the winter season in 1966 as compared with 1965, are as under:

Year	Blankets	Flannels	Total cost
	Units	Units	Rs
1965	9,539	2,082	37,550.—
1966	5.933	920	35,362.17

In addition to these comforts, 747 pairs of spectacles and 51 frames and lenses to the value of Rs 32,771.25 were issued to recipients of outdoor relief and to old age pensioners in 1966 on the recommendation of the eye specialist.

Workrooms

Work in lieu of relief continued to be provided in the work-rooms throughout the year to 52 persons, mostly widows with large families. Their total earnings for the year on a piece-rate basis amounted to Rs 64,051.86 as follows:

		Rs
Lingerie (out-workers)	•••	10,280.75
Sergerie and Uniforms (in-workers)	•••	53,771.11
_		
TOTAL	•••	64,051.86

The average monthly earning was therefore Rs 102.65 per relief worker.

Indoor Relief

The number of inmates in the infirmaries and orphanages at the end of 1966, including harmless mental patients transferred from the Brown Sequard Hospital, was as under:

-		Male	Female	Total	
Infirm	•••	362	346	708	
Orphans		82	109	191	

as compared with 706 infirms and 179 orphans at the end of the preceding year.

The capitation grant for both adults and children in the charitable institutions continued to be Rs 1.20 per head per day.

Outings to the sea-side for the benefit of the inmates were arranged as in the previous years and were, as usual, very much appreciated.

Under the scheme for the exchange visits of orphans between the neighbouring islands, 10 orphans from Mauritius visited Madagascar in January, 9 orphans from Reunion visited Mauritius in February. Further visits of orphans took place in August, when 10 from Madagascar visited Mauritius and 10 from Mauritius went to Madagascar.

Frequent visits were paid in 1966 to the various institutions by members of voluntary organisations who distributed sweets and cigarettes to inmates and provided them with musical and other entertainment.

Old Age Pensions

An old age pension of Rs 22 per month is payable to persons who qualify under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance, 1951 (as subsequently amended). The number of old age pensioners at the end of 1966 was 39,198 (as compared with 38,064 for 1965) and the total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 10,410,898 as against Rs 9,946,545 in 1965.

The abnormal increase in the number of old age pensioners and in the amount spent under old age pensions as compared with figures for the last year was due to the lowering of the qualifying age from 65 to 60 in respect of men and also from 20 to 18 in respect of blind persons. This change came into effect on 11.1.65 as a result of the passing of Ordinance No. 35 of 1964. 5,335 new cases were dealt with during the year, out of which 4,740 were entertained. The cases turned down were mainly those in respect of persons not fulfilling the required statutory conditions in regard to residence.

Repatriation

Expenditure of Rs 20,506 was incurred in 1966 on the repatriation of 17 destitute Mauritians from abroad. A further group of 100 Mauritians was repatriated from Belgium by chartered plane and by sea in December 1966.

The number of repatriates on record at the end of 1966 was 158 and repayments amounting to Rs 28,807.58 were effected by liable parties during the year.

Family Allowance

All Mauritian families with three or more children under 14 years of age are, under the scheme, eligible for Rs 15 per month, provided they are not subject to Income Tax. Persons not born in the colony are also eligible. The number of beneficiaries which was 43,978 at the inception of the scheme stood at 53,476 at the end of 1966 and the amount paid during the year was Rs 9,942,559.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department was created in July 1953 and was made responsible for Social Welfare and the Probation Service which were previously the responsibility of the Public Assistance and the Judicial Departments respectively. It is now a division of the Ministry of Social Security having been integrated with that Ministry as from the 1st January 1965. The Division works in close co-operation with other Government Ministries and Departments.

Social Welfare Centres

There were 29 Social Welfare Centres, built or rented by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee in the rural districts. One Government Social Welfare Centre is at Roche Bois, on the eastern outskirt of Port Louis; one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, opened in March 1964, is on the Vallijee Housing Estate, on the Western outskirt of Port Louis and another one, taken over from the Maternity and Child Welfare Society on 1st July, 1966, is at Rose Belle. These 32 centres play an important part in the development of community activities and social education in the rural areas. They also provide certain medical facilities. A maternity and child welfare service is attached to each centre and milk is distributed free while doctors. paid by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, attend to expectant and nursing mothers reporting to the Centre. Arrangements have also been made for the provision of a midwifery service; two midwives have been attached by the Ministry of Health to each of thirty-one centres and in the remaining one the midwifery service is run under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Health out of funds provided largely by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

In all villages where they exist, Social Welfare Centres are the focal points for afternoon and evening activities. Indoor games, sports, and listening to the radio are the main activities. In some centres there are formal literary classes, supplemented from time to time by debates and lectures. Film shows by mobile cinema units are a regular feature at each centre. With the introduction of a television service in Mauritius, a television set has been provided to each Social Welfare Centre.

Agricultural demonstration plots have been set up at some social welfare centres with a view to teaching the local farmers how production can be increased by the adoption of modern methods of cultivation. Vegetable growers are also encouraged to organise themselves into farmers' clubs.

Needlework and dressmaking classes are held at each centre for the benefit of the village girls.

Canteens, where non-alcoholic drinks are sold at a reasonable price for consumption on the premises, have been set up with a view to combating the evils of alcoholism.

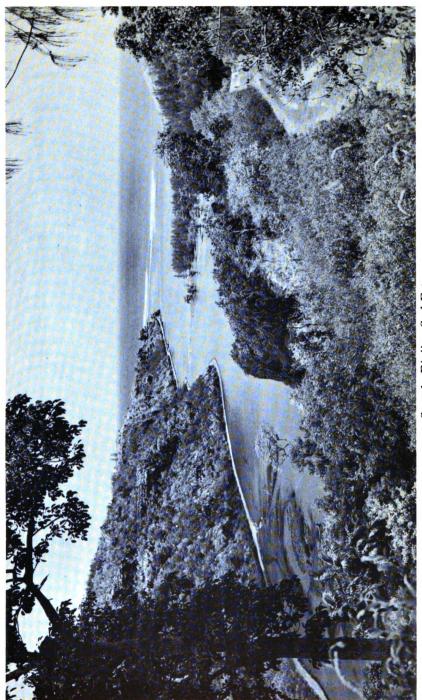
The centres are managed by local committees, and conferences grouping the chairmen of these committees are held from time to time under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Commissioner to co-ordinate the various welfare activities.

Welfare Months

To stimulate community activities the holding of welfare months at Social Welfare Centres has proved to be a successful technique. During the month chosen, officers of the Social Welfare Division and of Ministries and Departments such as Agriculture, Health and Education give lectures and demonstrations at the Social Welfare Centres to the people, drawing their attention to the problems of the village with particular emphasis on the health and nutrition aspects and suggesting solutions. Exhibitions are also held. Local women's associations, boys' clubs, co-operative societies and other welfare organisations are closely associated with the holding of these welfare months.

Women's Welfare

The development of women's associations is being encouraged especially in the rural areas. The aim of these associations is to bring the women together to learn things which will be of help in their homes, to improve conditions in the village, and to develop a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and initiative. There were a hundred associations registered with the Social Welfare Division at the end of 1966.



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Most of these associations run a sewing class for the benefit of the girls of the village and there is also a fortnightly sewing class held by a dressmaker employed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. In some places a handicraft class is held.

Voluntary Workers' Conference

The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry organises from time to time conferences of voluntary workers to discuss ways and means of developing the rural areas and raising the standard of living.

Home Economics

A training course in Home Economics was organised by Miss Van der Meer, Associate Expert under the FAO/UNICEF/WHO Project, from 1st February to 24th August and was attended by female welfare officers and welfare workers.

Anti-spitting Campaign

An island-wide anti-spitting campaign lasting a month was started in July 1960. Its result has been most encouraging as it has brought home to the general public the danger of indiscriminate spitting. In 1966, an intensive campaign of one month was carried out in July on the lines of the one organised in 1965.

Treatment of Offenders

The probation system introduced in the Island in 1946 has made satisfactory progress. Probation applies to both juveniles and adults and it is worthy of note that more adults than juveniles pass through the hands of Probation Officers. A certain amount of social work connected with the courts (e.g. the settling of matrimonial disputes, the handling of difficult children), is also undertaken by Probation Officers, many of whom have been trained in the United Kingdom.

The Probation Service pays particular attention to the prevention of delinquency. One means adopted is to urge youths in villages to take advantage of the amenities available in Social Welfare Centres and thus put their leisure to profitable use.

Probationers are required to report to Probation Officers at Social Welfare Centres, where these exist, instead of going to the law courts. In a welfare centre the Probation Officer can spend more time with the individual delinquent and is in better position to enforce rehabilitation measures than would otherwise be possible.

The first probation hostel for boys was opened in May, 1954. It is non-denominational and is managed by a representative committee. A new probation hostel building, much larger than the former one, but set up on the same site at Curepipe, was completed in March 1961. It can accommodate 20 boys. There were 20 boys at the end of the year in the hostel: they were regularly employed outside the hostel, half of their earnings going towards their keep. Voluntary workers help the management in regard to the education and health of the inmates.

The warden of the hostel is a trained Probation Officer. A steward has been employed by the Curepipe Hostel Managing Committee as from October 1965 and his wife acts as housemother.

In the field of after-care, Probation Officers help with the rehabilitation of juveniles released from the Industrial School and from the Borstal Institution.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Sixty-one Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor during the year 1966. The most important of these Ordinances which deal principally with matters of domestic concern are:

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1966
[No. 1 of 1966]

The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance, 1966.
[No. 14 of 1966]

The first Ordinance amended the Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance, 1963 by providing for still wider distribution of intercrop employment in the sugar industry by qualifying (a) employees having worked for more than 80 per cent of working days during the crop season for six days work a week during intercrop and (b) employees having worked for more than 55 per cent but less than 80 per cent of working days during the crop season for four days' work a week during intercrop.

In view of the numerous amendments to the main Ordinance, the second Ordinance was passed to amend and consolidate the law on the subject.

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966)
[No. 2 of 1966]

This Ordinance extends the provisions of the Exchange Control Ordinance, 1951, to all transactions involving persons resident in Mauritius and persons resident outside Mauritius, including those resident in what were formerly designated the Scheduled Territories.

The definition of 'foreign currency' has been amended to include all currencies other than Mauritius rupees.

The Stamps (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966
[No. 3 of 1966]

This Ordinance imposes a 15 per cent ad valorem stamp duty on the transfer of capital funds outside Mauritius other than in certain circumstances.

The Shooting and Fishing Leases Ordinance, 1966
[No. 9 of 1966]

This Ordinance amends and consolidates the law relating to the grant of shooting and fishing leases.



The Copyright (Repeal) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 10 of 1966]

This Ordinance repeals the Copyright Ordinance as the Copyright Act, 1956, of the United Kingdom was, with certain amendments, made applicable to Mauritius by virtue of the Copyright (Mauritius) Order-in-Council, 1964.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 12 of 1966]

This Ordinance amends the Trade Marks Ordinance by making better provision for the registration of trade marks and for the procedure to be followed in cases of objection to the registration of trade marks.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 15 of 1966]

The Income Tax (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 36 of 1966]

The first Ordinance makes provision for-

- (a) reducing the five-year tax relief period usually granted to development companies in cases where existing businesses or industries may be affected;
- (b) exempting from taxation the dividends payable by development companies to their shareholders in addition to the existing exemption applicable to undistributed profits.

The second Ordinance inter alia-

- (a) raises the ceiling of exemption from income tax of the investment income of benevolent associations and trade unions;
- (b) amends the provisions relating to earned income relief;
- (c) reduces the deduction allowable for a wife living with the taxpayer;
- (d) reduces the deduction for children receiving full-time instruction abroad;
- (e) abolishes the deduction previously granted for an unmarried daughter living with and maintained by the taxpayer;
- (f) provides that one half of the foreign income of a person of over 50 years of age who is resident or ordinarily resident but not domiciled in Mauritius shall be deducted in computing the income chargeable to income tax;
- (g) amends the provisions regarding the construction income of development companies.

The District Courts (Civil Jurisdiction) (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1966
[No. 16 of 1966]

This Ordinance extends from five days to ten days from the date of judgment the period within which a notice of appeal may be given in civil cases tried before a Magistrate.

The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 17 of 1966]

The Local Government (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1966
[No. 18 of 1966]

The Local Government (Amendment No. 3) Ordinance, 1966
[No. 58 of 1966]

The first and second Ordinances extend the term of office of serving members of District and Village Council, (first Ordinance) and of serving Municipal and Town Councillors (second Ordinance) for a period of one year.

The third Ordinance makes various amendments to the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, providing inter alia that—

- (a) the Governor-in-Council may divide any town into electoral wards, separate elections to be held whenever a town is so divided;
- (b) disqualifications from office resulting from the conviction of a councillor shall be limited to five years next preceding an election, such period to apply to convictions occurring after the election;
- (c) it shall not be lawful to levy different rates in respect of properties having the same net annual value;
- (d) the Minister may exempt in whole or in part from payment of the general rate property belonging to the Central Electricity Board and property which is the subject matter of a development certificate under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950;
- (e) the Minister shall be empowered to approve the Estimates of Urban Authorities in whole or in part as he may deem fit.

The Customs Duties (Refunds on Local Purchases)
Ordinance, 1966
[No. 19 of 1966]

This Ordinance makes it possible for officials of the United Nations and of the Specialised Agencies who have to work in Mauritius to purchase a car free of duty, subject to certain conditions. The concession takes the form of a refund of duty to the importer.

Provision has been made for extending the Ordinance to such other goods as may be specified in regulations made under the Ordinance.

The Rodrigues (Judicial Provisions) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 24 of 1966]

This Ordinance separates the judicial and executive powers vested in the Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of Rodrigues by relieving him of all administrative functions.

The Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of Rodrigues who shall henceforth be known as the Magistrate of Rodrigues will no longer reside in Rodrigues but visit it from time to time as directed by the Governor.

Power is also given to the Governor to designate any person to exercise certain judicial functions if the Magistrate is unable to act or if there is no Magistrate in Rodrigues.

The Intermediate Criminal and District Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 25 of 1966]

This Ordinance amends the existing law by-

- (a) providing that where a person is charged with committing a forgery and it is proved that the forgery is of a different nature than that with which he is charged, such person shall not be acquitted but may be convicted of forgery in a writing of such a nature as may have been proved against him;
- (b) limiting the amounts of costs to be paid in criminal proceedings in the Intermediate Criminal Court and District Courts.

The Roads Ordinance, 1966 [No. 29 of 1966]

This Ordinance makes better provision for the construction, care, maintenance and improvement of roads and consolidates the law relating to roads.

Provision is made (a) for aggrieved persons to appeal, in some cases, to the Minister and, in others, to the District Magistrate, and (b) for the payment of compensation to any person who suffers loss as a consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred upon highway authorities.

The Mental Health Ordinance, 1966 [No. 31 of 1966]

This Ordinance repeals the Lunacy Ordinance and introduces a new system mainly based on the Mental Health Act, 1959 for the compulsory admission and detention of mentally disordered persons in hospitals, including those who come before the criminal courts. It also makes provision for the admission in hospital of those persons who desire to submit themselves voluntarily for observation and treatment.

The Code Napoleon (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 32 of 1966]

This Ordinance amends the Civil Code by making provision for the sale and mortgage of premises in single or multi-storeyed buildings divided into flats and to regulate the administration and maintenance of such buildings and the rights and obligations of the owners of premises therein.

It is based on the latest French legislation on the subject, the French Loi du 10 Juillet, 1965 and implements a recommendation of the Civil Laws Revision Committee.

The Succession and Donation Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 35 of 1966]

This Ordinance provides that succession duty shall be levied on the aggregate value of all movable and immovable property forming part of the same succession and no longer on the value of the property accruing to each beneficiary.

The Road Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 37 of 1966]

This Ordinance inter alia—

- (a) exempts owners of trailers purchased before the 1st January, 1963 from payment of registration duty inasmuch as there was at the time no obligation to register trailers;
- (b) provides for more effective deterrents against the use of a motor vehicle for a purpose other than that for which it has been licensed;
- (c) provides for the validity of licenses issued in Rodrigues; and
- (d) confers on road traffic inspectors the power, now exercisable by police officers, to detain vehicles used or reasonably believed to be used in contravention of the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Termination of Contracts of Service (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 40 of 1966]

This Ordinance amends the Termination of Contracts of Service, 1963 by—

- (a) extending its provisions to all employers and workers in any industry, and to statutory and corporate bodies and their workers, irrespective of the salary of the workers;
- (b) providing that a worker who is unjustifiably dismissed shall be entitled to six times the amount of severance allowance calculated in accordance with the provisions of the main Ordinance on the subject.

The Ordinance also sets up a Board consisting of a judge or former judge and of representatives of the Ministry and of employers and employees to consider cases of reduction of workforce by employers, in certain specified circumstances. If the reduction is found by the Board to be unjustified, the employee who loses his employment as a result thereof is entitled to six times the amount of severance allowance calculated under the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Minerals Ordinance [No. 41 of 1966]

This Ordinance makes provision for the control of mining. It is the first step in the elaboration of legislation for the effective control of the search for, and mining of minerals. Pending the enactment of more comprehensive legislation on the subject, the exclusive right to prospect for minerals has been vested in Government.

The Bank of Mauritius Ordinance, 1966 [No. 43 of 1966]

This Ordinance makes provision for the establishment of the Bank of Mauritius, the principal purposes of which are to exercise the functions of a Central Bank, to safeguard the internal and external value of the currency of Mauritius and its international convertibility, and to direct its policy towards achieving monetary conditions conducive to strengthening the financial system and increasing the economic activity and general prosperity of Mauritius.

The Bank is also given the sole right of issuing Mauritius currency and notes.

The Firearms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 53 of 1966]

This Ordinance, inter alia...

- (a) prohibits dealings in certain shot guns;
- (b) provides for more effective control over the stocking and sale of firearms and ammunitions by licensed dealers;
- (c) provides against the use of imitation firearms for the purpose of committing an offence or resisting lawful arrest;
- (d) provides against tresspassers found in building in unlawful possession of firearms.

The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966
[No. 54 of 1966]

This Ordinance aims at adapting the Immigration Ordinance to present day conditions. It makes better provision for controlling the entry of potential immigrants into Mauritius and for the departure of minors landed under the charge of other persons when their presence becomes unlawful and for their departure and maintenance when the person under whose charge they landed proposes to leave Mauritius without them.

Powers are given to Immigration Officers for the removal of persons landing without permit, at the expense of the carriers in whose ship or aircraft the person arrived.

The Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance [No. 55 of 1966]

This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Fisheries Advisor as approved by the Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Under the Ordinance, persons found in possession of fish may be required to furnish particulars concerning such fish to Fisheries Officers who are also given powers to search and examine motor vehicles and boats to ascertain whether any undersized fish are contained therein.

The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 56 of 1966]

This Ordinance....

- (a) provides that all employees and domestic servants shall be governed by the same conditions as employees in the sugar industry, in regard to absence from work which shall not be a ground of dismissal if certain conditions are fulfilled;
- (b) extends the Ministry's power to investigate complaints by employees and to bring proceedings on their behalf.

Effect is given to the recommendations of the Secretary of State—

- (i) to set a limit to the deductions which an employer may lawfully make from the wages of an employee;
- (ii) to restrict entries on certificates of service to certain prescribed particulars.

The National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs Incorporation Ordinance [No. 59 of 1966]

This Ordinance provides for the incorporation and management of the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs in order to promote farming in Mauritius and to help the country both socially and economically.

The Central Housing Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 [No. 60 of 1966]

This Ordinance makes it an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment for occupiers of Central Housing Authority houses who fail to vacate or re-occupy any premises of the Authority which the Court has ordered them to vacate or who occupy any other premises of the Authority after a Court Order has been issued against them.

The Mauritius Housing Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance [No. 61 of 1966]

This Ordinance increases from seventy-five per cent to ninety per cent of the value of the property mortgaged as security the amount of any loan that may be granted to a private individual

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons Justice

The laws of Mauritius are basically the old French Codes: the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code de Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure, to which a number of amendments have been made from time to time to suit local conditions.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Criminal Procedure are, however, almost entirely based on English law. A number of imperial enactments are made applicable to Mauritius e.g. The Merchant Shipping Acts and other matters governed by Orders in Council. A large number of local enactments, based mostly on English Law or the law of other colonial territories, govern a variety of subjects e.g. labour laws, coinage, official secrets, gambling houses, obscene publications.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies consisting of the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge and three Puisne Judges.

The chief executive officer of the Supreme Court is the Master and Registrar who, in addition to other judicial functions, exercises jurisdiction in bankruptcy concurrently with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior court of record and has the same powers (including equitable powers), authority and jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in England. It exercises jurisdiction in divorce and probate matters, and also Admiralty jurisdiction in virtue of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890. It has powers of supervision over all the other courts of the colony and hears appeals from the Supreme Court of the colony of Seychelles in civil matters.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council in certain cases from judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court preside over the assizes, the verdict being returned by a jury of nine men, the decision requiring a majority of at least seven out of the nine members.

Since the 1st January, 1965, there has been set up a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by three judges. That court hears appeals from persons convicted before the Supreme Court.

Since the 9th of September, 1963, provision was made to give a judge sitting alone unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil cases and a Court of Civil Appeal was set up. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the judges of that court which is constituted by two or three judges as the Chief Justice directs, and which hears appeals from any judgments or order of a judge sitting alone in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction.

Since the 1st August, 1960, a criminal court, styled the Intermediate Criminal Court, has been instituted to replace with enlarged jurisdiction the Bench of Magistrates, and to ensure more expeditious trials of important criminal cases. The Intermediate Criminal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Assize Court to try cases of involuntary homicide, arson, bigamy and procuring miscarriage which, before the 1st August, 1960, were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Assize Court. The Intermediate Criminal Court consists of three senior magistrates. It has jurisdiction to try criminal cases occurring all over the island and has power to impose sentences not exceeding 5 years' penal servitude.

The District Magistrates of the Colony have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the subject matter does not exceed Rs 3,000 in value. They hold judicial enquiries in cases of fire or accidental death, and preliminary enquiries in cases triable by the Assize Court. In addition they deal with certain matters in chambers.

The summary jurisdiction of a District Court in criminal matters is vested in a District Magistrate who deals with the less serious offences and is empowered to sentence an accused party to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

In addition to the three magistrates who sit on the Intermediate Criminal Court there are now 12 magistrates of whom one administers justice in Rodrigues and is also Civil Commissioner for that dependency.

A visiting magistrate inspects each of the Lesser Dependencies once a year.

There is in addition an Industrial Court which is presided over by a magistrate and which has exclusive jurisdiction—subject to appeal or review—in all labour disputes including workmen's compensation cases and matters arising out of factory legislation and employment of certain categories of servants and other employees whose annual salary does not exceed Rs 6,000. Administrative control of the Magistracy which hitherto was vested in the Head of the Legal Department has, since 1945, been transferred to the Chief Justice.

The majority of the civil cases brought before the District Courts concern claims for money, or possession of tenement, or ownership of land.

On the criminal side, most of the cases, other than petty breaches of the law, relate to offences involving fraud, e.g. larceny, embezzlement, forgery, or swindling, or offences against the person, e.g., wounds and blows, indecent acts and assaults, or breaches of the road traffic laws.

During the year 1966 eight cases were brought before the Court of Assizes.

There were 527 civil cases, entered before the Supreme Court as compared with 575 in 1965. 1138 cases were entered before the Industrial Court as compared with 884 in 1965. 269 cases were entered before the Intermediate Criminal Court and 7,256 civil cases and 30,682 criminal cases were heard by the District Courts.

POLICE

Functions

The functions of the Mauritius Police Force are prescribed by section 14 of the Police Ordinance, Cap. 312.

In addition to their primary task of maintaining law and order, the Police are responsible for the control of immigration and emigration, weights and measures, the issue of certain licences and the collection of the fees therefor, the supervision of licensed premises, and other extraneous duties.

Strength

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner of Police, and of such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables as the Legislature may authorise from time to time. The authorised establishment of the Force at the 31st December, 1966 was 41 Officers and 1583 other ranks, inclusive of 32 Police Women, 4 Accounting Machine Operators; its strength was 38 Officers and 1454 other ranks, including 32 Police Women and 4 Accounting Machine Operators.

Organisation

The Commissioner of Police, assisted by the Deputy Commissioner and other Officers, has his headquarters at Line Barracks, Port Louis.

The personnel of the Force is distributed among:

- (a) Police Headquarters and the following branches:
 - (i) The Forensic Science Laboratory
 - (ii) The Criminal Investigation Branch
 - (iii) The Immigration and Passport Branch
 - (iv) The Traffic Branch
 - (v) The Transport and Communications Branch
 - (vi) The Force Training Centre
 - (vii) Two Police Riot Units
 - (viii) The Band
 - (ix) The Water Police Section
 - (x) The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch
 - (xi) The Rodrigues Police Detachment.
- (b) Seven Police Districts, controlling 51 Stations and Posts.

The Forensic Science Laboratory

This important institution was set up in 1938 and maintains a high degree of professional competence. It is under the charge of the Senior Police Medical Officer, who is assisted by a suitably trained staff. The laboratory deals with the scientific examination of exhibits, and other aspects of crimes requiring scientific investigation. The laboratory is divided into 5 sections: biology, chemistry, ballistics, physics, and photography. The number of cases investigated was 392 and the number of articles examined 658.

As a result of the visit of Dr. F. G. Tryhorn last year, it is proposed to build a new Laboratory at Moka and to appoint a full-time Director and Assistants.

The Criminal Investigation Division

This division, which has its headquarters in Port Louis and a field staff attached to every district, is responsible for the investigation of serious crimes and cases of a special nature such as frauds and defalcations. It is also responsible for collating the statistics of crime for the whole Island. To the Central C.I.D. Headquarters are attached the Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau, the Central Records of Habitual Criminals, the Firearm Licences Section and the Bicycle Registration Section.

Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau

During the year 369 scenes of crime were visited by the Central C.I.D. staff and articles bearing finger prints were brought to the Finger Print Office by the district police in 113 cases. Decipherable prints were found in 300 cases and 71 identifications were made. In 13 cases finger prints were the sole evidence available against the accused parties. In 14 cases documents bearing

finger prints were referred to the Finger Print Office and in 7 cases identity was established. The finger prints slips of 21,907 criminals (male and female) are on record. The "Scene of Crime" Collection contains 232 photographs of unidentified prints found at scenes of crime. The palm print collection contains 4497 prints; 710 criminals are on the Findex System.

Photographic Section

The photographic work done by the section during the year was of valuable assistance; 13,352 photographs supplied by the Section included 824 crime scenes and 147 scenes of fatal or serious accidents; 504 criminals were photographed and 11 dead bodies were photographed to assist identification; 682 photographs were also supplied for warrant cards issued to members of the Force, the Special (Mobile) Force and the Special Constabulary.

Habitual Criminals

Supervision is maintained over habitual criminals and bad characters who are sentenced to police supervision by the courts. There were 2,235 male habitual criminals in the island, including 139 first offenders reconvicted during the year.

Firearms

Firearms are strictly controlled. The number of licensed firearms during the year was 5,771.

Handwriting

In conjunction with the Forensic Science Laboratory the C.I.D. carry out the examination of documents and the identification of handwriting and typewriting in relation to cases of forgery and kindred effences.

Other Duties of the C.I.D.

The Vice and Flying Squads of the C.I.D. among their other duties help to enforce the laws relating to dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, illicit distillation, illegal transport and manufacture of rum and liquor, shops, distilleries, illegal slaughtering, private clubs.

Dangerous Drugs

106 cases under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance were prosecuted by the Police during the year. Details of these cases are:

Nature of Offences	No. 01	Cases	Quantity seized and forfeited
Possession of Gandia Cultivating of gandia pla	 nt s	83 12	21 Kilogs and 621½ grams of gandia and 47 seeds
Possession of opium	•••	{1 7	1 ton and 1166 plants 10 kilogs of raw opium
Possession of opium pipe	•	3	36 grams of prepared opium 3 pipes.

Apart from this 1 kilog and 2½ grams of gandia leaves and 14,520 gandia plants were secured and destroyed.

The Immigration and Passport Section

During the year 5,478 passports were issued, 504 renewed and 337 visaed; 212 emergency passports, 7 collective passports and 51 seamen's certificates of nationality and identity were issued and 71 affidavits in lieu of passports were registered. The immigration staff attended 799 ships arriving in Port Louis and 1,188 aircraft at Plaisance Airport, 26,097 persons, including 107 immigrants, entered the Colony and 28,918 left including 1,703 emigrants. 87 emigrants were repatriated.

Traffic Branch

On behalf of the Road Traffic Licensing Authority, the Police Traffic carry out driving tests and issue drivers' licences. 6,958 took driving tests during the year and 5,391 were successful.

The number of registered motor vehicles at the end of 1966 was 21,236. There were 2,475 accidents in 1966 as compared with 2,694 in 1965. Of these accidents 1,822 were preventable and the main causes were careless crossing of the road by pedestrians, careless driving, driving too close to the vehicle in front, stepping from behind or in front of another vehicle by pedestrians, loss of control, failing to keep to the nearside when meeting or being overtaken by other traffic and failure to slow down or stop when blinded by headlights of on-coming traffic.

Transport and Communications Branch

The Transport and Communications Branch has under its control a Transport Unit and a radio-telephone network. The Transport Unit consists of:

Lorries	•••		10
Motor Cycles			33
Mobile W/T Work	shop		1
Cars	•••		14
Radio cars			24
Patrol Vans			6
Prisoners' Van			3
Light Motor cycles	;		30
Mortuary van			1
Land Rovers	•••		22
Ambulances	•••		2
Mobile Canteens			2
Motor Launch			1
Water Truck	•••		1
Morris 1 ton Van		•••	1
Mini Mokes		•••	2
TOTAL			153
IUIAL			133

The radio telephone network operates on the V.H.F. At the Information or Control Room situated at Police Headquarters are two transmitter/receivers; one controls the W/T cars in Port Louis, and the other acts as a link with other repeater stations situated at Piton and Trou-aux-Cerfs. The former links Port Louis with the north of the island while the latter acts as a link with other repeater stations installed at Rivière des Anguilles, Rose Belle and Central Flacq in the south and east. At each of these repeater stations there is a link transmitter/receiver working in conjunction with a main transmitter/receiver. All signals received on the link receiver are automatically transmitted to the main transmitter which radiates these signals to radio cars and static units (at police stations) and vice versa.

Apart from the post at Tombeau Bay all police stations and branches are linked by telephone. To enable rapid intercommunication between stations and districts, P.B.X's are installed at police district headquarters with the exception of Port Louis District where the telephones of all the stations and police offices in Port Louis are linked to the P.B.X. of Police Headquarters in Line Barracks.

Training

The selection of recruits for the Force is carried out by the Police Service Commission.

The Training Centre, which is a residential institution aims at training members of the Force on the same lines as in the United Kingdom and at fostering in them such qualities as tact, patience, tolerance, good humour, initiative, and ability to rely on their own judgment and resources. Recruit training includes adequate instruction in laws, police duties and procedure, general knowledge, first aid, elementary drill, riot drill, physical training, self defence, and swimming. The recruits undergo theoretical and practical training, including station and street duties. Lectures on medical jurisprudence, first aid and hygiene are delivered by the Police Medical Officers.

The Band

The Mauritius Police Band, which was first established in 1921, is a full military brass band made up of trained musicians.

The Band played an important part on the occasion of the City Status celebrations organised by the Municipality of Port Louis.

The Band had 232 engagements and its total earnings amounted to Rs 20,642 which accrued to the Police Band Fund.

The Water Police

The Water Police is under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Port Louis (South). The Unit consists of one sergeant and 9 constables. It is equipped with a hundred H.P. motor launch fitted with radio.

Their duties consist in maintaining law and order in Port Louis Harbour; preventing persons from stowing away; assisting in the enforcement of immigration and quarantine laws; supervising the unloading of cattle and goods and, assisting the Customs in the prevention of smuggling. During the year the Water Police attended 587 ships which entered the harbour.

The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch

This branch is divided into two sections; the Pay Section and the Store Section, the latter under the special charge of the Assistant Pay and Quartermaster. The Pay Section is responsible for all the financial transactions and accounting of the Force and for the collection of certain inland revenue fees. The Store Section deals with indents for materials, the manufacture and issue of uniforms for all ranks, and the supply of stores and accourrements to the Force.

The Rodrigues Police

The Rodrigues Police, under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Dependency. The authorised establishment is one officer and 32 other ranks.

Special Constabulary

In accordance with Section 47 of the Police Ordinance (Cap. 312) special constables may be appointed at any time. In 1966 the approved strength was 30 Officers and 200 other ranks. In addition 25 special constables were enlisted in Rodrigues during the month of November with a view to employing them at the forthcoming general election.

First Aid: St. John Ambulance Association

The Mauritius District is divided into two areas; North and South. Each area is under the control of an area superintendent.

The divisions in each area are:

	mbers
North Area	
Police Ambulance Division	664
Municipal Fire Brigade Division	41
Port Louis North Division	13
Cadet Nursing Division	18
South Area	
Government Fire Services	55
Curepipe No. 1 Division	26
Vacoas No. 2 Division	26
Rose Belle No. 3 Division	17
Royal College Cadet Division	47
Presidency College Cadet Division	24
Vacoas (Adult) Nursing Division	18
Total	949

A new Headquarters has been made available for the North Area. This building is situated in Line Barracks. South Area Headquarters is in Vacoas.

All recruits enlisted in the Mauritius Police Force follow courses of instruction in first aid as part of their curriculum and are afterwards examined. The successful candidates automatically join the Police Ambulance Division which now comprises 664 members.

Members of the Association were on duty at all important functions in the Island.

Special lectures delivered at schools attracted a number of young students who are following preliminary courses in first aid.

Courses of instruction in first aid were given regularly by Doctors and other lecturers.

Games, Recreation and Welfare

As much time as possible is devoted to the playing of games and to recreation generally. The Force possesses good football, basket ball, volley ball, rugby and hockey teams. Inter-district and friendly matches with local teams are frequently played. Boxing and swimming are also popular.

The officers, inspectorate, sergeants, constables and police women, each have their own mess and recreation rooms. A well-stocked canteen is open to all ranks of the Force and to members of the Prisons Department and Fire Services. The Police Band performs at official and demi-official functions in the various messes and institutions of the Force.

A library and reading room is open daily to members of the Force and to public subscribers. Books, reviews and newspapers are regularly imported and are circulated throughout Mauritius and Rodrigues, among members of the Force. The stock of English and French Books in the library was 9,946.

A Police Federation of all ranks from chief inspectors to constable advises on matters concerning the welfare and efficiency of its members, other than matters of discipline and promotion affecting individuals.

Honours and Awards

The Queen's Police Medal for distinguished service was awarded to the Commissioner of Police and the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service was awarded to 4 officers, 1 chief inspector, 2 inspectors and 1 sergeant.

The Colonial Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 2 chief inspectors, 9 inspectors, 16 sergeants and 23 constables on completion of 18 years' qualifying service. 1 chief inspector, 11 inspectors, 14 sergeants and 12 constables were awarded the 1st Clasp on completion of 25 years' qualifying service. 1 sergeant and 1 constable were awarded the 2nd Clasp after completion of 30 years' qualifying service.

Offences

The number of offences reported to the Police during 1966 was as follows:

Crimes Misdemeanours Contraventions	•••	1,356 19,193 34,229
TOTAL	•••	54,778

PRISONS

The principal duty of the Prisons Department is to maintain in safe custody the offenders delivered to its care. Subject to this, every possible effort is made to establish in them the will to lead an honest and useful life on release, and to fit them to do so through trade and character training.

There are four institutions in Mauritius dealing with persons received from the Courts:

- (a) Central Prison, Beau Bassin, which includes two Sections for adult female prisoners and industrial school girls respectively.
- (b) Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre.
- (c) Borstal Institution, Grand River North West.
- (d) Industrial School, Barkly, Beau Bassin.

Central Prison

Beau Bassin Prison consists of two three-storey blocks with a capacity to accommodate about 500 prisoners in separate cells. With the enlarged cells about 1,015 prisoners can now be accommodated in case of emergency.

A remand Block having 6 large communal and 6 separate cells can accommodate 90 prisoners.

The other buildings consist mostly of Workshops where the following trades are taught: carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, tailoring, tinsmithy, blacksmithy, basketry. Prisoners also carry out a concrete block making industry, the erection of new buildings and maintenance of existing ones. There is also a hospital ward where all sick prisoners are treated. In the event of serious illness, the case is referred to a public hospital. The Prison Medical Officer visits daily. Places of worship are provided for all denominations.

All prisoners are received and discharged at the Reception Centre where separate cubicles are provided for bath and change of clothes. Female prisoners are admitted direct to the Female Prison. The new administrative headquarters of modern design, which was built entirely by prison labour, is situated outside the Prison. A legal advisers' room and a committee meeting room are now provided in the former administrative headquarters located in the Central Prison.

Within the men's prison at Beau Bassin there are 5 yards where prisoners can associate for meals and leisure.

The classification and segregation arrangements are as follows:

(a) Star Class...No. 3 yard(b) Trainable Ordinaries...No. 4 yard(c) Short Term Ordinaries...No. 2 yard(d) Long Term Ordinaries...No. 1 yard(e) Young Prisoners...No. 5 yard

Remands and Trials are segregated from convicted prisoners in a separate block.

The classes are kept segregated as far as possible while at work. There is also in operation a grade system whereby a prisoner may by good behaviour pass successively from Probationary to 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Grade, each grade carrying certain privileges such as extra books, longer time in association, participation in games and outdoor sports activities, working without direct supervision.

Long term prisoners who have reached special grade are allowed association up to 8 p.m.

Young prisoners undergo physical training under a trained instructor every morning. Voluntary education classes are also held each evening under a qualified school Head Teacher attached to the department.

A cinema show is given inside the prison once a week, when films of topical and educational interest are shown. During weekends the football pitch outside the prison is used by prisoners.

A few public-spirited men and women continued to act as unofficial visitors to the Central and Female Prison. Each has a panel of prisoners whom he visits frequently.

The Female Prison was opened in May 1951. It adjoins the Central Prison but has a separate entrance. Industrial School girls are detained in that part of the Female Prison declared an Industrial School within the meaning of the Ordinance. The Female inmates, who are very few in number, are taught sewing and gardening. Other crafts are also taught by unofficial visitors.

During 1966 one report was dealt with by the Prison Board and 386 by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Prisons. There has been a general improvement in discipline during the past years and the earning scheme is largely responsible for this.

Borstal Institution

The Borstal Institution which provides minimum security has accommodation for about 125 youths. It is run on the lines of a United Kingdom Borstal Institution.

The inmates are classified into "ordinary", "probationary" and "special" grades; there is also a penal grade for boys under punishment. Apart from being classified according to statutory requirements, the inmates are grouped into four houses, named after prominent persons, namely Remy Ollier, Labourdonnais, Newton and d'Epinay, with a view to fostering in them a spirit of competition. As far as possible the selection is made in such a way that the good element predominates in each house.

The scheme whereby lads would be granted leave during their training to re-establish home relations and to afford them the opportunity to meet prospective employers worked satisfactorily during the year, and the response of the lads has been most encouraging.

With a view to encouraging the inmates, after their release, to save money, a system has been introduced whereby the total earnings standing to the credit of an inmate prior to his release are deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and the savings book handed over to him on his release.

The lads receive daily instruction in carpentry, tinsmithy, tailoring, cooking and gardening, chain link fencing. Compulsory educational classes run at elementary levels with emphasis on English, French and Arithmetic are held under a qualified teacher. Physical training classes are also held daily.

An association with similar aims and objects to that of the Scout movements was set up in 1961. The movement which contributes tremendously towards character training has so far met with success.

Educational films are shown and explained to the lads weekly and outdoor games are organised each evening. Lads of the special grade go to the seaside once a week to enjoy swimming. Football matches are played against outside teams.

During the year outings were organised at weekends. The annual camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the months of September and October.

A Borstal Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Industrial School

The school has accommodation for about 200 boys and is run on the lines of an English Approved School. Boys up to the age of 18 years are catered for. The senior and junior boys are divided into houses named after prominent persons, but they are separately accommodated. A monthly "house" competition is run with points for conduct, cleanliness and upkeep of the house gardens.

All junior boys attend school daily for four hours under qualified teachers and receive primary school instruction up to the 5th standard. After the 5th standard, boys who are still of school age attend an ordinary Government primary school. Senior boys who are illiterate attend school three evenings a week.

All boys do daily physical training under a qualified instructor and, in addition, take part in organised games. Films of educational value are shown and commented on by the Visual Education Officer and lectures on citizenship, forestry, electricity and animal husbandry have been given by experts who have offered their services to help the boys. Instruction in tinsmithy, brushmaking, shoemaking, carpentry, cooking and gardening is given to the boys in accordance with their aptitudes.

The annual camp was held at Pointe Jérôme in September. An Industrial School Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre

The Rehabilitation Centre at Richelieu which is an open prison designed for long and short term offenders was opened on the 1st July, 1958. By the end of the year the population at the Centre was 73.

The response to the additional responsibility put on the inmates by the introduction of the "Camp Captain" and "Leader System" has been most encouraging.

Animal farming is now firmly established at the centre. Thanks are due to the Director of Agriculture for the unreserved cooperation in the establishment of the above project. This not only provides a training to the inmates in the elements of simple animal rearing but it is also a source of revenue.

The centre is provided with a 12 H.P. 'Lister' generating plant capable of supplying electricity to all buildings in case of interruption of the normal supply.

Stones are crushed at the centre to feed the block-making and building industries with macadams.

All the dormitories are provided with canvas beds and lockers, a W.C. is installed in each dormitory for night use. The kitchen is provided with four Alfa Pressure Cookers, concrete swills and tables, modern wash-hand basins with taps and a provision store. The dining room adjoins the kitchen and works on the "Cafeteria" system as in the United Kingdom.

Religious and educational facilities are afforded to the inmates. At Christmas with the help of the staff, they put up a variety show much enjoyed by the visitors.

Population

The daily average population for the year under review was as follows:

Central Prison		•••		374.4
Richelieu Rehabilitat	ion Ce	ntre	•••	80.9
Borstal Institution	•••	•••		95·7
Industrial School	•••	•••		119.1



Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The year started with good hydraulic conditions as a consequence of heavy rains brought by cyclone Denise which occurred on the 14th January. However, these conditions did not prevail and it was not until December that some heavy rains replenished in a certain measure the depleted reservoirs. As a result, only 37.1 per cent of the total output was generated in the hydrostations as compared with 62.7 per cent in 1965, the balance being supplied by the Board's thermal stations and by purchases from Sugar Estates.

Preliminary work on the Ferney Hydro-Electric Scheme, comprising studies relating to the turbine characteristics, the surge tank and penstock design, and the preparation of specifications for the turbo alternator sets has been completed by the Board's staff and contracts for the supply of the plant and for the Dam and Intake Works have been awarded.

Development and reconstruction of the network continued on an island-wide basis during the year. 22 new villages and 3 C.H.A. estates were given electricity supply.

Irrigation tariff No. 511 was further revised and has proved successful in that it has been adopted by a number of consumers resulting in a marked improvement in the system load factor.

The total number of consumers reached 86,187 by the end of the year, an increase of 6,106 or 7.62 per cent over the previous year. Sales of electricity amounted to 88.87 million units, an increase of 6.02 million units or 7.26 per cent on 1965. The Board's total electricity output amounted to 112.42 million units, including purchases from Sugar Estates.

The total installed capacity and units generated by each Power Station during 1966 were as follows:—

Hydro :	•		Kw		Units	
Eau Bleue		•••	4,000		7,441,200	
Tamarind Falls	•••	•••	8,000		23,206,180	
Réduit .		•••	600		2,217,415	
Magenta			940		4,174,550	
Cascade Cécile	•••		1,000		2,721,040	
La Ferme .		•••	1,200		1,956,830	
Riche-en-Eau .			200		415,560	
Bois Chéri .		•••	100		77,990	
				16,040		42,210,765
Thermal-C.E.B.:-				•		, .,
St. Louis .		•••	16,000		10,823,640	
Fort Victoria			12,400		41,754,600	
				28,400		52,578,240
Thermal-Sugar Estat	tes:					, ,
Britannia .	•• •••	•••	1,800		423,800	
St. Antoine .		•••	1,200		729,050	
F.U.E.L		•••	4,000		7,238,880	
Savannah .		•••	1,500		2,495,440	
Medine		•••	1,500		3,139,400	
Belle Vue (Maur	icia)	•••	1,200		987,000	
Constance		•••	1,200		1,959,950	
Riche-en-Eau	•••		1,500		727,750	
				13,900		17,701,270
	Тота	L		58,340		112,490,275

Production was spread between the various sources of generation as follows:

Hydro	•••	•••	•••	•••	37.1%
Thermal	•••	•••	•••	•••	46.8%
Purchase	from	Sugar	Estate	•••	16.1%
					100.0%

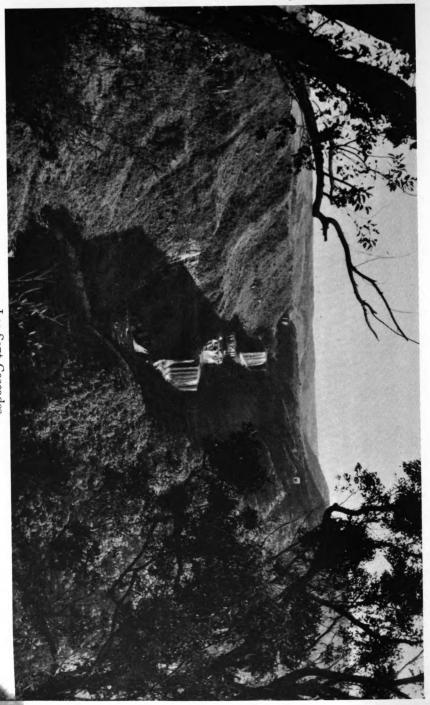
PUBLIC WORKS

In January, 1961, the former Public Works and Architectural Departments were integrated with the Ministry of Works under the control of the Minister of Works and Internal Communications. The Ministry is responsible for the maintenance and/or construction of (i) all works in connexion with water supplies, irrigation sewerage, roads, bridges, quays and machinery at the Harbour and (ii) Government buildings.

The Ministry acts as adviser to the other Ministries and Government Departments on matters connected with civil engineering works.

WATER SUPPLIES Domestic Water Supplies

The principal sources of domestic water supplies are Mareaux-Vacoas, Grand River North-West (Port Louis), Piton du Milieu, La Nicolière and Rivière des Galets.



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The Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply is derived principally from a storage reservoir of a capacity of 975 million cubic feet. The reservoir is situated at an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level and serves about half the population of the island in the Districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Black River, part of Port Louis, and the upper parts of Grand Port and Savanne. Before distribution, the water is filtered through slow sand filters at an elevation of 1,640 feet above sea level and chlorinated. The supply of the higher parts of Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port—Savanne is pumped partly by hydraulic and partly by electric power. The quantity supplied to domestic consumption during 1966 averaged 15.4 million gallons per day. In 1966, a station for pumping ground water was put into service in the district of Plaines Wilhems at Holyrood and another at Petite Rivière in Black River with a combined capacity of 3 million gallons per day.

The Grand River North West water supply is derived from the river of that name at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. It is managed by the Municipality of Port Louis and serves exclusively the town of Port Louis with a population of about 127,000. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Works completed in 1961 provide for an increase of the supply to 13,000,000 gallons per day.

The Piton du Milieu Water Supply is derived from a reservoir of 112 million cubic feet, situated at an elevation of 1,435 feet above sea level and serves a population of about 150,000 inhabitants in the districts of Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Moka and the lower parts of Grand Port and Savanne. The water is filtered through rapid gravity filters at an elevation of 1,385 feet having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The water is chlorinated after filtration.

The Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart by the La Nicolière Water Supply which provides 1,000,000 gallons per day derived from springs above La Nicolière at an elevation of 1,040 feet. The water is filtered through rapid gravity filters and chlorinated. The filters were put in operation at the end of 1961. In the district of Savanne, the Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented by Rivière des Galets, at an elevation of 825 feet, which provides 400,000 gallons per day. The water is filtered and chlorinated.

A ground water pumping station at Plaine des Papayes supplies 300,000 gallons per day to places in the district of Pamplemousses.

Irrigation

Irrigation water is supplied from La Ferme reservoir and Magenta Canal in the Black River District, and from La Nicolière reservoir in the Districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. La Ferme reservoir, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 417 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 1,500 acres. Additional supplies are derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas, Mare Longue and Tamarind Falls reservoirs by means of the Magenta Canal which irrigates a further 2,500 acres.

La Nicolière reservoir, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 204 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land. The reservoir is linked to Midlands by the Midlands—La Nicolière Feeder Canal 17 miles long.

Hydro-Electric Power

Water for hydro-electric purposes is supplied from three reservoirs:

- (a) the Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir mentioned above;
- (b) the Mare Longue reservoir of a storage capacity of 222 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,890 feet;
- (c) the Tamarind Falls reservoir of a storage capacity of 72 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,625 feet above sea level.

The three reservoirs are situated in the catchment area of the Tamarind River and supply water to a power station situated at 960 feet below the Tamarind Falls reservoir and to another 150 feet further down. After going through these power stations, water passes through the Magenta Canal for irrigation purposes in the Black River district.

Work on the hydro-electric project at Eau Bleue was started early in 1955 and completed in 1961. The scheme consists of an earth dam, of approximately 8.65 million cubic feet, providing a storage of 216 million cubic feet of water. The site of the reservoir is on River Eau Bleue, near Midlands. A fall of 600 feet is available between the reservoir site and Le Val where the power station is situated. The Reservoir and Power Station were put into operation in 1961.

The power station has an installed capacity of 4,000 K.W. The average output for the last three years 1964 to 1966 was 10.29 million KWN units. A feeder canal from Grand River South East to Eau Bleue reservoir was completed in 1960.

Electricity is also produced at La Ferme power station from the feeder channel to La Ferme reservoir, over a fall of 400 feet.

The Meteorological Department provides for all climatological and weather services for Mauritius and for international requirements. Six main reporting stations regularly provide full observations from each of the three scattered groups of islands forming the Dependencies, from Diego Garcia, and from the airfield and the central plateaux in Mauritius. These observations are broadcast seven times daily to Africa and Australia. About 42,000 weather reports are collected each year from ships at sea.

The administrative services of the Meteorological Department and the climatological and upper air sections are located at the headquarters at Vacoas. In addition, a hurricane warning centre is operated there when a hurricane warning period is declared for either Mauritius or Rodrigues.

The main forecasting office is at Plaisance Airfield, 19 miles from Vacoas. The increase in both scheduled and non-scheduled air operations continued during 1966.

The forecasting office maintains a twenty-four hour forecast service. The surface weather maps drawn four times daily cover, as far as possible, the whole of the Indian Ocean and surrounding continents between 35°N and 50°S. Upper air charts are drawn twice daily. Forecasts for aircraft flights to the African, Asian and Australian continents and for ocean going vessels, as well as for local purposes, are issued from the Plaisance office.

In addition to the main reporting stations the Department maintains or co-operates with other local authorities in maintaining three minor reporting stations at Port Louis Harbour, Flat Island, and Peros Banhos Island, 250 rainfall stations, twenty sunshine recorders and eight recording anemometers to obtain records mainly required for local purposes. Although numerous and varied enquiries from local and overseas authorities were dealt with, the main emphasis in climatology has continued to be laid upon the requirements of agriculture, hydrology, constructional engineering and secondary industries.

Mauritius is a Member of the World Meteorological Organisation and also plays its part in other international organisations, such as the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

A second fully equipped Meteorological Station was opened at Le Marechal in Rodrigues in cooperation with the Training School of the Ministry of Agriculture. A fully equipped geomagnetic station on a site at Plaisance Airport maintains continuous magnetic observations.

THE GRANARY

The Granary, which was completed in 1933, is a two-storeyed building of ferro-concrete and brick and covers an area of 1½ acres. It adjoins a lighter-quay, 389 feet long, served by six electrically operated hoists which lift bagged grain from lighters at the quay to the top floor of the building, which is operated as a Customs transit shed. From the top floor grain is delivered by gravity chutes to the first and ground floors which are divided into twelve and six separate stores respectively. Other gravity chutes connect the first floor with the delivery yard at the rear of the building.

The Granary Ordinance (Cap 64) prescribes that all grain (which includes rice, dholl, lentils, gram, peas and other cereals which may be declared grain for that purpose by Proclamation) shall be discharged from ships to lighters and conveyed to the Granary for storage. The Ordinance limits the amount of grain which may be stored elsewhere.

The building was designed and erected with the object of protecting grain against contamination and destruction by pests, particularly rodents, and all entrances, exits and personnel lifts are operated with this in view.

All grain is stored in the Granary in bags: there is no bulk storage. Pest infestation is prevented as far as possible by spraying insecticide by means of an apparatus provided for that purpose. To this may be added the dusting of the stores by means of *Malathion*, an insecticide which has been recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture. Measures against white ants and termites are carried out by a local firm under contract and stores are regularly fumigated by the Ministry of Health.

After allowing for passages necessary for the effective use of the disinfecting apparatus, storage capacity is sufficient for approximately 450,000 bags of grain.

The Granary Department, which is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the building, is under the control of the Granary Superintendent who is also the Comptroller of Customs. Handling and stacking of grain is carried out by contract labour. During the year 1965-66, 68,307 tons of rice and 6,748 tons of other grain were handled.

GOVERNMENT FIRE SERVICES

The functions of the Fire Services are prescribed in Section 4 of the Fire Services Ordinance (No. 56 of 1953) and consist in taking all available measures with a view to extinguishing fires and

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to protecting life and property in case of fire in any area except the District and City of Port Louis, where the Municipal Council is the responsible authority.

The Department comprises an administrative office in Port Louis and six fire stations at Curepipe, Rose Hill, Rivière des Anguilles, Mahebourg, Piton and Flacq. On the 31st December, 1966, the staff was composed of 1 Controller (Chief Officer acting), 1 Chief Officer, 1 Office Supervisor, 1 Deputy Chief Officer, 3 Station Officers, 21 Sub Officers, 25 Leading Firemen, 145 Firemen and a clerical staff of five.

The number of fire calls attended to was 677, compared with 320 in the previous year. The loss caused by fire, excluding Port Louis district, was estimated at Rs 2,028,392 compared with Rs 533,198 in 1965. Appliances on fire calls covered 20,979 vehicle miles.

Within the area covered by the Service there were at the end of the year 1,211 fire hydrants, including 22 new hydrants installed during the year.

The number of requests for the attendance of firemen during performances of stage plays was 39 and the attendance fees collected during the year amounted to Rs 533.

In accordance with Regulation 4(2) of the Inflammable Liquids and Substances Regulations (Government Notice No.179 of 1953) 9 certificates were issued by the Controller of Fire Services respecting the adequate protection of filling station premises against fire.

Fire appliances in nearly all Government buildings and cinema halls were tested.

Twenty-nine requests for pumping etc. on sugar estates, Town Councils and private premises were attended to and fees for these attendances amounted to Rs 2,183.

The average cost per man in the Service during the year was Rs 6,284 while the cost of the Service per head of population (excluding the inhabitants of Port Louis) was Rs 2.03. The total revenue collected in 1965-66 was Rs 28,808.

The mobile appliances with which the various fire stations were equipped included 8 fire engines, 2 large and 14 small trailer pumps, 1 portable pump, 9 water lorries, 2 cars, 2 vans, 1 lorry, 2 foam vans, 6 hose-carriers and 3 Land Rovers.

The Rodrigues Fire Station is under the command of a Sub-Officer assisted by a Fireman and a number of volunteers. The station is equipped with 1 Land Rover, 1 large and 2 small trailer pumps and 3 water trailers.

Chapter 11: Communications

SHIPPING

The Harbour of Port Louis can accommodate at any one time eleven ocean-going and five small vessels.

Vessels are normally moored at buoys in the harbour, though two quays are available, one of 492 feet and able to take a vessel of 30 feet draft and one of 390 feet for vessels of drafts up to 17 feet. Both coal and oil bunkers are available; there is a good supply of fresh water.

Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, and from Continental and French Mediterranean ports by the French Companies Messageries Maritimes, the Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire, the Svedel Line, and S.E.A.L. A fortnightly cargo service from and to South Africa is operated by the African Coasters.

The Dutch Royal Interocean Line vessels call at Port Louis regularly on the Far East, South Africa and South America service, thereby providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from the Far East and South Africa. Passengers wishing to travel to the United Kingdom usually tranship from the Dutch vessels to the Union Castle Line at Durban. An alternative route is by the French Messageries Maritimes to Marseilles and from there by train to London.

A total of 778 vessels entered Port Louis during the year with a total net registered tonnage of 1,768,534. Of these 134 were of British register, 69 Dutch, 10 Danish, 77 French, 12 German, 30 Greek, 242 Japanese, 13 Liberian, 46 Malagasy, 40

Norwegian, 26 Panamanian, 6 Swedish, 16 South African, 1 U.S.A., 4 Lebanese, 2 Italian, 2 U.S.S.R., 1 Swiss, 38 Chinese, 1 Cypriot, 1 Guinean, 1 Kenyan, 1 Korean, 1 Canadian, 2 Australian and 2 Yugoslav.

There are three small vessels on the local register. Two of them are employed on services to the dependencies of Mauritius and the third, M.V. "Mauritius", a 1,157 NRT cargo and passenger liner, is employed on runs to the dependencies, Madagascar, South and East Africa and Australia. These vessels have a combined net registered tonnage of 1,321.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mauritius is served by the International Airport situated at Plaisance, at the South East of the Island, some five miles from Mahebourg. It is managed and operated by the Department of Civil Aviation. There are no other airfields in Mauritius nor are there any locally registered aircraft or operators.

Scheduled air services are operated by the following airline Companies:

Air France, which operates three services a week, and some seasonal supplementaries, Mauritius—Reunion—Tananarive and return connecting with the following weekly trunk services:

Tananarive—Dar-es-Salaam—Nairobi—Cairo—Paris

Tananarive—Majunga—Nairobi—Athens—Paris

Tananarive—Majunga—Nairobi—Djibuti—Athens—Paris.

Qantas, which operates a weekly service Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Cocos, Mauritius, Johannesburg and return.

South African Airways, which operates a weekly service Johannesburg, Mauritius, Cocos, Perth and return.

B.O.A.C. which operates a weekly service on the route London, Rome, Entebbe, Nairobi, Mauritius and return.

Central African Airways, which operates a weekly service Salisbury—Mauritius and return.

RAILWAYS

The Mauritius Government Railways ceased its activities in February, 1964. The track, rolling stock, workshop machinery, spare parts, and other railway assets were sold by tender in January, 1965. Delivery of the materials was completed on the 29th July, 1966 and the purchaser left the Colony on the 8th August, 1966.

Total earnings for the financial year ended 30th June, 1966, amounted to Rs 64,540 whilst gross expenditure amounted to Rs 295,768 resulting in a deficit of Rs 231,228. The expenditure incurred was mainly on the salaries and wages of railway personnel retained for the general winding up of the Department. The revenue was derived mainly from reimbursements made by the purchaser in connexion with the expenditure incurred for the

safekeeping of railway assets and stores stock, from transfers of long outstanding deposit, interest on ledger accounts and, to a very small extent, from leases of railway lands and buildings as well as occasional sales of small items of stores.

During the year under review the control of railway buildings passed on to the Ministry of Works and Internal Communications whilst responsibility for railway lands was transferred to the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning. What remains of the Railway Department is now functioning as a division of the Ministry of Works and Internal Communications.

ROADS

This small island of 720 square miles has an excellent system of road communications. It has 824 miles of road of which 79 per cent are tarred. Road traffic is extremely dense.

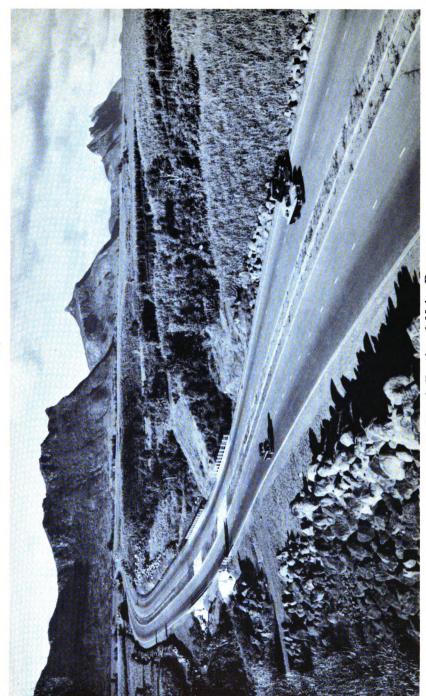
ROAD TRANSPORT

There were 21,214 motor vehicles registered in the Island in 1966 as compared to 20,538 in 1965. The number in each of the different classes was:

				Private Ownership	Government Ownership
Cars (including	g 1,27	0 taxis)	•••	11,683	64
Lorries	•••	•••		2,371	224
Buses		•••	•••	604	20
Motorcycles	•••	•••		2,068	113
Autocycles			•••	959	· _
Dual purpose	vehic	les	•••	566	134
Tractors and I				585	187
Vans		• • • •	•••	873	120
3-Wheelers	•••	•••	•••	19	_
Road Rollers		•••		25	11
Trailers				503	
Heavy cars		•••		78	
Prime movers			•••	4	
	•••				
				20,338	873

The public bus fleet had decreased to a total of 545 in use at the end of 1966. An average of 177,613 passengers travelled daily by bus.

There were 3,829 goods vehicles in use in 1966, a decrease of 358 from the preceding year's figure. They are used mainly in connexion with the sugar industry for the transport of canes to factories and heavy goods to different parts of the island.



The Trunk Road and Moka Range

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MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION

Twelve

Four

	nonths Rs c	months Rs c
 Heavy motor cars (on pneumatic tyres) other than public service vehicles, constructed or used solely for the carriage of passengers:— (a) having seating capacity for thirty or more pas- 	No C	K5 C
sengers—		
(1) not exceeding 10 horse power (2) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional	800 00 900 00	294 00 330 00
amount of (b) having seating capacity for less than thirty pas-	14 00	5 25
sengers —	(00.00	222 22
(1) not exceeding 10 horse power (2) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional	600 00 700 00	220 00 257 00
amount of	14 00	5 25
2. Motor cars (on pneumatic tyres) constructed or used solely for the carriage of passengers:—		
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	200 00	74 0 0
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount	220 00	81 00
of	14 00	5 25
Provided that in respect of diesel-engined motor cars the tax shall be twice the above rates. Motor cars belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony shall pay Rs 10 per month irrespective of horse power: provided that no tax shall be chargeable on any motor car landed in the Colony for a short stay therein not exceeding one week in duration. 2A.—Dual purpose vehicles shall be taxed at one and a half times the rate of tax prescribed for motor cars under item 2 of this Schedule: Provided that where the Commissioner, on the written application of the owner, is satisfied that any such vehicle is to be used solely for the conveyance of passengers and their accompanied effects the rate of tax leviable shall be the normal rate of tax prescribed for motor cars under item 2 of this Schedule. 3. Motor cycles (with or without sidecar):—		
	30 00	11 00
(a) not exceeding 5 horse power (b) exceeding 5 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of five, an additional amount	30 00	11 00
Provided that in respect of motor cycles having three wheels there shall be paid an additional fifty per cent of the tax.	6 00	2 25
Motor cycles belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony shall pay Rs 2 per month irrespective of horse power: provided that no tax shall be chargeable on any motor cycle landed in the Colony for a short stay therein not exceeding one week.		

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION -continued

	Twelve months	Three months
4. Locomotives:—		
per metric ton of weight unladen or fraction thereof	300 00	110 00
5.—(1) Taxis:—	Rs c	Rs c
(a) not exceeding 10 horse power	108 00	27 00
(b) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount	108 00	27 00
of	8 00	2 00
(2) Contract cars :—		
(a) not exceeding 10 horse power	200 00	50 00
(b) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an	220 00	55 00
additional amount of	14 00	5 25
Provided that in respect of diesel-engined vehicles the tax shall be twice the above rates.		
6. Bus used as public service vehicles and contract buses:	-	
(a) having a seating capacity for sixty or more passen-	1,200 00	300 00
(h) having a costing capacity for thirty or more passen	1,200 00	300 00
(b) having a seating capacity for thirty or more passengers but less than 60 passengers:—		
(i) not exceeding ten horse power	612 00	153 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power together with for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional	612 00	153 00
amount of	8 00	2 00
(c) having a seating capacity for less than thirty pas- sengers:—		
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	512 00	128 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power together with for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional	512 00	128 00
amount of	8 00	2 00
Twelve months	Crop season	Four months
7.—(1) Motor tractors (on pneumatic tyres) Rs c used as private carriers:—	Rs c	Rs c
(a) not exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen 160 00	95 00	59 00
(b) exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen 320 00 together with, for each metric ton of weight unladen in excess of	190 00	118 00
two or fraction thereof, an additional amount of 160 00	95 0 0	59 00
(c) per unit of horse power or fraction of unit of horse power 12 00	7 00	4 50

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION—continued

	Twelve months Rs c	Three months Rs c
(2) Motor tractors (on pneumatic tyres) used as public carriers:—		
 (a) not exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen (b) exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen together with, for each metric ton of weight 	160 00 320 00	40 00 80 00
unladen in excess of two or fraction thereof, an additional amount of (c) per unit of horse power or fraction of unit of	160 00	40 00
horse power	12 00	3 00
I welve months Rs c	Crop Season Rs c	Four months R8 c
8. Goods vehicles (private carriers) other than		
motor tractors and trailers:— (a) not exceeding ten horse power 450 00 (b) exceeding ten horse power 525 00 together with, for each unit or	265 00 310 00	165 00 192 50
fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount		
of 14 00 (c) per metric ton of maximum gross	9 00	5 25
weight or fraction thereof, or in the case of the drawing vehicle of an articulated vehicle, per metric ton of the weight unladen or fraction thereof:—		
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power 60 00	35 0 0	22 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power 70 00 9. Trailers used as private carriers per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction	42 00	26 00
thereof 100 00	60 00	37 00
	Twelve months Rs c	Three months Rs c
10. Goods vehicles (public carriers) other than motor	-11	
motor tractors and trailers:— (a) (i) not exceeding 10 horse power (ii) exceeding 10 horse power together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of	450 00 525 00	112 50 131 25
horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount	14.00	4 50
of	14 00	3 50
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	60 00	15 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power 11. Trailers used as public carriers per metric ton of	70 00	17 50
maximum gross weight or fraction thereof	100 00	25 00
12. Motor vehicles and trailers fitted with solid rubber tyres shall pay an additional tax of 10 per cent.13. Motor vehicles and trailers fitted with steel tyres		
shall pay an additional tax of 50 per cent.		

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the postal and telegraph services of the Colony and operates the Post Office Savings Bank. It also acts as an agent for a number of Government departments in so far as the collection of certain revenue and the making of certain payments are concerned. The Money Order Service is available for nearly all parts of the world. The department no longer sells British Postal Orders but continues to encash them.

The main Post Office is in Port Louis. There are besides 32 post offices and 45 postal agencies spread throughout the island and all classes of postal and telegraph business are transacted. Postal facilities are also available in Rodrigues.

Air mail connection with all parts of the world is maintained by means of the services operated by Air France, British Overseus Airways Corporation, Quantas Empire Airways, and South African Airways.

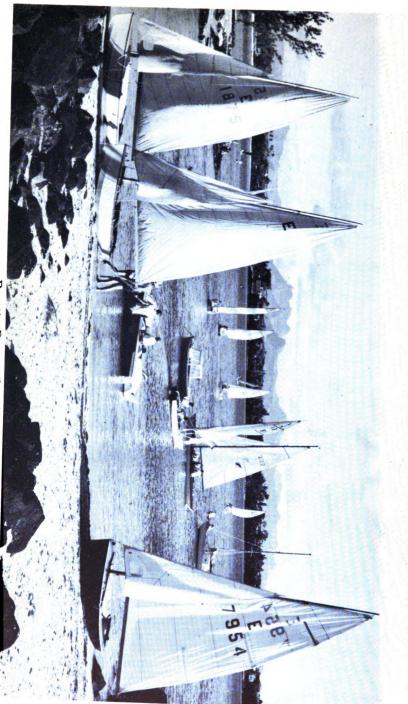
Air mail postage rates have been revised since the 1st January, 1967. The air mail postage for the United Kingdom, India and Pakistan, the principal destinations of the Colony's outward correspondence, has remained at 60 cents per units of 5 grammes. For other destinations, there has been an increase varying between 5 cents and 15 cents per units of 5 grammes, while for Central America, West Africa and South America, there has been a decrease of 15 cents, 20 cents and 30 cents respectively per units of 5 grammes. The "Aerogramme" or "Air letter" service operates to all destinations at the uniform rate of 40 cents.

The number of postal items handled during 1966 was approximately as follows:

Air mail 4,753,100 Overseas surface mail 1,189,000 Inland mail 9,405,600

Mauritius is linked to the rest of the world by cables and by radio installations (including radiotelephones with most parts of the world) which are operated and maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited. The Company has an office, a cable station and a radio station in Port Louis, and a cable station and a radio installation in Rodrigues. The major part of the overseas telegraph traffic concerns Port Louis and outward and inward telegrams from or for the Capital are accepted, for transmission or delivery, direct by Cable and Wireless Limited. Elsewhere, overseas telegrams are received at post offices and transmitted over land lines





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operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the General Post Office in Port Louis, for outward transmission by Cable and Wireless; inward telegrams received by Cable and Wireless Limited are similarly transmitted by the General Post Office over the land lines to post offices for delivery.

With the extension of phonogram working to most areas, the Post Office Telegraph lines have been abandoned. The number of telegrams handled during 1966 was 9,837 as compared with 10,506 during 1965.

TELECOM MUNICATIONS

The main function of the Telecommunications Department is to operate the public telephone service, provided by means of two main automatic exchanges of 3,500 and 4,000 lines, two C.B. exchanges of 2,000 and 1,200 lines and fifteen rural automatic exchanges between 50 and 200 lines capacity. All the exchanges, except two R.A.X's, are interconnected by means of underground cables. At the end of 1966, a total of 9,620 exchanges lines were connected, for a total of 14,399 subscribers' stations. The total number of calls units for the year was 15,207,007 constituting an increase of about 8 per cent over and above the figure for the previous year.

A Government Coast Radio Station at Vacoas provides communications with ships and coast stations within a range of about 800 miles from Mauritius. It also communicates with Meteorological Stations in the dependencies and intercepts R.T.T. meteorological broadcasts from countries bordering the Indian Ocean. Total traffic handled during the year was 6,210 inward and 31,434 outward messages.

TOURISM General Background

The Mauritius Government Tourist Office was set up in January, 1959, with the purpose of developing the tourist potentialities of the island and expanding the tourist industry in the interest of economic development. The Office is answerable to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications which has specific responsibility for the development and promotion of tourism. A Tourist Advisory Board whose functions are purely consultative advises the Ministry and the General Manager of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office on all matters connected with tourism. The members of the Board comprise representatives of air and shipping companies and of official and private organisations which work in the general interests of

tourism. The Mauritius Government Tourist Office is also a full member of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations—a technical and specialised body—which consists of government or official tourist organisations of 94 countries and enjoys consultative status with the United Nations. An immediate benefit which Mauritius derived from the association with I.U.O.T.O. was the possibility for members of the personnel of travel agencies to follow a correspondence training course on tourism. Seven candidates have to date followed this course, passed the examinations and obtained their certificates.

Touristic Alliance of the Indian Ocean

The highlight of the year under review was the first General Assembly of the "Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien" grouping the Malagasy Republic, Reunion Island, the Comores Archipelago and Mauritius, which was held at the Town Hall of Quatre Bornes from the 19th to 24th May and which helped to start the Association on its way.

Tourist Arrivals

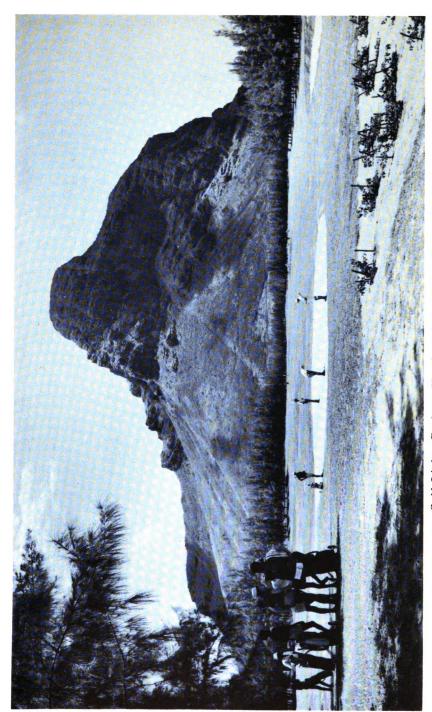
Tourist arrivals in 1966 reached the overall figure of 13,040 which represents an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year.

By supporting the action taken by the Office for the development of tourism and tourist enterprise, the Press and Broadcasting Service helped to stimulate interest in the overriding importance of this industry as a foreign currency earner and as a means of improving this country's balance of payments.

Local bodies and private organisations showed equally their awareness of the value of tourism in contributing to the prevision of amenities and the improvement of tourist services.

Flower Competition

To stimulate the interest of the general public in improving the appearance of their localities and in thus providing an aesthetic climate for visitors, a flower competition in the three District Councils areas of the island, which gave very encouraging results, was held in December. Cups and shields which had been kindly donated by the commercial firms, H.M.S. Mauritius and by various other organisations and bodies connected with the Tourist Trade, were graciously presented to the winners by Lady Rennie. The "Fleurir Maurice Competition", which it has been decided would be an annual event, will be extended next year to the Municipality and Town Councils as well.



Golf Links, Brabant Hotel, and Le Morne Brabant

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Further Hotel Accommodation

Improvement in the provision of hotel accommodation to meet the increasing number of visitors found concrete expression in the New Mauritius Hotels Ltd. compound situated at Pointe des Pêcheurs. The Brabant Hotel, as it is called, provides first class accommodation comprising for the present, a large new dining room and bar as well as 24 modern bungalows totalling 54 rooms all opening out on the lovely casuarina and beach groves at Le Morne.

Visit of Travel Agents and Journalists

The Office had the pleasure of welcoming and providing facilities to visitors of note by making arrangements for them to meet officials and personalities in tourism, trade and industry and by providing them with photographs, coloured transparencies and blocks.

Among these visitors were:-

(i) Five United Kingdom Travel Agents accompanied by a B.O.A.C. escort who were officially invited to visit the island from 13th to 20th June:—

Mr. B. Draper ... Compass Travel, London.

Mr. R. Johnson ... British Air Brokers, London.

Mr. C. Slevin ... Houlder Bros., London.
Mr. K. Buckley ... Frames Tours, Morecambe,

Lancashire.

Mr. P. Glogan ... Exchange Travel, London.

Mr. F. Boyd ... B.O.A.C. (escort)

(ii) Five United Kingdom Travel writers accompanied by a P.R.O. of the B.O.A.C.:—

Mr. J. Brown of the Scotsman.

Mrs. S. Sinclair of the Daily Telegraph.

Mr. J. Holloway—freelance writer for Travel magazines in the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada.

Mr. A. Raphael of The Guardian.

Mrs. M. Potter of The New Statesman.

Mr. T. I. Pyle, P.R.O. of the B.O.A.C.

(iii) Mr. Gaetan de Rosnay, freelance reporter of Paris Match. Mr. John Marsh, editor of Southern Africa Travel & Trade News Pictorial. Mr. Sydney Duval, Chief Subeditor, Johannesburg "Sunday Express."

Other visitors included Mr. Jacques Brel, the French International singer, whose accompanying O.R.T.F. cameramen team devoted forty minutes of a 56 m. feature film to Mauritius, and

Mile. M. Berensen, famed in fashion circles in Paris, who accompanied Mr. Gaetan de Rosnay to pose as his model for the *Paris Match and U.S. Vogue* magazine photographic reportage on Mauritius.

As a result of these visits, the following feature articles appeared in the oversea press during the year:

- Daydreams and Dodos by Adam Raphael. "The Guardian".
- Sterling choices: Far away places by Adam Raphael.
- Breathing space, here, for a round-the-world businessman by Serena Sinclair — "The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post".
- Island of Paradox by Serena Sinclair Christian Science Monitor.
- Under the Sterling Sun by Margaret Potter "New Statesman".
- Mauritius Exotic island in the Indian Ocean by James Holloway "Globe and Mail" (leading daily of Toronto).
- -- British Trades Alphabet 1966 -- International Island.
- Paul et Virginie retrouvés.
- Dans les epaves de la Passe des Citronniers, l'histoire vraie de Virginie par Georges Reyer " Paris Match".
- A pilgrimage to the "Island of the Swan".
- MAURITIUS: Old world in the Ocean, by Sydney Duval.

 "Sunday Express"; Johannesburg.

Mauritius Pavilion at International Exhibition at Montréal

Government having decided that Mauritius should participate in the International Exhibition at Montréal(Expo 67), the Office helped the Mauritius Commissioner-General, who is also the Chairman of the Tourist Advisory Board, in the production of features and photographic materials to support publicity for the Mauritius Pavilion. The Office, represented by its General Manager at the Expo 67 Working Committee, was also very active in that Committee, as well as in other sub-committees, appointed to work out the details of the Mauritius Special Day entertainment programme.

Fort Adelaide and Signal Mountain Projects

A pilot Committee was appointed to implement a landscaping and tourist general amenity project on these two sites which are important landmarks in Port Louis. By the end of the year, roadwork, landscaping and decorative plant growing activities were well under way.

"Reina Del Mar" Cruise Ship

The cruise ship "Reina Del Mar" with 800 passengers—mainly from South Africa—on board was made welcome by the Office at the beginning of the year and the success of their visit here was underlined by favourable press reports which appeared subsequently in the South African newspapers.

Publications

A reprint of the old "Welcome to Mauritius" brochure brought up to date and completely recast, textually as well as photographically, was nearing publication by the end of the year. Half of the total circulation of 40,000 copies of this booklet retitled "Mauritius Welcomes You" will be despatched to the Mauritius Pavilion at Montréal.

Two other publications, a new folder entitled "Mauritius, where blonde beaches and blue waters beckon you" and produced at 25,000 copies and an underwater booklet "Mauritius, the Inner Space Eldorado" commissioned by the Office from Lt. Commander James Armstrong of H.M.S. Mauritius and issuing at 40,000 copies, were well in hand with United Kingdom printers by the end of the year. Half of the total number of copies will in each case be forwarded to the Mauritius Pavilion at Expo 67. The remaining copies will be distributed as in the past to airline operators, shipping companies and oversea travel agencies.

The monthly press release entitled "Mauritius Government Tourist Office News" continued to be released to the local press and to local and foreign travel organisations to keep them informed of developments about tourism in Mauritius. The "Coming Events" monthly bulletin was also produced regularly during the year and made available to the local hotels, to travel agencies and to all incoming visitors at the Office Information Counter at Plaisance Airport which was also inaugurated this year.

Contributions to Overseas Press

Southern Africa Travel & Trade News Pictorial

Mauritius by R. Fanchette, April 1966.

Mauritius . . . where mermaids may sing to you, by R. Fanchette, July 1966.

Mauritius Today is exciting, by J. Marsh, October 1966.

Chapter 12: The Press and Information Services

THE PRESS

The history of the Press in Mauritius has been traced as far back as 1773. "Le Cernéen", one of the existing daily newspapers, has had an uninterrupted existence of more than 132 years and "Le Mauricien", another daily, has been published regularly for the past 57 years. The languages in which the newspapers are published are French, English, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu and Chinese. 12 newspapers appear daily and 20 appear twice weekly, weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Since the 4th February, 1966, the Central Information Office is operating as the Government Information Services Division of the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications with which it has been integrated. The main functions of the Division are:

- (a) to establish and maintain relations of confidence and mutual understanding with all sections of the Press;
- (b) to ensure a flow of accurate information from the Government to the public;
- (c) to impress upon the public the following themes:
 - (i) the facts of the situation in which Mauritius finds itself (as summarised in the Report: A time for decision) and the consequences which will follow if it is not remedied;
 - (ii) the strategy and plans of the Government in dealing with the situation;
 - (iii) the need to abolish economic waste;
 - (iv) the need for increased food production.

The broadcast feature entitled "Monday Night Topic" prepared in French and Hindi by the Ministry continued to be on the air throughout the year. As in previous years, this programme provided listeners with comments on topical news most of them chosen, apart from their relevance to current themes, for their social, economic and educational value.

Apart from the feature mentioned above, the Ministry provided the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation daily with local news of public interest, communiques from the various ministries and departments and, whenever any public utility campaigns organised by the office warranted it, with slogans.

The mobile cinema units gave 839 public shows and 182 private shows to social or other welfare organisations and semi-official bodies during the year as compared with 774 public shows and 186 private shows in 1965.

8 editions of the Ministry's bilingual (English/French) bulletin "INFORMA" were published during the year. This 12-15 page roneoed publication, which was adorned during the year with bi-colour reproduction, has a circulation of 3,000. 1,075 copies of a Hindi version of this bulletin were also published. There is an ever growing demand for these bulletins.

The Ministry gave considerable help and assistance to the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign launched in January last by the Mauritius Youth Council under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Open Day held in late October at Plaisance Experimentation Station.

The Ministry continued to send, as in previous years, copies of the weekly Bulletin in French and Hindi to the Commonwealth Public Relations Offices, the Colonial Office, the British High Commissioner's office in India and to the Mauritius Commission in London as well as to the Mauritius Students' Unit in London.

Photographs showing the implementation of Government projects, Ministerial and other Government activities, as well as other aspects of the Mauritian National Life, continued to be displayed in front of Government House.

Since the setting up of the British Information Services in November 1964, all periodicals, films, tapes and stereos from the Central Office of Information, London, are channelled direct to the B.I.S. for distribution. However, an appreciable number of the "Commonwealth Today" publications, both in English and Hindi, and the Commonwealth posters are sent to the Ministry by the B.I.S. for distribution. These publications were distributed as usual to schools, colleges, youth clubs, village councils, social welfare centres and other institutions.

There was a continuous increase in the demand for these publications especially by the youth clubs and village organisations which are growing every year in number.

Only 144 16mm British News and 257 16mm Documentary films are available in the Library. The number of subscribers and borrowers has gone down to 13 and 8 respectively. The result of this decrease was due to the B.I.S. receiving the films direct from C.O.I. London.

Some 58 requests for information about Mauritius, as compared with 56 last year, were received at the Ministry. Enquiries

about possibilities of settlement and touristic facilities in this country formed the bulk of these requests. A distinctive note of interest in the industries, economy and administration of the island was also quite noticeable.

There has been a great step forward during the year in the distribution of books by the mobile library service. The number of distribution points has risen from 57 to 62 and this was made possible by the grant free of charge through the efforts of the Ministry of some 3,828 volumes of books by the National Central Library, London and the U.S. Embassy at Tananarive. The Mobile library van is on the road twice a week for library service over and above its commitments for film shows to the rural areas for the exclusive benefit of labourers.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

An extensive publicity campaign covering the whole island was launched to ensure that all qualified potential electors were aware of registration facilities. Slogans were prepared by the Ministry and were published one at a time daily, in the press and broadcast similarly by the M.B.C., Slides and a film on registration were showed on T.V.

A tape-recorded appeal in "Patois" and "Bhojpuri" together with the film on registration, was released through the Ministry's Mobile Cinema Units in all parts of the island. A circular letter was issued to all Presidents/Chairmen of Village Councils, Social Welfare Centres, Youth Clubs and Baitkas asking them to help in the publicity campaign.

Appropriate posters were put up in conspicuous places all over the island.

To support the campaign in Rodrigues, the Ministry also prepared a weekly broadcast "Chronique du Dimanche" for inclusion in the programme destined to Rodriguans.

BROADCASTING

In January 1962, responsibility for the Mauritius Broadcasting Service was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Office to the newly created Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

On the 8th of June, 1964, the M.B.S. became a Corporation known as the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation under Ordinance No. 7 of 1964.

Work on the new Broadcasting House which started in October, 1963 was completed in 1964, and in October of that year the administrative and programme sections moved to the new Broadcasting House.

As regards television transmission, the main transmitter had already been installed in 1963. In the course of the year 1964, three repeater stations were installed to ensure full coverage of the whole island. The T.V. service was inaugurated on February 8th in 1965 and programmes are transmitted daily from 1830 to 2200 hours.

Since 1944, the number of radio licences in force has increased from 2,746 to 53,238 of which 4,336 were in respect of new radio sets licensed in 1966.

At the end of 1966 the number of licensed television sets was 6,178, of which 2,589 were in respect of new T.V. sets licensed in 1966.

In 1965-66 the recurrent expenditure of M.B.C. amounted to Rs 2,828,956 as compared with a total Revenue of Rs 1,610,927 derived from wireless and TV licences and from commercial advertisements.

In the 1960-66 Capital Expenditure Programme for the island, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation was alloted Rs 1,131,855 subsequently increased to Rs 1,931,848 to which the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund contributed Rs 876,000. At the end of December 1966, a sum of Rs 1,920,046 had been spent on this Development Scheme.

The two 10 kw transmitters operate on the 439.2 metre band for listeners in Mauritius and on the 31 and 61 metre bands for listeners in the dependencies. A 250 W transmitter operating on 439 metres is available in emergencies.

The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation is also responsible for the maintenance of the radio services belonging to the Telecommunications, Meteorological and Harbour Departments.

Transmissions are carried out for an average of 112½ hours a week, since 1963, as compared to 72 hours in 1962, in the course of which English, French and Hindustani are spoken. Programmes are also broadcast in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati and Marathi and in two Chinese dialects.

Owing to the lack of local professional artists, the programmes are mainly made up of recorded music and of transcription recordings from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the "Office de Radiodiffusion Television Française".

Eight news bulletins—two in English, four in French and two in Hindustani covering a total of one hour and twenty minutes are broadcast daily.

The Education Department broadcasts $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours of programme weekly for the benefit of Primary and Secondary Schools.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

SPECIAL (MOBILE) FORCE

When the Mauritius Garrison composed of troops from overseas was withdrawn on the 30th June, 1960, after 150 years in the Island, the Government established a Special (Mobile) Force at the former barracks at Vacoas to replace the military for purposes of internal security.

The total authorised establishment of the Force is 6 Officers and 146 Other Ranks. At the end of the year its actual strength was 6 Officers and 147 Other Ranks.

The two Senior Officers are styled Commandant and Deputy Commandant respectively.

The Force is equipped with four 3 ton troop load carrying vehicles and 8 land Rovers.

The Special (Mobile) Force paraded on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Assembly, on Her Majesty's Birthday, Bastille Day, on the occasion of the presentation of Letters Patent to the City of Port Louis and on Remembrance Day.

MAURITIUS NAVAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force completed its seventeenth year of service on 30th September 1966.

On 31st December, 1966, the Force consisted of the Commanding Officer, one Lieutenant as Staff Officer, one Sub-Lieutenant as Staff Instructor, one Chief Petty Officer, two Petty Officers and eight ratings as permanent staff and eighty five volunteer ratings. The number of applications for entry into the Force remains very high.

Volunteer ratings attend evening drills twice weekly and can attend extra voluntary sea training on M.F.V. 189 on specified days and week-ends. The attendance at both voluntary drills and extra training has continued to be most satisfactory.

In addition to voluntary drills and training, all members of the Force are required to carry out 14 days compulsory training annually. This year the training took place in October at Mont Choisy, and was attended by 95.1 per cent of the Force. During this period of annual training the members of the Force carry out the normal routine of the Ship's Company of a Naval Establishment, and volunteer ratings receive pay and allowances according to their rate. Instruction in general seamanship, boatwork, sailing, communications, rifle shooting, physical training, was given and sea training was carried out daily in M.F.V. 189.

During the year the Force provided contingents for the Queen's Birthday, St. Louis Day and Remembrance Sunday parades, and provided Guards of Honour for the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America station and the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East. The Force and Headquarters were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America station on 16th May 1966.

Chapter 14: General

THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE

The Mauritius Institute, situated in La Chaussée, Port Louis, traces its origin back to the year 1880 when an Ordinance was passed "to establish and incorporate a Public Museum and a Public Library, for the purpose of promoting the general study and cultivation of the various branches and departments of Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy, and for the instruction and recreation of the people".

The foundation stone of the present building was laid on the 23rd November, 1880, by Sir George Bowen, then Governor. The building was completed in 1884 and in the course of the following year the Natural History Museum, known as the "Desjardins Museum", until then housed in a wing of the Royal College in Port Louis, was transferred to the new building. The public library was opened in 1902, following a munificent bequest by Sir Virgile Naz. The Institute has expanded its activities over the years and to-day it comprises a Public Library, a Natural History Museum, an Historical Museum, and a small Art Gallery.

The Institute is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of ten members appointed annually by the Governor and of such persons as may be recommended by any literary or scientific society associated with the Institute. The staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director of Museum, a Librarian, and eight other officers.

The Public Library

The Mauritius Institute Public Library was created in 1902 from a nucleus of some 9,000 volumes which had been bequeathed to the Colony by Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. (1825-1901). This set is now, in accordance with the will of the donor, kept separately. By subsequent purchases and gifts the stock of books has risen to 43,997 volumes. These cover a wide range of subjects: Arts, Science, Technology, Biography, Fiction, Education etc. and include various dictionaries, directories and encyclopaedias. The majority of the books are in English and French, but a special bookcase is devoted to oriental languages. Legislation provides for the compulsory deposit in the library of one copy of all books, pamphlets and separates published locally and this right of legal deposit, which exists since the foundation of the library, is an implicit recognition of its status as the National Library of the island.

An important feature of the library is the collection of works, periodicals and manuscripts in many fields of study relative to Mauritius and the other Mascarene Islands. The collection is as far as possible extended to publications on Madagascar, and at the end of the year was composed of 3,711 volumes. During the last decade, the scope of this local section has been enlarged to include, geographically, works on the Indian Ocean and, topically, monographs and reference works bearing on those themes in the development of which Mauritius has a part to play. Microfilms of rare works and of certain documents in overseas institutions have also been acquired. The bibliographical section has been enlarged and together with the existing card-catalogue provides facilities to the many research workers and students who make use of the library. These fall in several categories: overseas workers at universities or research institutions who maintain a regular correspondence with the Institute, visitors carrying on field work for shorter or longer periods in the island, visiting experts or technicians on Government missions, members of local institutions, societies and Government departments requiring information on a wide range of subjects.

The existence of a valuable section on natural history and biology must also be mentioned. It consists of an important collection of works (about 6,000 volumes) many of which are now very scarce. Most of these books belong to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, which is incorporated with the Mauritius Institute.

The volumes are arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Browne system of book issue is in use.

Access to the Public Library is free, but a deposit of Rs 10 (15shs.) is required from readers wishing to borrow books. Some sections are however reserved and loans are made in special circumstances only. The number of registered borrowers has increased from about 200 in 1945 to 2,566 in 1966. The number of readers using the library facilities during the year was 58,376 and the book circulation for the same period was 55,993.

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum is mainly regional in character and contains representative collections of the fauna, flora and geology of Mauritius and of the neighbouring islands. The Museum was visited by 83,042 persons during the year.

The first gallery of the Museum contains mammals birds and reptiles. The mammals which are on show comprise the following introduced ones: the Japanese deer, the Malaysian macaque, the

wild boar, the Indian hare and the Madagascar tenrec. Also displayed are the indigenous bats, three species of whales and a rare visitor: the elephant seal.

The birds have been grouped into shore, marsh, land, game and sea birds and most of the hundred or so species occurring here can be seen. A special case contains the nine endemic species left on the island; another displays paintings of extinct species as well as the only known skeleton of the flightless Red Hen (Aphanateryx bonasia); a third is devoted to the dodo and its relative the Rodrigues Solitaire. The latter is exemplified by a skeleton and a water colour but the dodo is represented not only by a complete skeleton and a painting, but also by a feathered restoration.

A water colour of a white dodo, thought by some to have existed in Réunion, is also displayed.

The Reptiles on show are various aquatic and land tortoises, one of which, Marion's tortoise, is famous for having had the longest known life span: about 200 years.

The second gallery contains marine animals. Wall cases display some of our colourful fishes whose shapes vie with the colours.

Other cases give some idea of the large number of starfishes and sea-urchins living in the lagoon, and include cidarids whose spines, thin and delicately curved or massive and decorated, focus interest on the group. Most visitors spend quite some time looking at the marine shells which are on show. More than a thousand species occur round our coasts and among the best known ones are *Harpa costata* and *Conus clytospira* of which only 9 specimens are known in the world. The land and fresh water molluscs are as important scientifically, but much less attractive. Some of them are found in Mauritius only and one fresh water mollusc is known to harbour the worm responsible for bilharzia.

The third gallery contains geological, botanical as well as zoological material, the most important part being Crustacea and Coral set up so as to appear in a natural habitat.

The Institute also possesses reserve collections for study, and its herbarium material is housed in the buildings of the Sugar Industry Research Institute, where, together with material from other institutions, it constitutes the Mauritius Herbarium.

Biological Research

The very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora, together with the rich life of the surrounding seas present excellent opportunities for biological research. Scientific collections of all groups are made and these are studied overseas and locally by experts, the results being published in the Mauritius Institute Bulletin and in specialised publications abroad.

Art

The Institute possesses some 300 lithographs and engravings as well as 60 paintings. The latter include a few works by Mauritian artists but the bulk of the collection is by foreign artists and was presented in 1921 by the late Edgar de Rochecouste. In this collection are to be found works of well known painters like Ziem, le Sidaner, Harpignies, and Besnard.

The Historical Museum

A subsidiary museum devoted to local history has been arranged in an old French house at Mahebourg. It was in this house that Monsieur de Robillard, the French Commandant of Grand Port, received the two wounded commanders of the English and French squadrons, Admirals Willoughby and Duperré, during the well-known naval battle of August, 1810. Several objects connected with this episode and recovered one hundred and twenty-four years later from the wreck of the Magicienne, one of the English frigates sunk in Grand Port bay during the engagement, are exhibited. These objects include a portion of the ship's hulk, several heavy guns and carronades, cannon balls, grape-shot, copper coins, pieces of a sailor's uniform and various other relics.

The capture of the Island by the British at the beginning of December, 1810, is illustrated by a series of coloured prints drawn on the spot by Temple.

A section of the museum is devoted to the display of a value-able collection of maps, charts, engravings and water-colours, some of which depict life in Mauritius as it was in the past. Worthy of special mention in this section are a portulan map published at Amsterdam in 1595, probably the most accurate map of the region available at the time of the first Dutch visit to Mauritius in 1590, an English map of Mauritius by Mount and Page published in 1745 and derived from a Dutch source; Abbé de la Caille's map (1753) which is the first accurate map of the Island; Bellin's map of 1763 and two maps by Lislet Geoffroy, published by the British Admiralty in 1813 and 1814. Modern maps are also shown, including the fine one-inch map by Descubes (1880) which is of great practical interest as it indicates the site of over a thousand concessions.

Among the series of lithographs and water-colours recording the life, scenery and customs of different periods, may be noted six water-colours by Kelsey (early 1840's), coloured prints by Thuillier, coloured lithographs by Bradshaw and Rider (1831–32), water-colours by Leroy (1860's), and a water-colour panoramic view of Mauritius, sketched from Port Louis harbour by Augustus Earle who was on board the *Beagle* when Charles Darwin visited Mauritius in 1836.

A number of items connected with the French occupation of the island are on show: portraits of Decaen, Labourdonnais and Poivre; pieces of local furniture having belonged to Mahé de Labourdonnais; exhibits from the East Indiaman Kent captured in the Bay of Bengal by the famous corsair Robert Surcouf in 1800.

Objects pertaining to subsequent periods include the busts of two English governors: Sir Lowry Cole and Sir John Pope Hennessy; relics from memorable shipwrecks in the neighbourhood of Mauritius; the Roll of Honour of Mauritian soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War; trophies presented by H.M.S. Mauritius. A small exhibit is devoted to the history of the famous "Post Office" stamp of Mauritius (1847) and is illustrated by reprints of the stamp.

Progress in methods of transport in Mauritius is illustrated by one palanquin, two sedan chairs and a model of a double decker railway carriage.

During the year the Historical Museum was visited by 23,546 persons including 6,615 school children.

Learned Societies

The following scientific and literary societies are associated with the Mauritius Institute:

(1) The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius was founded in 1829 under the name of Société d'Histoire Naturelle and was honoured in 1847 by the permission of Queen Victoria to add the word "Royal" to its name. Its activities extend to most branches of natural history.

Lectures on science and art are delivered from time to time either by its members or by visitors. During the year there were 5 lectures, four of which concerned natural history subjects and the fifth dealt with psychiatry. The Society owns a library which contains many rare and valuable books and periodicals on natural history, and publishes annual Proceedings.

- (2) The Société de Technologie Agricole et Sucière de Maurice is a technical body founded in 1910 and devoted to the study of questions relating to agriculture and to sugar technology. The papers and proceedings of the Society are published in the quarterly Revue Agricole.
- (3) The Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens was founded in 1938 with the object of encouraging the publication of literary works, and of establishing contacts with literary institutions overseas.
- (4) The Indian Cultural Association was founded in 1936 with the object of promoting Indian Culture in Mauritius and fostering spiritual ties with India. It publishes a quarterly journal called "The Indian Cultural Review".
- (5) The Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice was founded in 1938 to foster and encourage the study of the Colony's history by the collection of documents on local history, publication of historical works, and the organisation of historical exhibitions and lectures. One of the principal activities of the Society has been the production of the Dictionary of Mauritian Biography, twenty-eight parts of which have already appeared. These contain about one thousand biographies of persons connected with Mauritius by birth or residence. The Society awards prizes to school children to encourage the study of Mauritian history. It keeps in touch and exchanges publications with overseas institutions of like interests.

THE MAURITIUS ARCHIVES

The Mauritius Archives Office is not only one of the oldest departments of the Colony, dating from the early years of the French settlement, but it is also one of the oldest archive centres of the Southern Hemisphere, ranking only after the Cape and Réunion repositories.

Under French rule the Office was a branch of the Conseil Supérieur and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1776, which set up a central "Dépot des Chartes des Colonies" at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a "Dépot des Cartes de la Marine" which for a long time supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

At the time of the land fighting which led to the surrender of the Island by the French, the local archives were removed from Port Louis to a safer place of custody in Plaines Wilhems and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final cession of Mauritius to Great Britain, they were handed over to the British authorities in an almost complete state, as comparatively few of the records were retained by the French Government.

Until 1949 the Archives were attached to the Registrar General's Department, and from January, 1950, to the Central Administration. By the Archives Ordinance (No. 71 of 1952) they were transferred to an Archives Department which is the central repository of all public archives.

The Archives Office is now divided into the following sections:

- (i) the Repository, which comprises inter alia the records of the old French Administration (1721-1810), records of the British Administration (from 1810), notarial records, and private records;
- (ii) the Library, which, besides being the official registry of all publications issued in Mauritius, contains Mauritiana printed abroad, reference books on general history, colonial history and archivology with a section devoted to collections of stamps, seals, currency notes and other material;
- (iii) the Land Registry, which comprises the records of the former Land Court, with a section containing maps, charts and plans.

The Department is also equipped with a photostat for the photocopying of records and the supply of copies to Government departments and to the public.

The control and disposal of records is supervised by the Public Archives Records Committee. The Chief Archivist also inspects regularly archives lying in repositories other than the Archives Department.

Publications include the annual report, the quarterly memoranda of books issued in Mauritius and registered in the Archives, and the publications issued by the Archives Publication Fund Committee (established in 1951).

The bibliographical survey of Mauritiana started in 1951 was completed in February, 1955. The book, including about 1,000 pages and comprising altogether 8,865 entries, was published in 1956 under the title of Bibliography of Mauritius, 1502-1954. It was compiled with particular attention to historical development and with the main object of meeting the needs of

those interested in history. To keep it up to date a bibliographical supplement including additional material recorded during each successive year from 1955 onwards, is issued as an appendix to the annual report of the Archives Department. Eleven supplements have appeared.

In 1966 the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee issued its ninth publication entitled: "Les archives démographiques de l'Ile Maurice: registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (1721-1810)", edited by Mr. H. Adolphe.

Former publications of the Committee comprise an Atlas-Souvenir to commemorate the work of Abbé de la Caille in Mauritius, a selection of documents on early American trade with Mauritius, an inventory of the records of the French East India Company's administration for 1715-1768 preserved in the Archives, a study on Mauritius and the spice trade, an account of a voyage to Mauritius and the Indian Ocean countries in 1802-05 a selection of documents on the various constitutions of Mauritius and a guide to the records of the French regime for 1721-1810 preserved in the Archives.

BRITISH COUNCIL

A new development in British Council work was the installation of a 16 booth language laboratory in the premises of the Council. The language laboratory was formally opened by H.E. the Governor on May 6th 1966 in the presence of the Hon. V. Ringadoo, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs and representatives of education in Mauritius. At present 400 students and teachers are following courses in English in the laboratory each week. Of this number 300 are students from the Teachers' Training College.

One postgraduate scholarship was awarded to Dr. C. M. Pillay of the Ministry of Health for the study of Opthalmology at the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences.

Scholarships for the Teaching of English as a Second Language were awarded this year to two primary school teachers; Mr. Somoo who is now studying at Leeds Institute of Education and Mr. Fabien who is now at Moray House, Edinburgh.

Mr. Ram Ruhee, Secretary-Manager of the Mauritius Sports Association was given a three weeks' bursary in the United Kingdom to study the administrative procedure of sports in general and Association Football in particular.

Mr. Eddy Chankye, Town Clerk of the Quatre Bornes Town Council was awarded a visitorship to enable him get an insight into Local Government administration in the United Kingdom.

Programmes of visits in the United Kingdom continued to be arranged by our Visitors Department for a number of Mauritians going on overseas leave.

32,008 books were loaned from the library during the year and the library stock rose to 11,473.

Book presentations were made to the libraries of the Town Councils of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, and Vacoas—Phoenix and to some secondary schools.

The Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and the British Council are operating a Book Box Scheme to rural areas and there are now 9 centres in Mauritius and 7 in Rodrigues receiving books.

The following exhibitions were held in Rose Hill first and then displayed in other parts of the island: British Periodicals Exhibition, prepared by our Periodicals Department in London; a Cheap Books for Children Exhibition compiled by our Books Department in co-operation with the Publishers Association of Great Britain; and a Reproductions of British Painting (1750-1950) Exhibition prepared by our Fine Arts Department.

The annual introductory course for students proceeding to the United Kingdom was held in July in the British Council Centre and attended by 93 students amongst whom were civil servants going on study leave. Assistance by meeting on arrival and arranging temporary accommodation was given by the Student Welfare Department of the British Council in London to a number of students from Mauritius on arrival in the United Kingdom.

The Representative, Mr. D. H. Pritchard was on home leave from June to September.

Alliance Française

The Mauritius Branch of the Alliance Française was founded in 1884 with the object of encouraging the study of the French language by means of French courses in schools and annual examinations, by meetings, conferences and a mobile Cinema Unit showing films on French literature and art. Two scholarships are awarded yearly by the French Government to the best candidates of our Terminal Class. 6 scholarships are awarded yearly to Alliance Française Society by the University of TANANARIVE.

Two prizes are awarded annually to the best candidates in French of the Royal College, Queen Elizabeth College and many other Colleges. More than 2,500 boys and girls took part in the Alliance Française Examinations.

The Labourdonnais College, which provides secondary education leading to the baccalaureat, was opened in 1953 by the Alliance Française.

Mauritius Dramatic Club

The first record of an organized amateur theatrical production in English in Mauritius appears to be of a tragedy called "Douglas" on 25th April, 1823 in Port Louis.

A Mauritius Amateur Dramatic Club was formed in 1898 and stage productions and play readings were regularly featured until the 1914-1918 War.

The present Mauritius Dramatic Club owes its origin to a revival in theatrical activity which began in early 1920 and which ultimately led to the formation of the Club in 1932. Since then stage plays, play readings and broadcasts have been frequently presented.

Hindi Pracharini Sabha

This society was established in 1935 with headquarters at Montagne Longue. Its main object is to promote and encourage the study of Hindi in Mauritius. 171 Hindi schools are at present affiliated to it. A uniform curriculum has been introduced in all these schools. To foster the study of Hindi Language and literature, four annual examinations in Higher Hindi are conducted with the collaboration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, India. In 1966, more than 900 candidates sat for those examinations. A local examination, the "Praveshika" is also held under the auspices of the Hindi Pracharini Sabha. This examination qualifies the successful candidates to enter for the first Higher Hindi examinations conducted by the institution mentioned above. 1,200 candidates sat for the Praveshika in 1966.

Centre Culturel Français

The Centre Culturel Français which was inaugurated in May, 1959, had, by the end of the year, enrolled some 450 members drawn up from all sections of the community.

The Centre Culturel Français is provided with a film unit, a goodsized library, an auditorium where records may be played at will. The Centre, situated at Curepipe, is open to the public. It is administered by two Honorary Chairmen (one of whom is the Consul for France), one President, two Vice-Presidents assisted by a Working Committee of 20 members.

The activities of the Centre Culturel Français are many and varied. Documentary films are shown twice monthly to the public while a cine-club operates for members twice monthly. Talks are given regularly on many subjects, literary as well as scientific, by visiting lecturers or by members of the Centre. Socials, seminars, debates, literary matinees and amateur film and slide projections are also held at the Centre.

The Vacoas House of Debators

This association, founded in 1936, takes a special interest in general education and cultural development, and is open to all communities of the island.

Fortnightly meetings are held for debates, play reading, unprepared stunt speeches and quiz programmes. Lectures and talks by eminent outside personalities are delivered from time to time.

Table-tennis, volley-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball, carrum, card games, outings, open-air campings, film-projections are some of the recreational activities.

Arrangements are periodically made for internal as well as inter-club contests in indoor games and debates.

Académie Mauricienne

The Académie Mauricienne was founded in collaboration with the Académie Française and was inaugurated in 1964. Its main aims are to improve the knowledge of spoken and written French in Mauritius, and to promote Mauritian Literature.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Position

Few people living outside the Indian Ocean area would, without research, be able to place Mauritius accurately, unless perhaps they were stamp-collectors. On the map of the Indian Ocean the Island is shown by a dot somewhere near the centre. Yet it has laid claim with some degree of historical justification to the title of "The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean". It is situated about 500 miles off the centre of the east coast of Madagascar, and is practically on the Tropic of Capricorn. By sea, it is 1,552 miles distant from Durban, 2,094 from Colombo and 3,182 from Perth, Australia. The voyage to the United Kingdom via the Suez Canal entails a journey of 6,942 miles, but if the alternate route via the Cape of Good Hope is taken the distance is 8,393 miles. Nowadays, most people travel to and from the Island by air, to Europe, India or South Africa, and journeys which used to involve weeks or months have shrunk to a matter of hours.

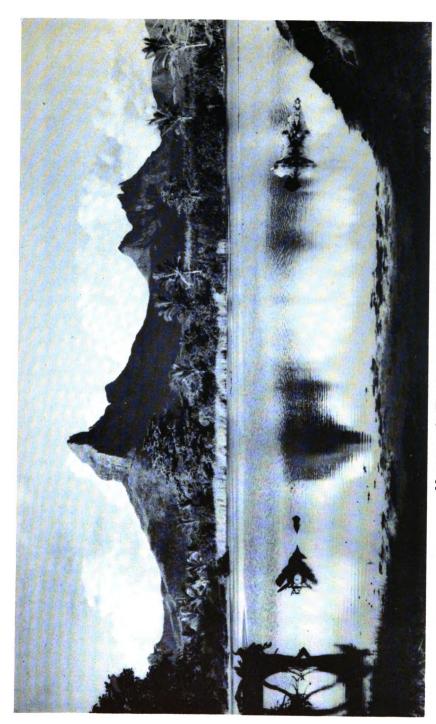
Physical Features

Geologically, the Indian Ocean consists of two great basins separated by a central submarine ridge running southwards from India. Mauritius is one of the few points on this ridge which appear above the surface. It is of purely volcanic origin and the Island we know today is probably only the worn down summit of an immense shield volcano which built itself up from the ocean bed in Cretaceo-Tertiary times. There were two distinct phases of volcanic activity, separated by a very long period of erosion. The older volcanic series began by the opening of a fissure in the earth's crust beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean. Eruptions slowly built up a submarine ridge of considerable height and extent. The base of the future island of Mauritius was one of the domes of this ridge. The island that appeared was perhaps, at one time, as high as the present-day Himalayas; then before the first cycle of volcanic activity ceased, a series of explosions partially destroyed what had been built up. During the very long period of quiescence which followed, the agents of erosion—wind and water, heat and cold reduced the volcanic pile to a mere remnant. The olivine basalt blocks of the older volcanic series are hard, compact and black in colour.

Towards the close of the Tertiary period, the second great phase of volcanic activity occurred. It was divided into two periods of eruptions, separated by a short period of erosion. The first outburst appears to have been confined to the south-west of Mauritius; the last one consisted of a succession of thin lava flows from 2" to 20" in thickness. These cover about 70 per cent of the present surface of the Island. Lava tunnels dating from this period are common, some of them carrying underground streams. There are also low hummocks (tumuli) of up to 15 feet in height, and a few depressions (e.g. at Ile d'Ambre and the Puits des Hollandais). The rocks of the younger volcanic series are medium grey doleritic basalts.

Volcanic activity must have ceased in Mauritius more than 100,000 years ago, although the neighbouring French Island of Réunion still has an active volcano. In Mauritius a complicated series of geological submergences and emergences followed the cessation of volcanic activity. The present is a period of slow submergence. Raised reefs and beaches are found at many localities along the coast, some as much as 60 feet above sea level. The Island rests on a submarine shelf varying from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles in width, except towards the North where it covers an area of 15 by 13 miles. Outside this shelf the submarine ridge slopes rapidly down to the mean Indian Ocean depth of 2,000 fathoms.

Mauritius, which is roughly pear-shaped, is 38 miles long by 29 miles broad. From the North an extensive undulating plain rises gently towards the central plateau, where it reaches a height of about 2,200' before dropping sharply to the southern and western coasts. There are three main groups of mountains—the Port Louis group running in a east-north-easterly direction, the Black River-Savanne group massed in a north to south direction, and the Bambous group with a east-west trend. The mountains are a striking feature of the Mauritian landscape, rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, with their lower slopes covered with dense vegetation—now being replaced by sugar cane or tea—and their upper slopes ending in precipitous rocky peaks with most distinctive outlines. They appear to be much higher than they actually are, and are particularly impressive in the early morning or towards sunset. Few visitors fail to notice the contrast between these stark. upthrusting masses, and the flat, fertile cultivated plains from which they rise.



Montagne du Rempart and Tamarin River

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The main watershed of the Island runs northwards across the central plateau for a distance of about 20 miles. From this ridge the ground slopes towards the coast, except where interrupted by the mountain ranges or by isolated peaks. The rivers consequently tend to run westward or eastward. Most of them are short and fast flowing, generally at the bottom of deep ravines and interrupted by waterfalls. Some of the larger have been harnessed for hydroelectric purposes. True crater lakes are found at Bassin Blanc and Grand Bassin, but in general water conservation is achieved by man-made reservoirs, of which there are now seven.

The Island is almost completely encircled by coral fringing reefs, within which are peaceful lagoons and a succession of lovely beaches of white, coral sand. Together with the mountains, the seashore is the glory of Mauritius and much of the social life of the Island is based upon it. Those who can afford the cost, have seaside residences which they occupy during the winter months and at weekends for most of the other months. Public beaches give an outlet to the less favoured part of the population. As may be expected, swimming, sailing and fishing are popular pastimes in which all sections of the population indulge, no part of the Island being more than 17 miles from the coast.

Mauritius has a number of island dependencies in the Indian Ocean. These are Rodrigues, 350 miles to the east, Agalega and Cargados Carajos, 580 miles and 250 miles respectively, north and north-east of Mauritius.

Rodrigues*, the principal dependency, is a mountainous island of volcanic formation encircled by a coral reef and has a total area of about 40 square miles. It measures 9½ miles in length by 4½ miles in width and its population consists mostly of fishermen and peasant farmers.

Agalega* consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow strip of sandbank. These two islands are the main source of copra for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

The archipelago of Cargados Carajos*, usually referred to by the name of the principal islet, St Brandon, is a fishing station leased to a Mauritian company.

Climate and Vegetation

Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony: further

^{*}See Maps at end of Report.

variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts. The greenness of the Island is, indeed, a striking feature of the territory giving an impression of high natural fertility. However, as the soil is generally shallow and deficient in phosphates and exchangeable bases, the productivity of the Island is in fact largely the consequence of man's intervention and skill.

The summer season runs from November to April, and the winter from June to October, though the months April—June and September—November can be looked upon as transitional periods and are usually the most pleasant in the year. Rain falls mainly in summer, but there is no well-defined dry season. At sea the annual rainfall near Mauritius is about 40 inches, but the uplift of the moisture-laden maritime air, caused by the mountains, results in an annual rainfall varying from about 60 inches on the south-east coast to 200 inches on the central plateau. On the west coast the annual fall is 35 inches. Variation from year to year is not large, but is nevertheless sufficiently great to reduce considerably the size of the sugar and other crops when the year is dry. The rain water percolates through the soil and is carried off in the ravines without causing much flood damage even in very wet years.

Average relative humidity varies from 70 per cent in October to 78 per cent in February on the coast in the Port Louis area. Upcountry at Curepipe, the variation is from 85 per cent in the drier months to 90 per cent average in the wetter. On high ground 100 per cent humidity is frequently experienced. Relative humidity is highest about dawn and lowest at noon, but the daily range is only about 20 per cent because of the maritime climate. For the same reason, neither the seasonal nor the diurnal range of temperature is large.

In Port Louis the day maximum and night minimum temperatures during the hottest months average 31°C and 24°C respectively; in the winter they average 25°C and 20°C. The highest and lowest temperatures ever reached are:

Maximum Minimum

Port Louis 36°C 12°C

Curepipe (1.850 feet above mean sea level)... 32°C 7°C

The amount of sunshine varies considerably from day to day, as might be expected in a mountainous, sub-tropical island, but there is relatively little change with the months of the year. In

the drier north-west of the Island, there is an average of 8 hours' bright sunshine per day; on the high south-eastern slopes it averages 6 hours for most of the year but falls to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in midwinter. The topography of Mauritius makes it an easy task to chase the sunshine.

For most of the year the Island experiences steady trade winds of moderate strength, blowing from south-east to east-south-east. In summer they may die away and be replaced for periods of a few days by calms or by a northerly wind which is humid and rather warm. Summer, too, is the cyclone season, the greatest frequency being in January and February. March cyclones are more dreaded, however, as, when they occur at this time of the year, they damage the maturing sugarcane crop to a greater extent.

During the past century cyclones have caused winds with gust speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour on about a dozen occasions. Wind speeds increase towards the centre of a tropical cyclone and little damage is likely to be caused if the centre passes at a distance of over 100 miles from the island.

Sometimes, as in the period 1947 to 1959, no cyclones come near enough to affect Mauritius appreciably, whilst during other periods, such as 1943 to 1946 (in which there were seven considerable cyclones), the island seems continuously to be threatened. In 1960, Mauritius was hit twice, the maximum gust recorded being 159 m.p.h. Early in 1962 and in 1964 two more cyclones damaged installations and crops.

During cyclone "Denise" which affected Mauritius early in January 1966, winds of approximately 100 m.p.h. were recorded. These with periods of drought later in the year caused a substantial reduction in the sugar crop.

Economic Conditions

To-day, sugar means more to Mauritius than wool did to England in the days of the Merchant Guilds. The sugar cane covers about 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Nearly 50 per cent of the total area of the Island is cultivated: an intensity of cultivation with few parallels in the tropics. Of this area what is not under sugar is producing tea (mainly in the upland), tobacco, some maize, vegetables, and in the drier coastal areas, aloe fibre for the making of sacks.

Originally indigenous forests covered nearly the whole Island. In the lowlands there was a dry type of forest with ebony as one of the dominant trees, and in the uplands a wet type dominated by trees of the family Sabotaceae. Nowadays only a few remnants of relatively pure natural forests are found. Most of the area theoretically under forest is made up of secondary growth. On Crown Land there are some 12,000 acres of exotic plantations, mostly of Pine, other conifers and Eucalypts, while on private or leased land there is an equivalent area under Filao and Eucalypts. The 1960 cyclones played havoc in the plantations, but the work of replanting and rehabilitation is proceeding apace. The Forest Department aims at planting up to 1.000 acres a year. Of the 67,000 acres of the Crown forest estate some 15,000 acres have been excised for non-forestry uses, particularly tea-growing. Around the coast 3,500 acres of Pas Geometriques are leased for tree-growing. Privately-owned, but legally-protected river and mountain reserves are estimated at 13,000 acres. The forests have a dual purpose: protection and production. Protective forests are found in the catchment areas of reservoirs and of the main rivers and on steep slopes, while productive forests vield all the fuelwood and poles consumed locally, as well as some of the timber requirements of the Island.

Despite the high proportion of land under arable crops and forest cover, livestock production is playing an important role in complementing the efficiency of the sugar industry by utilisation of cane tops and in the utilisation of land marginal for sugar production. 40,000 head of cattle are not grazed, being fed on cane tops and fodder coming from waste land and their housing occupies only about 80 acres of land. Renewed interest is being shown in pig, goat, sheep and rabbit keeping and the private sector is even considering erecting a bacon factory. Poultry production continues to progress. It is considered that the livestock sector may play an important role in the future development of the country through greater utilisation of the by-products of the sugar industry. Also, the by-products from either the fishing industry, ground nut industry or local flour milling may have to be channelled through livestock production to be successful. Livestock production is an important secondary industry on the Island, contributing about Rs 15 million to the National Economy.

Sugar accounts for more than 95 per cent of domestic exports and tea and molasses are the only other exports from the Colony which exceed an annual value of over one million rupees.

The value of the domestic exports has averaged 341 million rupees during the last six years. It reached in 1963 the record value of 428 million rupees, owing to a record sugar crop and very high prices then obtained for that commodity on the world market. Unfortunately since 1964, the price of sugar on the world market has been falling steadily, and was during 1966 extremely low. In consequence the value of the domestic exports has dropped and is estimated to be about 388 million rupees for 1966.

Almost all the sugar goes to the United Kingdom and Canada. Similarly about three quarters of the imports come from within the Commonwealth. Port Louis, the capital and only port equipped to handle ocean-going vessels, handles the sugar exports by means of lighters carrying the bagged sugar to ships moored in the stream. In most cases the bags are opened and emptied into the ship's holds; sugar is thus shipped in bulk and the bags used several times over. Inward freight is mainly discharged into lighters also. The opening of a new transit shed in October 1963 has greatly helped to ensure more speedy clearance of goods.

Mauritius is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepot trade and apart from sugar and its by-products has few manufacturing enterprises. It is a text book example of a one crop economy.

Chapter 2: History

The Island was probably visited both by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages, and on maps of about 1500 it is shown with an Arabic name. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited it several times, and the first European to discover Mauritius is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The Island appears on many sixteenth century maps with the Portuguese name of Cerné or Cirné.

Dutch sailors first visited the Island in 1598 and renamed it Mauritius, after their ruler Prince Maurice of Nassau; later they made frequent calls on their trading expeditions to the East Indies. First-hand accounts exist of these visits, and of visits by English, French and Danish ships, which called at Mauritius for water, food and cargoes of ebony. An English trading company planned to occupy the Island but was forestalled in 1638 by a Dutch company, whose settlement lasted (with a gap from 1658 to 1664) until 1710. It was from Mauritius in 1642 that Tasman set out on his most important voyage of Australian discovery.

The Dutch settlers never numbered much over three hundred (including children and slaves) and the most useful element was a group of twenty or thirty farmers, rearing cattle, hunting, fishing and growing food crops as well as some tobacco. But the settlement never developed enough to produce dividends and the Dutch company finally abandoned it in 1710. The most noteworthy results of this Dutch occupation were the exploitation of the Islands's great ebony forests and the extinction of the Dodo, a bird peculiar to Mauritius, often mentioned by early seventeenth-century travellers. The Dutch are also to be remembered for the introduction of sugarcane, cotton, domestic animals and deer. Before the Dutch occupation the Island was uninhabited. The slaves introduced into Mauritius by the Dutch were brought from Madagascar.

The French in 1715 claimed the Island and called it *Ile de France*, but do not seem to have settled any of their surplus Bourbon colonists there until 1722. In the interval, European pirates from Madagascar and ships of the British Navy, searching for the pirates, were almost the only visitors.

From 1722 till about 1767 Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company. From 1767 to 1810 it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government, apart from a brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the

French Revolution. In 1785 the population had grown to almost one thousand, including two hundred Europeans, and from the time of the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais onwards increased rapidly, reaching nearly twenty thousand in 1767 (fifteen thousand of them slaves). Labourdonnais did more than any other Governor to change what was a petty outpost into a strong, prosperous and well populated colony. Much of the land was divided into concessions of approximately a quarter-mile by a mile, and most of these were farmed. Coffee, manioc, maize, vegetables, fruit, indigo, cloves and sugar, were among the crops grown. There was some rearing of poultry, goats and cattle.

Towards the end of the Company's rule Port Louis, the capital, was a lair of speculators and adventurers desirous of returning to Europe as soon as they had made their fortunes. During the wars of the eighteenth century (Austrian Succession War, Seven Years War, and War of American Independence), the Island became a naval depot, supplying French fleets fighting the British in the Indian Ocean, and was the pivot of French schemes to drive the British out of their Indian trading settlements. It was also a port of call for several expeditions, notably that of Bougainville, and was described by many French travellers, of whom the best known is Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of Paul et Virginie.

From 1767, under royal government, the population continued to increase, reaching thirty thousand in 1777, forty thousand in 1787, and nearly sixty thousand in 1797, including fifty thousand slaves from Madagascar and Africa. During the French Revolution the inhabitants of Mauritius set up a government virtually independent of France, because the property owners were resolved to defend their interests against the Jacobins and sans culottes and to resist the attempt made by the French revolutionary government to release the slaves. The Colonial Assembly organised successful and damaging raids on English commerce whenever England and France were at war. The raids continued while Decaen, one of Napoleon's generals, was Governor until, in 1810, a strong British expedition, long planned and more than once postponed, was sent to capture the Island. A preliminary attack was foiled at Grand Port in August, 1810, but the main attack, launched in December of the same year with larger forces, was successful. Bourbon and Rodrigues were also occupied by the British in the same year, but by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 Bourbon was given back to France. Mauritius and its dependencies, including Rodrigues and the Seychelles, were then ceded definitely to Great Britain.

Many English officials were brought in, together with a large garrison of several regiments. By 1870 the garrison had been gradually reduced to half a battalion, which was still further reduced after 1914. Few English merchants and private persons have settled in Mauritius, whose European population has remained mainly French in language and sentiment although loval to the British Crown. After 1825 the Island flourished, especially by the export of sugar to England, the crop increasing from 14,000 tons to 34,000 tons in the decade 1823-33. During these early years the English Government's policy of suppression of the slave trade and the consequent plans to free the slaves were opposed until a sum of two million pounds sterling had been paid to the slave owners as compensation for the loss of their slaves. To replace the freed slaves labourers were brought from India to work in the fields. The population, which in 1833 had reached a hundred thousand (three-quarters of them slaves), had by 1861 risen to three hundred thousand, nearly two hundred thousand of them being immigrants from India, most of whom remained to settle in Mauritius.

With the aid of immigrant labour, imported fertilizers, improved methods of agriculture and richer cane varieties, the sugar crop rose to 70,000 tons in 1853, 150,000 tons by 1900, 580,372 in 1959, and reached the record figure of 685,600 tons in 1963. In the interest of the sugar industry, forests were cut down, labourers brought in, reservoir and irrigation schemes carried out, new government departments set up and technicians trained. As Joseph Conrad wrote: "First rate sugarcane is grown there. All the population lives for it and by it. Sugar is their daily bread."

Other industries were sporadically encouraged and usually neglected. After the slaves had been freed, much less food was grown locally and more was imported, especially rice from India. This became the staple food of the population and remained so, except in the 1939-45 war when rice supplies from Burma and India were cut off and imported flour and local crops had to be used as substitutes. When boom prices were being paid for sugar after the 1914-18 war, various minor industries including tea, brick and tile manufacture, tobacco, aloe fibre bags and a government dairy were developed.

One side of Mauritian history is concerned with cyclones, epidemics and crop pests, which from time to time have upset the economy of the island. In the eighteen-fifties there were epidemics of cholera and in the eighteen-sixties five years of epidemic malaria which caused in 1867 the death of 20,000 people in Port Louis alone

and the mass migration of thousands of persons, including almost all the well-to-do, from Port Louis and the coastal districts to the higher, healthier parts of Plaines Wilhems. Curepipe, a scattered village in 1865, was by 1895 large enough to have a town board, nominated annually by the Governor, and by 1959 was a town of 27,900 people. The district of Plaines Wilhems, which in 1851 had 14,000 inhabitants, grew to 75,000 in 1921 and 194,800 in 1961. The cyclone of 1892, in which 1,200 persons were killed; the epidemic of sura in 1902, which killed off all the draught oxen and caused sugar estates hurriedly to import light railways; bubonic plague in 1899; the Phytalus Smithi beetle, which in 1911 was found to be attacking the sugarcane; the 1919 epidemic of influenza; the spread of malaria during the nineteen-thirties into the hills and higher districts; three cyclones and a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1945 and finally two severe cyclones in 1960 are some of the greater misfortunes woven into the pattern of the Island's history.

When sugar prices were high and the Island was prosperous, living conditions were improved in various ways. The sanitation of Port Louis was improved in the eighteen-nineties after long discussion. Sir Ronald Ross's visit in 1908 led to useful anti-malarial work during the next twenty years. Reservoirs at Mare-aux-Vacoas (1893-95), La Ferme (1918), La Nicolière (1924) and Piton du Milieu (1956) brought irrigation and domestic water in private houses and to sugar estates in several districts. Child welfare and similar activities developed in the war years. After expert inquiries in 1921 the water supply of Port Louis was greatly improved and the port itself was modernised. Under the stimulus of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts more money was spent on education after the War. Before 1937 government revenue had come mainly from taxes on goods entering or leaving the Island as well as on various local products. A graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced and within ten years had almost doubled government revenue. The poll tax was replaced by an income tax as from the 1st July, 1951. The revenue from this source rose from Rs 17,322,000 in the financial year 1950-51 to Rs 41,371,113 in the financial year 1960-61.

At times when sugar prices were low or climatic difficulties discouraging, the Island had to raise loans or obtain grants from London. This happened in 1892, in 1908 when a Royal Commission of Inquiry under Sir Frank Swettenham was sent out from England, in 1930 when government expenditure on public works and on salaries was cut, in 1945 and 1960 as the consequence of the disastrous cyclones of these years.

The main political events of the period 1850–1900 were the establishment of the Municipality of Port Louis in 1850, the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Indian Immigration in 1872, and the creation in 1886 of a Council of Government including elected members.

The early years of the present century were a period of slow recovery after the epidemics, cyclones and other calamities. The years that immediately followed the 1914-18 war were years of unprecedented prosperity, owing to a boom in sugar prices, but this prosperity did not last long. During the second World War, Mauritius assumed considerable strategic importance through the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by the Japanese after their conquest of most of the European settlements in the Far East. The population at large played a valuable part in the organisation of local, military, and passive defence and a large number of the Colony's youth volunteered to serve overseas.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers is the principal instrument of policy. With certain exceptions the Governor is obliged to consult it in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of all the powers conferred upon him by the Mauritius Letters Patent, other than those which he is empowered to exercise in his discretion, viz. appointments and matters involving the use of the Prerogative. The exceptions are that the Governor is not obliged to consult the Council of Ministers on matters which in his judgment would entail material prejudice to the Crown or are too unimportant, or too urgent to allow time for consultation. In every case in the last category the Governor is required as soon as possible afterwards to inform the Council of Ministers of the steps he has taken and the reasons why. Where the Governor consults with the Council of Ministers, but considers it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government that he should not act in accordance with its advice, he may with the prior approval of the Secretary of State act against its advice, or in case of urgency act against it without such prior approval, provided he promptly reports the matter to the Secretary of State with the reasons for his action.

In accordance with the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, the Council of Ministers, which is presided over by the Governor, consists of the Premier and Minister of Finance, appointed by the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and 14 other members appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Premier, from among the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Assembly. The members are styled Ministers. Each Minister is responsible for the administration of specified departments or subjects and is bound by the rules of collective responsibility. The fourteen appointed Ministers hold the portfolios of Finance; Health; Education and Cultural Affairs; Social Security; Agriculture and Natural Resources; Works and Internal Communications; Information. Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications; Industry, Commerce and External Communications; Local Government and Co-operative Development; Attorney General; Labour; Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning; Development, in the Ministry of Finance; Budget, in the Ministry of Finance.

The official Head of the Civil Service is the Chief Secretary who is also responsible, as a Minister and Member of the Council of Ministers, for the portfolio which includes, *inter alia*, external affairs, defence, internal security, police and the Dependencies.

In 1963 and up to the 11th March, 1964, the Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, three ex-officio members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary), 40 elected and 12 nominated members. As from the 12th March, 1964, when, as a consequence of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964, the Legislative Council became the Legislative Assembly, the only ex-officio member has been the Chief Secretary, an unofficial member has become Attorney General and the Financial Secretary has ceased to be a member.

A Deputy Speaker is elected by the Assembly from amongst those members who are not Ministers. In debates in the Legislative Assembly members may speak either in English or in French. The Governor retains a reserved power in regard to legislation. The names of the members of the Council of Ministers and the Legislative Assembly in 1966 are given in Appendices II and III to this report.

A Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. In the following year the Constitution was amended and a Council which included unofficial members was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landowners and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven non-officials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government under the revised Constitution consisted of the Governor, eight ex-officio members, nine members nominated by the Governor, and ten elected members; of the latter, two represented the town of Port Louis, the capital of the Island, and the remaining eight represented the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July 1933 by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who were to be non-officials and, although no provision to that effect was made in the Letters Patent, the nominated non-

official members were allowed a free vote on all occasions. The Constitution of the Executive Council, which had hitherto consisted of the Governor and four ex-officio members, was amended at the same time, and the practice of appointing non-official members to the Council, which had prevailed before the Royal Commission of 1909 reported, was revived.

The normal life of the Legislative Council was five years, but the last one to sit under the 1933 Constitution lasted from 1936 to 1948. This long extension was caused first by the war from 1939 to 1945 and subsequently by the time required to reach a final decision on a new and more liberal Constitution. The protracted labours of the Consultative Committee on the revision of the Constitution had ended in a virtual stalemate. In 1947 the then Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, broke this stalemate by submitting to the Secretary of State revised proposals based on his belief that the bulk of the population was not ready for fully democratic institutions. To guard against possible abuse certain safeguards were suggested, but within these limitations the widest possible measure of enfranchisement, on the basis of a "simple literacy " requirement, was recommended by the Governor whose recommendations were accepted and embodied in the Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Order in Council dated the 9th December, 1947. A general election was held in August 1948 and the first Legislative Council met on the 1st September 1948.

Constituencies were regrouped under the Order in Council of December, 1947. Plaines Wilhems and Black River were joined together to form one constituency returning six members. The constituencies of Pamplemousses/Rivière du Rempart, Moka/Flacq and Grand Port/Savanne each returned three members, and the constituency of Port Louis had four members.

Under the 1933 Constitution the number of registered electors was never greater than 12,000 (the figure in December 1947 was 11,799). The number of registered electors under the 1947 Constitution was six times greater—71,723 having qualified to vote in the 1948 general election—and by the end of 1957 had risen to 91,010.

In 1958, by virtue of the Mauritius (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1958, the 40 constituencies recommended in the report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission were demarcated and proclaimed, the registration of electors for the Legislative Council was undertaken for the first time on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the number of registered electors rose to 208,684. The number of registered electors for the 1963 general elections was 233,488.

On the 81st December, 1958, the Second Legislative Council was dissolved and the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, was brought into operation with the exception of Part II relating to the Executive Council. The way was thus clear for a general election for the Legislative Council to take place early in 1959 on the basis provided in the 1958 Order in Council.

In June and July 1961 a constitutional Review Conference was held at the Colonial Office with the Secretary of State in the Chair. The talks laid down two stages of advance. The first, including the title of Chief Minister for the Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislature, provision for the Governor to consult the Chief Minister on such matters as the appointment and removal of Ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Council and the creation of an additional unofficial ministerial post with responsibility for Posts and Telegraphs, Telecommunications, the Central Office of Information and the Broadcasting Service, was to be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. The First Stage actually took effect on the 1st January 1962 with the coming into operation of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1961. The Second Stage presented a broad basis of the Constitution for adoption after the next General Election and in the light of that election, if following an affirmative vote by the Legislative Council, it was recommended to the Secretary of State by the Chief Minister. On the assumption that the Second Stage was implemented after the next General Election, it was expected that during the period between the next two General Elections, i.e. the Second Stage. Mauritius should be able to move towards full internal self-government, if all went well and if it seemed generally desirable.

In December 1963 the Legislative Council approved a motion that the Second Stage should now be implemented and the Chief Minister recommended that the Second Stage should be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. This was done on the 12th March, when the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964 came into force.

The Public Service Commission Ordinance was passed in 1953 (No. 23 of that year) providing for the constitution of a Public Service Commission with a membership of not more than four members including the Chairman. The Ordinance was brought

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into force with effect from the 11th May, 1955, by Proclamation. Subsequently the Ordinance was amended by the Public Service (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1959) increasing the number of members to five. By virtue of sections 76 to 78 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964, the Commission is part of the constitution of Mauritius. The Commission's function is to advise the Governor on appointments, promotions, disciplinary actions and other matters which are referred to it in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. During 1966, the Commission considered 3,932 applications in connexion with first appointments to 780 posts, as well as the claims of 632 candidates for promotion: this involved a total of 914 interviews. The Commission also advised on 31 disciplinary cases and considered 66 matters concerning the grant of study leave or scholarships. 1,706 candidates sat for examinations or written tests held by the Commission.

The Police Service Commission, consisting of a Chairman and four other members, was constituted on 28th July, 1959, in accordance with section 3 of the Mauritius (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1959, later revoked and replaced by sections 79 to 81 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order 1964. The Chairman of the Public Service Commission serves as Chairman. The Commission advises the Governor on any question relating to the appointment, promotion, dismissal or disciplinary control of members of the Police Force, and any matters affecting the Police Force which may be referred to it.

Under Section 82 of the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964 a Judicial and Legal Service Commission has been constituted, consisting of the Chief Justice, as Chairman, the Senior Puisne Judge, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and one other member appointed by the Governor.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Urban

The Municipality of Port Louis was first established in 1850. The membership of the Municipal Council, which is wholly elected, was increased from 12 to 16 by the Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 35 of that year). The Municipality was granted City Status by Her Majesty the Queen and the Letters Patent were handed over by His Excellency the Governor on St. Louis day 25th August, 1966.

In Plaines Wilhems the Town Councils (Constitution) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1950) provided for Town Councils to replace the former Boards of Commissioners for Curepipe, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes. By virtue of Proclamation No. 13 of 1963, the township of Vacoas—Phoenix was created and the Town Council came into existence on the 20th December 1963. Each of these Councils has twelve elected and four nominated members.

The franchise was formerly based on residence, plus a simple literacy test, occupation of business premises in the electoral area, or the payment of rates or taxes. During 1959, however, the decision was taken to hold the Municipal and Town Council elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage and certain tax-payers' qualifications.

The number of registered electors for the Municipal and Town Councils at the end of 1966 was as follows:

Council	Registered electors		
Port Louis	53,037		
Curepipe	21,705		
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	29,594		
Quatre Bornes	18,116		
Vacoas-Phœnix	16,586		

By virtue of the Local Government Elections Ordinance (No. 1 of 1956) responsibility for the registration of electors and for the conduct of elections in the electoral areas of the Municipality and the three Town Councils was placed on an Electoral Commissioner appointed by the Governor. In 1956 electors were registered and the general elections for the Municipal and Town Councils were conducted in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance for the first time. This Ordinance, however, was repealed by the Representation of the People Ordinance (No.14 of 1958) which provides for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections for both the Legislative Council and the Municipal and Town Councils. Responsibility for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections continues to be vested in the Electoral Commissioner.

In July 1962, the Local Government Ordinance, primarily designed to substitute one comprehensive ordinance for the numerous existing ordinances applying to Local Government Bodies, came into force. The pattern of the ordinance follows the legislation in force in England and Wales, modified or adapted where considered appropriate to meet local circumstances.

So far as urban authorities are concerned, the main provisions embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, may be summarised as follows:

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- (a) More comprehensive provisions for the appointment, discipline, accountability and protection of officers;
- (b) more comprehensive provisions for the creation of new areas;
- (c) additional powers in respect of the acquisition and disposal of land, taxation and borrowing;
- (d) a new rating system, with the appointment of a Valuation Officer and the establishment of a Valuation Tribunal;
- (e) more adequate and suitable provision in respect of expenditure control, maintenance and audit of accounts.

Rural

The main developments in rural local government since the end of the last war may be outlined as follows:

- (a) Appointment of Civil Commissioners—A fresh start in local government was made in October, 1946, when a Civil Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the southern districts of Grand Port and Savanne. Three other Civil Commissioners were subsequently appointed: one for the North (Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart) in 1947, one for Moka-Flacq in 1948, and one for Plaines Wilhems-Black River in 1955.
- (b) Establishment of Village Councils.—Village councils were first constituted in 1947. A few councils developed very rapidly indeed, and with funds provided by the central government undertook road repairs, the construction of bridges, markets, public latrines, improvements to water supplies, etc.
- (c) Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951.—
 The Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951, constituted the first step towards decentralisation of administration. Regular elections and powers to revise taxes, own property, and make bye-laws greatly enhanced the status of the village councils.

At the end of 1952 district councils were set up in each of three Civil Commissioners' districts, and in the fourth (Plaines Wilhems-Black River) in 1958.

(d) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956.—In 1955, the problems of rural administration, its relations with the central government, the position of the Civil Commissioners and the future of district councils as they advanced beyond the preliminary stage of their development, were reviewed by Government. In November, 1956, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956 on the development of rural local government in Mauritius was debated by Legislative Council and was accepted as providing a sound basis for such development. The paper reviewed the position of village and district councils in rural local government, and suggested the general line on which the responsibilities and exercise of active citizenship in rural areas could best be developed.

In brief, the recommendations made in this paper were as follows:

- (i) District and village councils should cease to be agencies for the distribution of funds derived from the central government and should raise their own funds;
- (ii) district and village councils should have appropriate trained staff;
- (iii) the direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils as members of those councils should cease while their essential functions as guides and advisers of the district councils, particularly in financial matters, should remain unchanged;
- (iv) representatives of Government departments should similarly cease to be members of district councils by nomination:
- (v) the nomination to district councils of members of the Legislature, estate managers, and presidents of Co-operative Societies should also be reviewed in the light of the principles outlined in the Sessional Paper.
- (e) Local Government Ordinance, 1962.—The recommendations of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956, referred to above, were largely embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962.

Proclamation No. 27 of 1965 provided (a) for the dissolution of the Plaines Wilhems-Black River District Council and the transfer of its village councils to Moka— Flacq and to Grand Port—Savanne District Council and (b) the transfer of some of the village councils of Moka-Flacq to Grand Port-Savanne District Council. At the end of 1966, there were 27 village councils in the North, 37 in Moka—Flacq and 34 in the South. Village councils consist of not less than 7 and not more than 12 members including 3 appointed by the Governor. District councils consist of 10 chairmen of village councils and 5 persons appointed by the Governor. Employees of Government or of local authorities are no longer entitled to sit on village or district councils. The direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils has ceased, but they retain certain statutory responsibilities, and continue to act as guides and advisers to the councils. One post of Civil Commissioner was abolished during the year, and the jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner (South) was extended to cover all rural areas.

Local Government forms part of the portfolio of the Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

1. The metric system is in general use in the Colony, certain French measures are still used in connection with measurements of land, the more common being:

1 French foot = 1.06 English feet

1 Arpent = 40,000 French square feet or 1.04 acres

1 Toise = 6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches

2. The following measures of capacity are also in use:

1 Bouteille = 800 c.c. (liquid) 1 Chopine = half-bouteille

1 Corde = 80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet

(used only to measure firewood).

- 3. A measure of length commonly used in the field is the Gaulette which is equivalent to 10 French feet. The term livre is used currently to mean half a kilogram.
- 4. The Weights and Measures Control Section of the Police Force is responsible for examining and stamping weights, scales, weighing machines measures of length and measures of capacity.
- 5. This section also deals with all inaccurate weights and measures seized by the Police and issues the necessary certificates for production in Court. The control of weighbridges on sugar estates is the responsibility of the Central Board constituted under the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance.
- 6. The amount of duty collected on weights and measures in 1966 was Rs 11,723.85 compared with Rs 12,818.80 in 1965.

Chapter 5: Reading List

A list of Publications of General Interest relating to Mauritius is given in Appendix IV.

An exhaustive Bibliography of Mauritius (1502-1954) was published in 1956 by the Mauritius Archives Department. This is kept up to date by current yearly bibliographies issued regularly since 1955 as annexures to the Annual Report of the Archives Department.

The following is a selection from entries appearing in the 1966 issue:

- ADOLPHE, H. Les archives démographiques de l'île Maurice: régistres paroissiaux et d'état civil (1721-1810). Mauritius Archives Publication No. 9. Port Louis, Imprimerie Commerciale, 1966. 145p.
- 2. BHUCKORY, S., ed. Port Louis. Handbook of the City Council. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1966. 57p.
- 3. DECOTTER, A. Guirlande pour une Capitale. Paris, Hachette, 1966. 168p., illus.
- 4. HOPKIN, W. A. B. Policy for economic development in Mauritius: Objectives and principles. Mauritius Legislative Assembly Sessional Paper, No. 6 of 1966.
- 5. MICHEL, C. Notre faune. Port Louis, Alpha Printing, 1966. 121p.
- 6. Seidler, H. Employment development and economic growth in Mauritius. A Projection. Mauritius Legislative Assembly Sessional Paper, No. 2 of 1966.
- 7. Toussaint, A. Harvest of the sea. The Mauritius sea story in outline. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1966. 104p., illus.
- 8. Une cité tropicale: Port Louis de l'Ile Maurice. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1966. 163p., illus., maps.
- 9. TYACK, L. A. M., ed. Mauritius and its dependencies The Seychelles, Treasures of the Indian Ocean. Lauzanne, France Inter-Presse, 1965. 192p., illus., maps.

APPENDIX I

Capital Expenditure Programme 1960—1966

Allocations made in Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961, as subsequently amended, and Actual Expenditure to 30th June, 1966

АИоса	Total 1960–66 Revised	Actual Expenditure to 30.6.66				
CENTRAL AND DISTRIC	om tr	MINITE!	TDATIO	MC	Rs	Rs
Central Administration					4,652,426	2,064,327
District Administrations	•••	•••	•••	•••	32,683	32,683
Police					5,219,312	4,796,359
Training Scheme				•••	276,350	245,784
Printing		•••	•••	•••	196,541	162,087
Special Mobile Force		•••	•••	•••	262,500	251,82 8
Electoral Commission			•••	•••	121,470	121,470
	To	TAL			10,761,342	7,674,538
TREASURY, CUSTO MISCELLANEOUS LOAN				NS		
Treasury	•••	•••	•••	•••	209,945	146,643
Customs and Excise	•••	•••	•••	•••	50,000	44,122
Miscellaneous Loans and			ıs	•••	102,000	102,000
Loans for development	Institu	ıtions	•••	•••	36,141,413	17,192,142
	To	OTAL	•••	•••	36,503,358	17,484,907
AGRICULTURE AND N	ATUR	al Re	sourc	ES		
Agriculture		•••		•••	26,511,557	25,583,563
Forests	•••	•••	•••	•••	897,856	664, 4 61
	Tot	ΓAL		•••	27,409,413	26,248,024
Education and C	ULTU	RAL A	FFAIR S			
Primary Education		•••	•••	•••	14,275,410	9,012,102
Secondary Education	•••	•••	• • •	•••	9,787,158	4,922,973
Archives	•••	•••	•••	•••	16,488	16,488
Mauritius Institute	•••	•••		•••	26,000	25,563
Small Scale Industries	•••	•••	•••	•••	300,000	38,499
	TOTAL		•••	•••	24,405,056	14,015,625
Не	ALTH					
Health	•••	•••	•••	•••	19,604,844	3,125,594
	Т	OTAL		•••	19,604,844	3,125,594

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	Allo	Total 1960–66	Actual Expenditure to 30.6.66				
SOCIAL SECURITY						Rs	Rs
Public Assistance		ORCUR				297,310	171 014
			•••	•••	•••	646,260	
Prisons	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		531,39 3
Social Welfare	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	132,904	132,904
		To	TAL			1,076,474	835,311
Works and I	NTERN	NAL CO	MMUN	ICATIO	NS		
New storage and						4,790,935	4,396,497
Domestic Water				•••	•••	14,430,809	12,153,265
Sewerage	oupp					26,725,241	24,548,769
Public Works	•••					6,643,680	4,538,432
		•••		•••	•••	36,088,697	33,671,0 27
Roads	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
Road Transport	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	375,000	226,297
		To	DTAL		•••	89,054,362	79,534 ,287
INDUSTRY, C				TERNA I			
		NICATIO	INS			110 000	50.004
Secondary Indust		•••	•••	•••	•••	110,000	59,084
Electricity	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	43,264,823	38,352,53 0
Marine Services		•••	•••	•••	•••	17,089,836	15,340,831
Meteorology	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	486,285	258.985
Civil Aviation		•••		•••	•••	17,735,648	14,862,708
Tourism	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 ,6 10, 5 6 0	1,510,591
		T	OTAL	•••		80,279,152	70,384,729
Local Gover	NMEN'	T AND	Co-oı	PERATI	VE		
		OPMEN.	T				
Local Governmen	nt	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,900,000	7,013,0 94
Loans to Co-oper	ative	Societion	es	•••	•••	110,000	110,00 0
Fire Services		•••			•••	614,366	586,6 29
							
		T	OTAL	•••	•••	11,624,366	7,709,723
Housing, Land		Town	N AND	Coun	TRY		
Housing						74,904,000	5 5,870,7 24
Cadastral Survey		•••				102,635	175,964
Clearance of Bell						25,000	18,221
Cicarance of Ben	· VIIIa	ge one	•••	•••	•••	25,000	10,221
		T	OTAL	•••	•••	75,031,635	56,064.9 09
Cyclone Emerger INFORMATION	i, Pos	тѕ & Т	ELEGR	 APHS 8	 Ł	11,750,609	11,561,764
	ECOM N	MUNICA'				1 021 040	1 000 046
Broadcasting	••• 	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,931,848	1,920,046
Posts and Telegra		•••	•••	•••	•••	257,527	138,839
Telecommunicati	ons	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,239,145	10,033,748
		To	OTAL		•••	12,428,520	12,092,633
		Resi	7DV2				
	Gp	AND T		•••	•••	400 000 000	306,732,044
	GK	ו עמא.	VIAL	•••	•••	400,000,000	300,732, 044

APPENDIX II

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(as constituted under section 58 of Schedule 2 to the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964)

President

- His Excellency SIR JOHN RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. until 10th October and from 28th December.
- The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G., from 11th October and until 27th December.

The Chief Secretary

- The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G., until 10th October and from 28th December.
- The Honourable F. L. SIMPSON, from 11th October and until 27th December.

Other Members

- Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, KT., Premier and Minister of Finance.
- The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Works and Internal Communications.
- The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs.
- The Honourable A. R. Mohamed, Minister of Housing, Lands, and Town and Country Planning.
- The Honourable S. Boolell, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- The Honourable H. E. Walter, Minister of Health.
- The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Attorney General.
- The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications until resignation on 30th June.
- The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.
- The Honourable R. Jomadar, Minister of Labour until 15th November, then Minister of State (Development) in the Premier's Office.

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APPENDIX II—continued

- The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance until 23rd August, then Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications.
- The Honourable G. Balancy, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs, and Telecommunications.
- The Honourable A. Jugnauth, Minister of State (Development) in the Premier's Office until 15th November, then Minister of Labour.
- Dr. the Honourable B. GHURBURRUN, Minister of Social Security. The Honourable J. L. M. LEAL, Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance as from 23rd August.

APPENDIX III

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN 1966

Speaker

The Honourable H. R. VAGHJEE

Deputy Speaker

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND.

Ex Officio Member

The Chief Secretary

- T. D. VICKERS, Esq., C.M.G., until 10th October and from 28th December.
- F. L. SIMPSON, Esq., (Acting) from 11th October and until 27th December.

Elected Members

- The Honourable H. R. K. Abdool, Member for Port Louis Central.
- The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN, Member for Port Louis Maritime.
- The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Member for Port Louis South.
- The Honourable R. Balgobin, Member for Grand River South East.
- The Honourable D. BASANT RAI, Member for Vieux Grand Port.
- Dr. the Honourable R. Bhageerutty, Member for La Caverne.
- The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Member for Rose Belle.
- The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Member for Montagne Blanche.
- Dr. the Honourable R. Chaperon, Member for Stanley.
- The Honourable L. R. Devienne, Member for Port Louis West.
- The Honourable C. G. DUVAL, Member for Curepipe.
- The Honourable M. Foogooa, Member for Long Mountain.
- The Honourable A. W. FOONDUN, Member for Bon Accueil.
- The Honourable J. G. Forget, Member for Belle Rose.
- The Honourable K. Gokulsing, Member for Black River.
- The Honourable V. GOVINDEN, M.B.E. Member for Souillac.
- The Honourable R. JAYPAL, Member for Grand'Baie.
- The Honourable R. Jomadar, Member for Flacq.
- The Honourable A. JUGNAUTH, Member for Rivière du Rempart.

The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KOENIG, Q.C. Member for Beau Bassin.

The Honourable L. M. LEAL, Member for Grand River North West.

The Honourable M. LESAGE, Member for Quatre Bornes.

Dr. the Honourable J. J. MAINGARD DE LA VILLE-ES-OFFRANS, M.B.E., Member for Floréal.

The Honourable R. Modun, Member for Pamplemousses.

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Member for Port Louis East.

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Member for Phoenix.

The Honourable J. M. POUPARD, Member for Midlands.

The Honourable N. P. PADARUTH, Member for Petite Rivière.

Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Member for Triolet.

The Honourable S. Y. RAMJAN, Member for Rivière des Anguilles.

The Honourable B. RAMLALLAH, Member for Poudre d'Or.

The Honourable H. RAMNARAIN, Member for Piton.

The Honourable M. J. J. R. REY, Member for Moka.

The Honourable J. A. RIMA, Member for Port Louis North.

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Member for Quartier Militaire.

The Honourable J. N. Roy, Member for Plaine Magnien.

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND, Member for Vacoas.

The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Member for Savanne.

The Honourable H. E. Walter, Member for Mahebourg.

The Honourable J. H. YTHIER, Member for Rose Hill.

Nominated Members

The Honourable H. BAHEMIA.

The Honourable S. Bappoo.

The Honourable Mrs. N. CHICORÉE.

Dr. the Honourable J. M. CURÉ.

Dr. the Honourable B. GHURBURRUN.

The Honourable R. GUJADHUR.

The Honourable C. A. F. LECKNING.

The Honourable J. M. M. G. MARCHAND.

The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C.

The Honourable A. H. Rossenkhan.

The Honourable K. SUNASSEE.

The Honourable S. VIRAHSAWMY.

APPENDIX IV

(Part III—Chapter 5: Reading list) Leading Books on Mauritius

GENERAL

GENERALIA

Unienville, Marie Claude Antoine Marrier, baron d': Statistique de l'île Maurice et ses dépendances, suivie d'une notice historique sur cette colonie et d'un Essai sur l'île de Madagascar. Paris G. Barba, 1838. 3v.

A second edition was published in Port Louis, Typ. The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1885-86, 3 vols, with phot. portr.

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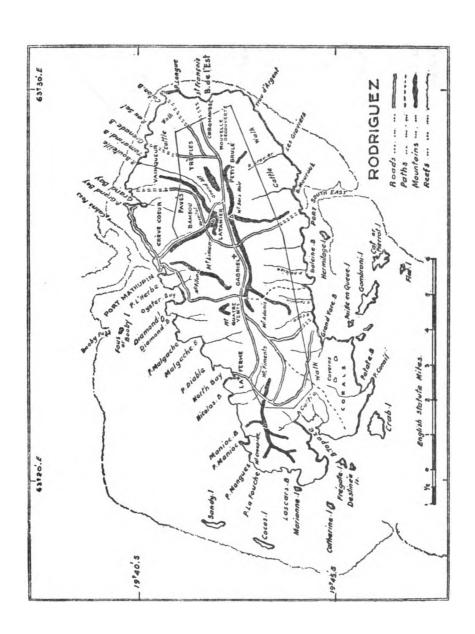


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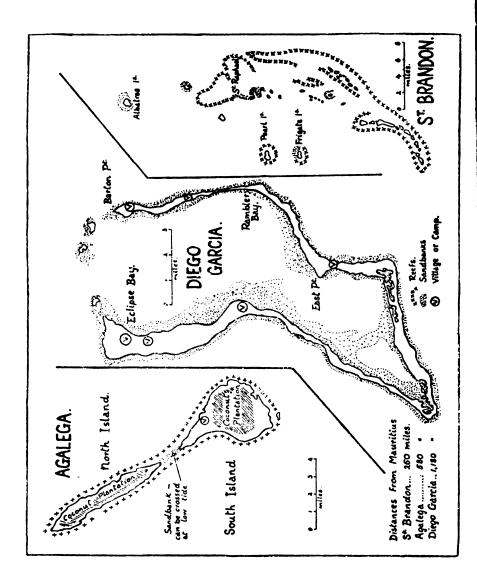
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